Lieut. The Stone

THE ANNUAL REGISTER,

Royal Navy

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY,

POLITICS,

AND

LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1773.

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PREFACE.

THE year of which we treat, has been more favourable to the general tranquillity, than many preceding circumſtances ſeemed to indicate. It has not, however, been deſtitute of intereſting events. The diſmemberment of Poland, the neceſſity which produced a ratification of that act by the King and the Republic, and the precarious ſtate of the remaining part of that unfortunate country, preſent a leſſon to others, which might be ſtudied with advantage. The favourable change which has taken place in the Ottoman affairs, and the inſurrections which have happened in Ruſſia, ſeem rather to increaſe the probability of a peace, than of a long continuance of the war. The final diſſolution of the Jeſuits, would alone diſtinguiſh the preſent year; and as that meaſure reſtores ſecurity to the territorial poſſeſſions of the court of Rome, it may be ſuppoſed to have a conſiderable

effect

effect in preſerving the peace of Italy. The entire ceſſion of the Dutchy of Holſtein to Denmark, whether conſidered with reſpect to its political value, or commercial conſequences, is alſo a matter of public importance.

The great revolution which has taken place, in the ſtate and conſtitution of the Eaſt-India Company, has rendered our domeſtic affairs particularly intereſting. Indeed, the natural importance of the ſubject ſeems to be increaſed, by the ability with which it was diſcuſſed, and the difference of ſentiments and opinions it produced, among the moſt eminent perſons in the nation.

We have endeavoured to ſtate theſe and other matters, in as clear a manner, as our means of information would admit, and ſtill hope for that indulgence to our imperfections, which the kindneſs of the public has rendered habitual to us.

THE

THE ANNUAL REGISTER, For the YEAR 1773.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

General ſtate of affairs. Poland. Ruſſia. Retroſpective view of the war, and its conſequences conſidered. Ceſſion of Holſtein. Revolt in the Crimea. Inſurrection in the government of Oremberg. Ottoman empire. Preparations by the new Grand Signior for carrying on the war. Great Germanic powers. Revival of obſolete claims. State of the empire. Abolition of the Jeſuits. Commercial failures. Dearths. Earthquakes.

THOUGH the year 1773, has not been productive of many great or ſplendid actions, it has poſſeſſed a kind of negative merit, in not being attended with all the evil which it portended. The flames of war are ſtill reſtrained to thoſe ſtates with whom they began, and if the probability of peace does not appear greater than at the beginning of the year, neither does the danger of extending thoſe calamities ſeem to be increaſed. Thoſe great armies in Germany and the North, which ſeemed to threaten deſtruction to each other, or to the reſt of mankind, have held their ſwords quietly in their hands, and are now ſo long accuſtomed to behold each other without emotion, that they almoſt forget their natural animoſities;

while their maſters have endeavoured by negociation and new arrangements, to obviate the fatal conſequences of their colliſion.

It muſt however be acknowledged, that thoſe heavy clouds which overhung the political horizon are far from being diſperſed, and that whenever they burſt it muſt be with a dreadful violence. The extraordinary power and uncommon activity of ſome of the continental princes, the jealouſy of others, and the ambition of all, are ill calculated for the preſervation of the public tranquillity. Nations are now become ſoldiers, and muſt find employment. Like the ancient Marauders of the Northern Hive, their countries are become too narrow for the ſupport of ſo many armed men. The preſent ſtate of quiet, or rather of inaction, is more to be attributed to mutual diſtruſt and apprehenſion, and a ſagacious caution, that waits for favourable circumſtances or accidents, than to a love of peace, or regard for juſtice.

The ſtate of Poland is ſtill undetermined. A diet indeed has been held, delegates appointed, and treaties of ceſſion and diſmemberment ratified; and yet it would be difficult to ſhew that any thing has been really concluded. On one ſide, the loſers are obliged to ſubmit to an inevitable preſent neceſſity, ſtill hoping that ſome unexpected intervention of fortune, may enable them to reclaim their rights; on the other, the demands of the armed claimants, ſeem to increaſe with their acquiſitions and the facility of obtaining them. Thus they both continue in their former ſituation; the one having obtained no additional ſecurity in his new, nor the other in his old poſſeſſions.

This has been ſufficiently ſhewn ſince the concluſion of thoſe treaties, by the late conduct of the Pruſſians with regard to Dantzick. And though the other two partitioning powers have not yet taken any ſteps of the ſame nature, there is little room to doubt that in proper time and ſeaſon they will follow the example. Indeed the meaſures they have all taken for a continual interference in the affairs and government of Poland, ſufficiently explain the nature of their future deſigns.

Diſtracted and torn as this unhappy country continues, it has not during this year preſented thoſe ſhocking ſcenes of calamity, which had long made it a ſpectacle, as much of horror, as of compaſſion. The vaſt armies with which it was covered, having rendered all oppoſition impracticable, the pretences for cruelty were taken away; and the multitude of ſpectators, compoſed of different nations, and under different commands, being a mutual check upon the enormities of each other, the rage for blood dwindled into regular oppreſſion. Upon the whole, the condition of Poland is not worſe than it has been; nor are the poſſibilities fewer, in its favour.

The fortune of Ruſſia has not at all been predominant this year with reſpect to the war. Their enemies become daily more habituated to arms, and have been beaten into order and diſcipline. Diſtance and ſituation were alſo much againſt them; and they have been taught by experience the difficulties of a Bulgarian campaign; a ſervice, which can ſcarcely be carried on with a probability of ſucceſs, without the aſſiſtance of ſuch a fleet, as can maintain a ſuperiority on the Black-

Sea. The rebellion in the Crimea, and apprehenſions of danger nearer home, prevented, however, ſome of the exertions that might otherwiſe have been made in the war upon the Danube.

It ſtill remains to be ſeen, whether it was a wiſe policy in Ruſſia, to attempt increaſing the bulk of that vaſt empire, by adding new conqueſts to thoſe boundleſs and ill-cultivated regions which ſhe already poſſeſſes; and which are perhaps at preſent too large for the graſp of any ſingle government. It may poſſibly hereafter be thought, that the immenſe waſte of treaſure and blood, which has been ſo laviſhly ſquandered in this purſuit, would have been much better applied to the great purpoſes of population and internal improvement; and that the glare of fruitleſs victories, are a poor recompence for the diſorders excited by the conſequent oppreſſions of the people, and the real weakneſs that muſt enſue, from ſo long, and ſo violent an exertion.

It was evident from the nature and ſituation of the countries, and the conſequences of former wars with the Turks, that conqueſts in Moldavia, Wallachia, or Beſſarabia, and victories on the Pruth or the Danube, were not likely to be attended with much benefit to Ruſſia. The gaining of a port upon the Black-Sea, was indeed an object of the utmoſt importance; but of ſuch a nature as to be attended almoſt with inſuperable difficulties; both from the fatal aſpect which it muſt bear to the Ottoman empire, and the jealouſy which it muſt excite in ſeveral of the European powers.

It ſtill remains to be enquired, whether the new acquiſitions in Poland, or the influence gained in that country by the court of Peterſburg, be equivalent to the loſs, expence, and danger of ſuch a war. Theſe will be found upon examination, to be very inadequate to ſuch a price. If Poland ſtill continued to be, what it long was, a great and powerful nation, under the conduct of illuſtrious princes, and guarded by a nobility famous for their proweſs and military virtues, ſuch an extenſion of frontier would be a matter of real moment, and carry with it great additional ſecurity. In the preſent inſtance theſe circumſtances are totally changed. Ruſſia had nothing to apprehend from Poland, and much to gain by it. She has now obtained a large acceſſion of territory in Lithuania, of the ſame nature with reſpect to ſoil and climate, and much in the ſame ſtate as to cultivation, with thoſe wide-extended, but half-deſart countries, which ſhe had already poſſeſſed in that quarter; and which will ſtill require the time and labour of ages to be peopled and cultivated. Both the old and the new poſſeſſions produce the ſame commodities, have the ſame wants, require the ſame degrees of improvement, and are incapable of being of any uſe or aſſiſtance to each other.

With reſpect to frontier, for the neighbourhood of the peaceable, indolent, and impotent Pole, Ruſſia has now extended her boundaries into contact with thoſe of her jealous, watchful, and enterprizing rivals; and has thereby laid the foundation (if the preſent ſyſtem continues) for ſuch endleſs altercation and diſputes, as muſt keep Germany and the North in a con-

tinual ſtate of warfare and confuſion. The wiſeſt and moſt benevolent ſtateſman could not have wiſhed for a happier barrier than Poland, to prevent the claſhing of the German and Muſcovite empires; nor could the demon of diſcord have thrown out bitterer ſeeds of contention, than it is now likely to produce.

As to the obtaining or preſerving of an influence in Poland, her late meaſures have been attended with as little advantage in that reſpect, as in any other. Ruſſia before, ſolely guided and directed the councils of that country, nor could ſhe have been deprived of the great ſecurity and advantage which ſhe derived from that unbounded influence; but by the moſt miſtaken conduct and falſeſt policy. She now divides her authority with the other members of the triumvirate, who will be ſufficiently careful that ſhe does not retain more than her ſhare; nor will her dividend in a future partition of the remains of that republic, be in any degree an equivalent for the advantages which ſhe has foregone, in loſing that ſupreme influence and direction by which ſhe guided the whole.

Thoſe ſchemes which were trumpeted throughout Europe, of totally conquering and ſubverting the Ottoman empire, however they might have been held out to flatter the imaginations of the people, or to anſwer purpoſes in negociations for loans, could not have been ſeriouſly adopted by any ſtateſman. If the practicability of ſuch an event, were even admitted, it could anſwer no good purpoſe, and would probably be highly pernicious to Ruſſia. The eternal boundaries which Nature has placed between thoſe empires, their diſtance, ſituation, and vaſt extent, the extreme difference of climate, and in the manners, cuſtoms, and religions of the inhabitants, are inſuperable bars to their coaleſceing; and render it as impoſſible for Peterſburg to rule the Ottoman empire, as it would be for Conſtantinople to govern the Ruſſian.

The war in the Mediterranean, has this year been attended with little honour, and with no other advantage than what proceeded from the taking of prizes. As a war of this nature is always very prejudicial to commerce, and has in this caſe been particularly ſo to the French merchants, it has given much umbrage to the two great branches of the houſe of Bourbon. And as the death of Ali Bey, and the return of Egypt to its duty, has cut off one of the principal ſources of advantage that could be expected from it, and that the paſſage of the Dardanelles ſeems no longer to be thought practicable, it may ſtill be a matter not unworthy of conſideration, how much farther it may be conſiſtent with prudence, to irritate the reſentment of thoſe princes; and whether any advantages now to be expected from a continuance of the war in the Levant, are equivalent to the riſque of a rupture with France and Spain. This fleet however, has been lately reinforced, and it is ſaid will be rendered formidable in the enſuing ſummer.

The ceſſion of the dutchy of Holſtein to Denmark, is to be conſidered in no other light, than as a ſacrifice to the preſent war, and is therefore to be brought as a diſcount, on any future advantages that Ruſſia may obtain by it. At the

the ſame time, nothing can be a clearer demonſtration of the apprehenſions which the latter had conceived, with reſpect to the deſigns of a near northern neighbour, than the great price which ſhe has upon this occaſion paid for the friendſhip of the former.

It was one of the moſt favourite and darling projects with Peter the Great, to obtain, at any expence, and by any means, a German principality, with a vote in the diet of the empire. The watchful, and prudent jealouſy, with which even his neareſt allies regarded this deſign, prevented its accompliſhment. They readily joined him in ſtripping Sweden of its plumes, and adorned themſelves with a part of them; but prudently declined the honour of his becoming a nearer neighbour. This object, of which he was diſappointed in himſelf, he however wiſhed to obtain for his ſucceſſors, and it accordingly influenced his conduct in the marriages of his children, in conſequence of which, the late unfortunate Emperor, Peter the Third, united in his own perſon, the dutchies of Sleſwick and Holſtein, with the empire of Ruſſia.

Such is the vanity of human deſigns and wiſdom, that this object of ſo much care and ſolicitude, though his original paternal inheritance, venerable for its antiquity, and of ſome conſideration for its value and extent, is relinquiſhed by the preſent ſucceſſor without any equivalent; Delmenhorſt, and the county of Oldenburgh, being in no degree to be conſidered as ſuch. It muſt however be acknowledged, that theſe dutchies are of infinitely greater conſequence and value to Denmark than to Ruſſia; and that this ceſſion removes a bone of endleſs contention from between thoſe ſtates.

The deſpotiſm of the Ruſſian government, can only ſecure obedience, while the rods and the axes are immediately before the eyes of the people; but as ſoon as diſtance, or any other circumſtance, ſcreens them from the immediate exertion of power, all diſcipline, order, and ſubmiſſion are at an end, and thoſe who were immediately before its moſt abject ſlaves, become at once the moſt arrogant contemners of all laws and obligations. To this untoward diſpoſition, (which, where religion does not rivet the chains, is the inſeparable attendant of deſpotiſm) the Ruſſians owe a new war, which has this year broken out in the Crimea; where the Don Coſſacks, with others of their ſubjects, having revolted, and joined with the Tartars, and thoſe few Turks who were left in the country, have become ſo formidable as nearly to maſter the whole, and thus have rendered abortive, all their former ſucceſſes in that peninſula.

A rebellion of a more dangerous nature has lately broken out in the borders of the kingdom of Caſan, owing, it is ſaid, to the extraordinary impoſitions laid on for the ſupport of the war, and the continual draughts of men carried off for the ſupply of the armies. For this purpoſe, notwithſtanding the great improvements in knowledge and ſcience which have taken place in Ruſſia, it was not yet thought too late, to raiſe a new Demetrius from the dead. A Coſſack, whoſe name is Pugatſcheff, has aſſumed the name and character of the late unfortunate Emperor Peter the

Third. He pretends that he made his eſcape, through an extraordinary intervention of Providence, from the murderers who were deſtined for his deſtruction; and that the report of his death, was only a fiction coined by the court, to compoſe the minds of the people, and reconcile them to the preſent unlawful government, by being cut off from all hopes of a better.

This impoſtor, who pretends to the greateſt ſanctity, aſſumes the garb of a patriarch, and beſtows his benedictions on the people, with the air of a new apoſtle. He declares that he has no views for his own intereſt, he being entirely weaned from the vanities of the world, and the remainder of his life devoted wholly to piety; and that as ſoon as he has placed his dear ſon upon the throne, he will again retire to lead the life of a hermit. Notwithſtanding the groſsneſs of this impoſture, the pitiableneſs and marvellous circumſtances of the tale, operating upon the diſcontent and ignorance of the people, procured him an infinite number of followers, among whom, it is ſaid, were many of the nobility of the government of Oremberg, where the troubles began, as well as of the adjoining countries. This matter was regarded in ſo ſerious a degree in Peterſburg, that a manifeſto was publiſhed againſt Pugatſcheff, and his adherents, in which the reaſon of the people was appealed to, for their guard againſt ſuch deluſions. General Bibikow, and ſeveral bodies of troops have alſo been ſent to ſuppreſs the inſurrection; but as this matter only originated near the cloſe of the preſent year, and is not yet finally determined, the particular detail will appear in its proper place upon a future occaſion.

Dec. 23d, 1773.

It is not probable that theſe rebellions will be attended with any extraordinary conſequences; they however ſhew the precarious ſtate of power in that empire: and it is remarkable that they are the effects of a war, which was probably undertaken to prevent ſuch commotions.

The campaign this year upon the Danube, though not productive of advantage, muſt, from its nature and diſtance, have been more expenſive to Ruſſia than any two of the preceding. Upon the whole, in whatever light this war is conſidered, when ſeparated from the glare of its victories, whether with reſpect to the waſte of treaſure, to depopulation, to the loſs of Holſtein, to internal diſturbances, or with regard to the removing of ancient landmarks and boundaries, and overthrowing the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of the North, thereby ſetting a precedent for the future breach of all faith and alliance, and forming precarious, unnatural, and dangerous arrangements and connexions, in every point of view, it appears to have been highly ruinous and deſtructive to Ruſſia; and that no probable ſucceſs or advantage to be hoped from it, will in any degree compenſate for the evils which it has already brought, and the greater, which it is likely to entail upon that empire.

Upon a review of the general ſtate of affairs at preſent, it ſeems probable, that a ſpeedy and final concluſion of the war, cannot be unacceptable to the court of Peterſburg; and it may be reaſonably imagined, that if the negociations for

for a peace are renewed, ſhe will prove moderate in her demands. The marriage of the Great Duke, with a princeſs of Heſſe Darmſtadt, and ſiſter to the Princeſs of Pruſſia, is of no other political conſequence, than as it may be ſuppoſed to operate in ſtrengthening the connexion between the courts of Peterſburg and Berlin. The conſanguinity of princes is, however, only productive of effect, when their intereſts happen to draw in the ſame line.

The preſent year has been fortunate to the Ottoman empire; and though the events of the war have only afforded negative advantages, they are of ſuch a nature as to be of the greateſt importance. The abilities of a great miniſter, and the enterprizing ſpirit of a brave adventurer, have given a new colour to all their affairs. Egypt is recovered, Ali Bey no more, order reſtored in the coaſts of the Leſſer Aſia, and their troops have ſhaken off their panic, and are at length taught to behold an enemy with a ſteady countenance. And though the inſurrection in Syria is ſtill kept alive by the Chiek Daher, it can now be attended with no dangerous conſequences; and the face of things is ſo much changed for the better, in the capital, the provinces, and the army, that it may be ſuppoſed, it will not a little contribute to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace.

No opinion can yet be formed, of the effect that the death of the Grand Signior (which took place ſoon after the cloſe of the year) may have upon public affairs. As little can be ſaid as to the character of his ſucceſſor. Princes are always exalted beyond the condition of humanity at their firſt acceſſion; and wonderful things are reported, and expected from them. New reigns are generally vigorous in their beginning; and as it is not probable, that a prince at his firſt coming out of a ſeraglio, in which he had been confined for forty years, will have many opinions of his own upon public affairs; it may be imagined that he will for ſome time be guided by thoſe, whom he finds already in their poſſeſſion and management. By what has hitherto appeared, he is making ſuch preparations, as indicate a proſecution of the war with redoubled vigour.

It would be a matter of no little difficulty, to form even any conjecture, upon the conduct of the two great Germanic powers. Their inceſſant preparations for war, and augmentation of their armies, without any apparent object, preſent us with a myſtery, which can only be unfolded by its effects. The great encampments formed by the Emperor, and the movements of his troops on the Turkiſh frontiers, made it imagined that he intended to take an active part in the war upon the Danube; and it is not impoſſible that this apprehenſion had ſome influence upon the conduct of the Ottomans in the courſe of the campaign. As no hoſtilities have taken place, it may not perhaps be unreaſonable to imagine, that theſe motions were only intended to intimidate the Porte, and thereby induce it to enter into ſuch terms of accommodation, as would have anſwered the views of the court of Peterſburg. It muſt at the ſame time be acknowledged, that it is far from being a certainty, that any ſuch co-incidence of friendſhip and ſentiment, actually

ſubſiſts between any two of the partitioning powers, except in what immediately relates to their ſhares of Poland.

Among the evils engendered by the preſent age, there is no one perhaps more fatal in its tendency, or contagious in its example, than that which is now become faſhionable in Germany and the North, of reviving or ſetting up of obſolete and antiquated claims and titles. The dangerous ſucceſs which has already attended this conduct, will extend the evil, if not timely and effectually checked, to the looſening of all ſecurity, and the rendering all property precarious. A claim of this nature, upon the city of Hamburgh, has lately been ſtarted, and put in at Vienna, by Count Schomberg. As the title of the Hamburghers to their liberties, beſides an original purchaſe ſeveral times acknowledged and confirmed, and a public declaration by the diet of the empire in the year 1510, by which Hamburgh was acknowledged a free and imperial city, was ſtrengthened by a preſcription of five hundred years ſtanding, ſuch an attempt at any other period, would only have afforded matter for mirth or ridicule. The caſe is now however very different; and the Hamburghers having underſtood, that a neighbouring monarch was in treaty to purchaſe the Count's title, and had probably urged him to the ſetting up of the claim, the fate of Dantzick, ſtruck them in all its terrors, and has given them no inſufficient cauſe for the moſt grievous apprehenſions.

A claim in ſome degree of the ſame nature, though not attended with the ſame terror, has been made by the King of Pruſſia upon the States of Holland. This claim conſiſts in a debt, of above a century ſtanding, and amounting to more than four millions of florins, which is pretended to be owing from ſeveral of the cities belonging to the Republic, in the dutchy of Cleves, to the houſe of Brandenburgh. On the other ſide it was ſaid, that this ſuppoſed debt, with the titles on which it was founded, had been expreſly aboliſhed by the treaty concluded in Auguſt 1698, between the Elector of Brandenburgh, Frederic the Firſt, and their High Mightineſſes. As the demand for payment was however very preſſing, it cauſed ſome alarm in Holland; memorials were preſented, and anſwers returned; but the affair does not yet ſeem to be determined.

An exchange of territory has been much talked of, between the King of Pruſſia and the Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, by which the latter reſigns his paincipality, and receives the King's part of the dutchy of Cleves in return. Tho' it may be highly eligible to a weak prince, to get out of the talons of an overgrown neighbour, who ſurrounds, oppreſſes, and overwhelms him upon every occaſion, and that the value of the equivalent is not ſo much conſidered in ſuch a ſituation, as the immediate eaſe and ſecurity that attend it; yet ſuch an exchange, in the preſent ſtate of affairs, would eſtabliſh a moſt dangerous precedent in Germany. Propoſals would ſoon be made to other weaker princes, to induce them to accept of equivalents, and ſuch means would be taken with thoſe who were not compliable, to render their inheritances uneaſy and of no uſe to them, that in a little time

time they would deem it a happineſs to obtain any exchange. Such meaſures are probably the firſt that will be taken, to prepare the way for a total change of ſyſtem in Germany.

Indeed that empire ſeems to be in as precarious a ſituation, as it has been at any time ſince its foundation. The equilibrium is entirely overthrown; and it muſt be only by a ſeries of the moſt extraordinary events, that it can be reſtored. The fate of the venal and arbitrary Poliſh nobility, preſents a mirror to the German princes, which they could not too long nor too attentively ſtudy.

The total abolition of the Jeſuits, after they had for above two hundred years made ſo much noiſe, and by their intrigues created ſo much confuſion in the world, though it has been ſo long expected, is ſo remarkable an event, that it will ſtamp the preſent year as a diſtinguiſhed æra. The reduction of the eccleſiaſtical power, is now become ſo general in all the Roman Catholic ſtates, that it is no longer a particularity in any one; and thoſe encroachments which a few years ago, would have made the greateſt noiſe, and have been conſidered as matters of the moſt alarming nature, are now paſt over in ſilence as things of courſe. Even the eccleſiaſtical princes are following the example of the ſecular, and the Biſhop of Liege having met with ſome oppoſition, in his attempts to ſecularize a convent of monks in his own territories, has appealed to the Emperor, as Lord Paramount, upon that occaſion. The event, with reſpect to the monks, is not doubted.

As there ſeems to be a faſhion in all things, even in virtues and vices, ſo it appears in nothing more remarkably, than in eccleſiaſtical affairs. While it was the mode of the times, to confer honours, power, and poſſeſſions upon the church, ſhe was overwhelmed with them; piety degenerated into a vice; and private men ruined their families, and kings their countries, only to make her too rich, and too potent. When this unnatural power and grandeur, had produced the diſtempers incident to them, and it was thought neceſſary to pluck off the adventitious plumage, the tide of faſhion took the contrary courſe with equal rapidity, and ſeems now to proceed with an eagerneſs, that threatens to leave only the ſkeleton behind.

The great commercial failures, which threw ſuch a damp laſt year upon all buſineſs in this country, arrived at their utmoſt extent, about the beginning of the preſent in Holland; and were of ſo alarming a nature, and ſo extenſive in their influence, as to threaten a mortal blow to all public and private credit throughout Europe. Theſe failures were the effect of an artificial credit, and of great ſpeculative dealings in trade, as well as in the public funds of different countries; and though attended with an immenſe loſs to individuals, of not leſs perhaps than ten millions ſterling, took nothing out of the general ſtock, neither money nor goods being thereby leſſened. They would however, by leſſening the value of thoſe commodities, have been as pernicious in their effects, as if the loſs had been real,

and

and nothing but the moſt judicious and timely remedies, could prevent this fatal conſequence.

It is not to be wondered at, that the Republic of Holland, ſo long the emporium of trade, ſhould have purſued the wiſeſt meaſures upon this occaſion; and that in a country of merchants, a number of private men, from their long acquaintance in monied matters, and knowledge of the viciſſitudes attending commerce, ſhould have acted a manly, ſpirited, and generous part, for the ſupport of public and private credit. But it was particularly fortunate, that without any time for pre-concert, ſimilar meaſures ſhould have been adopted by moſt of the other trading nations; by which means the fatal conſequences that were apprehended, were in a great degree prevented, and the miſchief reſtrained from becoming ſo general as it would otherwiſe have done. Of ſome of theſe particulars we ſhall take notice in their proper places.

The dearth, which has ſo long afflicted different parts of Europe, has this year been grievouſly felt in ſeveral countries. Germany, Bohemia, and Sweden, have preſented ſcenes of the greateſt calamity, and multitudes have periſhed in that miſerable extremity, of wanting the plaineſt and moſt common neceſſaries of life. France, though in a leſſer degree, has been a conſiderable ſharer in this misfortune; and the diſtreſſes of the people have occaſioned riots and diſturbances in ſeveral of the provinces. Nor has the taking off of the bounty on exportation in England, with all the other meaſures that have been adopted to anſwer the ſame purpoſe, been ſufficient to remedy the evils, proceeding from inclement ſkies, and unuſual ſeaſons.

No equal period of time, ſince navigation and commerce have brought diſtant nations acquainted with the affairs of each other, has preſented ſuch a number of earthquakes, in remote and different parts of the world, as the preſent year. From the arctic regions to the center of Africa, and from the extreme eaſtern, to the weſtern Indies, the globe was every where convulſed, and nature ſeemed ſtruggling in ſome doubtful criſis. It has however pleaſed providence, that the miſchiefs have in no degree correſponded with the apparent danger, and have been infinitely greater at ſeaſons, when the ſhocks have been few in number, and confined in their extent.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Fruitleſs iſſue of the negociations for a peace at Buchareſt. Nature of the war on the Danube. Wiſe conduct of the Grand Vizir. State of the army under General Romanzow. Ruſſians paſs the river; engagement; nature of the country: difficulties on the march to Siliſtria. Attack on the Turkiſh encampment. Retreat from Siliſtria. General Weiſman killed. Ruſſians repaſs the Danube. State and inaction of both armies. Latter campaign in Bulgaria. Turks defeated in different engagements. Attempt upon Varna; the Ruſſians repulſed. Siege of Siliſtria; brave defence; the ſiege raiſed, and the Ruſſians again obliged to repaſs the Danube. Hoſſein Bey. War in the Crimea. Ruſſian operations in the Levant; alliance and connection with Ali Bey and the Chiek Daher; unſucceſsful attempts: conduct with reſpect to the Venetians; obſervations on the Mediterranean War.

THE negociations carried on at Buchareſt for a peace, were as fruitleſs in the iſſue, as the congreſs at Foczani had been before. It ſeems probable that this event, was equally foreſeen and intended by each of the contending parties; and that each had its diſtinct motives, for gaining ſo long a pauſe, in the midſt of a war that called forth all its attention and powers: either thereby to provide the better for its renewal, or to make uſe of that time in the adjuſtment of other difficult arrangements, which could not be ſo well attended to in the din and hurry of arms.

Thus the views of each of the belligerent powers were in a certain degree anſwered. The Porte had time to get rid of Ali Bey, to reſtore order and obedience, in a conſiderable degree, in its diſtracted dominions, and by the eſtabliſhment of diſcipline to reſtore confidence to its troops. On the other hand, the court of Peterſburg thereby gained time to ſettle the new arrangements in Poland, to adjuſt difficult points with the other partitioning powers, to obſerve the countenance borne by the reſt of Europe upon ſo extraordinary an innovation, and to negociate loans, and recruit its armies for the renewal of the war.

No authentic account of theſe negociations has yet been laid before the public, nor would the detail be very intereſting. The great, or oſtenſible bar to an accommodation, is ſaid to have been, the pretended independency inſiſted upon by Ruſſia for the Crimea, at the ſame time, that ſhe alſo inſiſted upon the keeping of two ſtrong fortified garriſons in it, which from their nature and ſituation, muſt render the inhabitants of that peninſula totally dependent on her, and cut them off from their natural and hereditary friends and allies. It is alſo ſaid, that the Turks had in this, as well as in the former negociation, laid it down as a fundamental principle never to be departed from, to preſerve the independency of Poland, and the union of all its parts inviolate. This

ſeems

ſeems to be confirmed, by a letter which was written by the Grand Vizir, during the height of the conferences at Buchareſt, to the chiefs of the confederacy in Poland, in which he aſſures them and the Poles in general, in the name and upon the irrevocable word of his maſter, that he never would abandon them, nor enter into any peace, till their country was reſtored to its rights and independency, and they again enjoyed the government of a free republic, according to its ancient laws and conſtitution.

As this letter was publicly ſhewn in Poland, and no diſavowal of it was required from the Grand Vizir, nor no breach of the conferences took place in conſequence of it, we may be ſatisfied that the Porte had not agreed to the diſmemberment of that country, and that as the partitioning powers, had already gone ſuch lengths towards the completion of that deſign, as nothing but neceſſity could make them recede from, it is evident that the peace could have been but little thought of at the congreſs. It is ſaid, that the navigation on the Black Sea, was another inſurmountable obſtacle to an accommodation, the Ruſſians not only inſiſting on that right in its utmoſt extent but alſo on a free liberty of trade, through the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean, in all the coaſts of Greece and the Archipelago, and even in the ports of Egypt and Syria. As theſe were the great obſtacles to the ſucceſs of the congreſs at Foczani, it becomes a matter of difficulty to conceive, what the commiſſioners at Buchareſt could treat upon: or upon what ground a freſh negociation could have been entered into, without the removal of ſome of thoſe impediments which were found inſuperable in the former; and ſeems only to be accounted for, by ſuppoſing that an armiſtice being equally neceſſary to both parties, was all that was looked for by either.

Previous, however, to the breaking up of the conferences at Buchareſt, the Turkiſh commiſſioners propoſed a prolongation of them, as well as of the armiſtice, to the latter end of the enſuing month of June, which being refuſed by thoſe of Ruſſia, and the time limited for the negociations being now elapſed, the commiſſioners retired, and both ſides accordingly prepared for the opening of the Campaign. As the Danube was the boundary between the hoſtile armies, it became of courſe the ſcene of continued action; its wide extended waters, its iſlands, and its banks, affording endleſs opportunities for that deſultory kind of war, which conſiſts of ſurprizes by night, and ambuſcades by day, of alternate flight and purſuit, and in which, from the vicinity of the hoſtile troops, and the facility of embarkation and deſcent, neither reſt nor ſecurity is to be obtained on either ſide. A bloody ruinous kind of war, which ſoon devours great armies; and in which lives are loſt without effect, and courage exerted without honour.

March 22d. 1773.

This deſtructive kind of war, was not, however, a matter of choice with the Ruſſians; and the Turks were too ſkilfully commanded, to forego the advantages which the nature of the country and the river afforded. To them, who were at home, and abounded with

with men, the loſs of lives, if attended with no other conſequence, was productive of no real weakneſs; while on the ſide of the Ruſſians every loſs was irreparable, or at beſt, could ſcarcely be ſupplied ſooner than the end of the campaign. In ſuch circumſtances, it would be wrong to judge from events; nor were the Ruſſian generals blameable, for uſing their utmoſt efforts to bring matters to an immediate criſis on the other ſide of the Danube, as it was the only means by which they could change the nature of the war, and preſerve their beſt troops from mouldering away in an ineffectual ſervice. On the other hand it muſt be acknowledged, that the Grand Vizir, by not foregoing any of the advantages, and by making the beſt uſe of the means that were in his power; by preſerving the grand army whole, and by wiſely abſtaining from a general engagement, though frequently urged to it, at the ſame time, that by repeatedly pouring detachments upon them, he kept the Ruſſians in hot and continued action, has undoubtedly performed in this campaign, the part of a great captain.

As the Turks give no detail of their military tranſactions, and the Ruſſians only ſuch a one as is ſuited to the meridian of their own people, and calculated for certain purpoſes, no regular account of this campaign is to be expected, until ſome future Manſtein, among their foreign officers, ſhall get free from the ſhackles of power, and give an account of things as they really were. In the preſent circumſtances we can do little more, than to judge of particular tranſactions by their general conſequences.

It appears upon the whole, that the kind of war which we have already noticed, began to grow very warm upon the Danube, immediately after the breaking up of the conferences at Buchareſt. Every day, and almoſt every night, produced ſome ſmall action, or gave an opportunity for ſome ſurprize, in moſt of which the Ruſſians are ſaid to have been very ſucceſsful, and to have deſtroyed great numbers of the enemy. As forage grew more plenty, the grand army approached cloſer to the Danube, and matters became more ſerious. We are not however to imagine that the Turks were entirely on the defenſive; on the contrary, they made repeated attempts upon the Ruſſian ſide of the river, and in one, to ſurprize the fortreſs of Giurgewo, are ſaid to have loſt a conſiderable number of men. In one of theſe conflicts (which were frequently very ſevere, and attended with various ſucceſs) one of the Princes Repnin, with a conſiderable number of Ruſſians, were taken priſoners on the Danube, and being ſent to Conſtantinople, were with the other priſoners who had been formerly taken, amounting in the whole to about three thouſand, led in cavalcade through the ſtreets of that city; exhibiting by this means a kind of political triumph, calculated to flatter national vanity, and to keep up the ſpirits of the people.

The Ruſſian army was commanded by Count Romanzow, and was computed at the opening of the campaign to conſiſt of about 87000 men, of which near one third was cavalry. About the middle of June preparations were made for its paſſing the Danube,

and carrying the war into Bulgaria with effect, for which purpoſe it was intended to force the city of Siliſtria, and make it a place of arms, by which means a communication would have been kept between the poſts on the Danube, and the grand army, as it penetrated farther into the country. As the Turks have been uncommonly alert in their poſts during this campaign, the paſſage was not effected without danger, and a conſiderable loſs on both ſides. The Generals Weiſman and Potemkin, firſt croſſed the river near Brahilow, in the night between the 18th and 19th of June, at the head of a body of about 15000 men, ſoon after which they had a bloody engagement with a body of the enemy, in which the Ruſſian horſe was defeated by the Turkiſh cavalry, and driven back upon their own foot; but being well ſupported by the infantry, and returning to the charge, the main body of the enemy did not think proper to renew the engagement, and quitted the field. The two generals then marched up the river, and covered the paſſage of the grand army, which was not compleated till the 24th of the ſame month, when it marched in large diviſions towards Siliſtria.

Among the various accounts that have been given of the ſucceeding tranſactions, which, though from the ſame quarter, are generally contradictory, even as to dates and names, we can venture only to give what ſeems to be the general reſult of the whole. It need ſcarcely be obſerved, that the immenſe tract of mountains, anciently called Hemus, and now known by the barbarous term of Balkan, encircle Romania in ſuch a manner, as to form almoſt an inſuperable barrier between it and Bulgaria, as well as the neighbouring country of Macedonia. The vaſt branches of this mountain, run every where deep into Bulgaria, and make the country in a very great degree rough and impracticable, even to the confines of the Danube, which ſeparates it on the lower ſide, from the countries of Wallachia and Beſſarabia to the Black-Sea. The Grand Vizir was encamped towards the foot of the mountains, from whence he commanded the lower country, into which he could pour his troops like a torrent as he ſaw occaſion; at the ſame time that the enemy could not force him to an engagement, except under ſuch diſadvantages of ground, as it was not probable any general would run the hazard of, and the mountains at his back afforded a ſure protection, in caſe of the worſt misfortune that could follow.

Upon the march to Siliſtria, the Ruſſians found themſelves continually harraſſed, ſurrounded, and attacked by great bodies of the Turkiſh horſe, the Grand Vizir having detached 27000 of his beſt cavalry for that purpoſe. It was to little purpoſe that theſe troops were frequently repulſed: they were ſtill relieved by freſh detachments, and their attacks as continually renewed; while the Ruſſians found it impoſſible to procure forage, and could ſcarcely obtain time for a moment's reſt, or to take the bit out of their horſes mouths. In the mean time, the army ſuffered greatly for want of water, and were expoſed without cover to the night rains, and to the cold and winds which fell upon them from the mountains, and which, notwithſtanding

ſtanding the ſeaſon of the year, they found to be very ſevere. The badneſs of the roads, and the number of defiles, alſo made the carriage of the artillery and baggage extremely difficult; while the alertneſs of the enemy, who watched every advantage, and laid ambuſcades in every defile, kept the ſoldiers conſtantly under arms, and wore them down with continual fatigue.

The generals Weiſman and Potemkin, having at length arrived with the vanguard at Siliſtria, found it ſtrongly defended by three Baſhas at the head of a numerous body of troops, amounting in the whole to about 24000 men. The greater part of theſe troops, formed a ſtrong encampment on the top of a hill, which was adjoining to, and commanded the town. The Ruſ-

June 28th. ſian generals having made the neceſſary diſpoſitions upon their arrival, marched early the next morning to attack the Turkiſh camp.

In their way to the entrenchments, they were furiouſly aſſaulted by the Turkiſh ſpahis, or horſe, who lay in wait for them, and when theſe were diſperſed by the artillery, they found the janiſſaries well prepared to receive them at their entrenchments, which they defended with the greateſt bravery. A warm and bloody engagement then enſued, in which the Ruſſians were thrown into great diſorder, and the Turks, hurried by their impetuoſity, and the hopes of a compleat victory, quitted their trenches, and purſued them with great ſlaughter to the bottom of the hill. This injudicious meaſure being quickly perceived by General Weiſman, he immediately made the proper advantage of it, and ſome Ruſſian regiments having marched up the hill in another quarter, became maſters of the trenches without oppoſition. The Turks now perceived too late, the error which they had committed, and as it was impoſſible to regain the ground which they had loſt, were obliged to retire into Siliſtria.

The main body of the Ruſſian army having arrived before the town on the following day, General Romanzow made preparations for a general aſſault; but the continual and vigorous ſallies made by the Turks, prevented the neceſſary diſpoſitions from taking place, and rendered the deſign impracticable. In the mean time the General received intelligence, that the Grand Vizir had detached 50000 men to the aſſiſtance of the beſieged, and was himſelf in perſon taking meaſures to cut off the retreat of the Ruſſians. In theſe untoward circumſtances a retreat became abſolutely neceſſary; but was not eaſily effected in the ſight of ſo alert an enemy. Marſhal Romanzow, the better to cover his deſign, ſeemed to renew the preparations for his attacks, and keeping up a continual fire on the town, decamped ſilently in the night, and began his retreat in as good order as the preſent circumſtances would admit.

Uninformed though we are of particulars, ſome judgment may be made of the nature of ſuch a retreat, by recollecting the numberleſs obſtacles that impeded their progreſs, upon their advancing triumphantly as invaders into the country. In this retreat, General Weiſman who commanded the van, found a defile, through which the army muſt of neceſſity paſs, ſtrongly poſſeſſed

poſſeſſed by a body of 13000 Turks; a deſperate engagement enſued, in which the Ruſſians were very roughly handled, and that brave general, in endeavouring to rally his broken troops, and lead them on to another charge, was ſhot dead on the ſpot. Some freſh regiments however coming up, and attacking the Turks in flank, they ſeem, unneceſſarily, but happily for the Ruſſians, to have given up the advantages they had gained, and to have abandoned their ſtrong poſt. The army having paſſed this defile, gained the banks of the Danube, which they repaſſed, on the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, and on the 7th ſung Te Deum for their ſucceſs.

Some other actions happened in the courſe of this expedition, of which we are not able to give the particulars; among theſe, General Soltikoff, who commanded a detached body, is ſaid to have defeated and killed the Baſha Fiſula Sara. Upon the whole, it ſeems evident, as well from the immediate and ſubſequent conſequences, as from a conſideration of the nature of the ſervice, and country, that this expedition was very ruinous to the Ruſſian army, and that the cavalry in particular, muſt have ſuffered extremely. Some of the firſt letters from the Ruſſian camp, computed their loſs at about 10000 men, and the writers conſoled themſelves with the hopes, that the Turks had loſt as many. This number, however, is reduced to 1200, in the account which was publiſhed by authority at Peterſburg; a number which ſeems totally incompatible with the acknowledged ſeverity and danger of the ſervice, and the final event of the expedition.

Theſe ſevere conflicts, and repeated trials of ſkill and courage, greatly cooled the ardour of the combatants on both ſides, and the Danube became, till near the end of the campaign, a ſufficient rampart to their hoſtilities. Sickneſs, the conſequence of exceſſive fatigue, of the ſcarcity and badneſs of proviſions, the heat of the weather, and the unhealthy marſhes of the Danube, made great progreſs in the Ruſſian camp, and obliged General Romanzow to retire from the confines of the river, and to poſt the army in the neighbourhood of Jaſſi, and the higher countries. There ſeems but little room to doubt, that the Turks had ſuffered very ſeverely in the late actions, as well as their enemies; nor could it otherwiſe be well accounted for, that they attempted to make no advantage of the ſubſequent weak ſtate of the Ruſſian army; unleſs it ſhould be imagined, that a thorough knowledge of the advantages of his ſituation, together with the prudence and caution that are characteriſtic of the preſent Grand Vizir, ſhould prevent him from putting any thing to the hazard, where ſo great an object was at ſtake, as the immediate ſecurity of the empire.

Though the greater part of the troops in Poland, as well as ſome others in the neareſt provinces, were immediately put in motion to reinforce Marſhal Romanzow's army, a perfect ſilence and tranquillity, notwithſtanding, reigned on the Danube, till about the middle of September, when we again find that the contending parties were in motion, and ſome ſmall actions took place on that river, in which the Ruſſians were ſucceſsful.

Towards

Towards the latter end of October, Marshal Romanzow again crossed that river with the whole army, and a hot war was carried on in Bulgaria for above six weeks. We are more in the dark as to the particulars of this latter campaign, than we are, even as to those of the former; in many instances, the accounts of both that have been published, bear so near a resemblance, both as to particular actions, and their consequences, that by changing their dates they would serve equally well for either.

It appears, however, that the Russian army was divided into two great parts, and that while one, which seems to have been commanded by Count Romanzow, carried on and covered the siege of Silistria, the other, under the command of the Generals Ungern, Suwarow, and Prince Dolgorucki, extended their operations towards the coasts of the Black-Sea. Soon after their crossing the Danube, these generals attacked near the lake Karassow, Dagestanli Ali Pacha, whom they defeated, and are said to have taken his camp, artillery, and baggage, and to have dispersed the body of forces which he commanded. A few days after, they gained another advantage over a body of Turkish forces near a place called Bazardgic, whom they are said to have entirely routed. These successes encouraged them to push on their forces to the city of Varna, which lies on the Black-Sea, and has the best port in Bulgaria.

Oct. 28th.

The conquest of this place would have been of infinite consequence to the Russians, as they would not only thereby have established themselves in Bulgaria for the winter; but from its vicinity to Romania, it would greatly facilitate any future designs they might form for the invasion of a country, which comprehends the seat, and it might be said the life of the empire. It would then be no very difficult matter, to build or procure such a number of small craft, as might transport troops and artillery along the shores, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Turkish fleets; and thus effect an invasion, without hazarding an army in the impracticable defiles of Mount Hemus.

However eligible the possession of this place might have been, and however well laid the design, it failed of success in the execution. The Russian accounts say, that they were misinformed both as to the strength of the place and of the garrison, and that from a confidence of not meeting with any great opposition, only an inconsiderable number of troops had been detached to make the attempt; that though these found the enemy much superior to themselves, their bravery induced them to make the assault, which they did with the greatest courage; but that finding all their efforts ineffectual, they retired with a very trifling loss. On the other hand it is said, that a principal part of the Russian army was present at the affair of Varna; that their greatest effort was made on the day which we have mentioned, when ten regiments of foot (which, if full, should amount to 2000 men each) attacked the Turkish entrenchments with great fury, and gained some considerable advantages in the beginning; but that after a long and bloody engagement they were obliged to retire with great loss,

Nov. 11th.

and in ſuch diſorder as to abandon their cannon. The ſame accounts ſay, that upon their retreat, the Ruſſians were met by the Boſtangi Baſchi of Adrianople, who was marching to the relief of Varna, and who again routed them with a great ſlaughter.

The Grand Vizir upon finding the danger that threatened Varna, quitted his camp at Chiumla, to march to its relief; but returned thither, as ſoon as he was informed of the event. He ſtill invariably purſued the wiſe ſyſtem which he had adopted at the beginning of the campaign: of avoiding a general engagement, carrying on the war by detachments, and waſting the enemy by a continued repetition of ſmall actions, while he cautiouſly ſuperintended the whole, and kept his principal force entire.

The ſiege of Siliſtria was carried on for ſeveral weeks, and the garriſon ſhewed the moſt unconquerable perſeverance and bravery. It ſeems, by the accounts that have been publiſhed, to have been a continued interchange of ſallies and aſſaults. We have no regular detail of this ſiege; but by the Ruſſian accounts of particular parts of it, which were publiſhed when they ſeemed to form a certainty of taking the place, the loſs of men muſt have been prodigious.

At length the Ruſſians raiſed the ſiege, and repaſſed the Danube, in the beginning of December. They ſay, that the elements themſelves fought againſt them, and were an invincible obſtacle to their operations; that a very ſevere cold ſet in, alternately with vaſt ſnows and rains, which made the rivers overflow in ſuch a manner, as to lay the low countries totally under water; that by this means, the communication between the oppoſite ſhores of the Danube became very difficult, and that between the different bodies of troops in the interior country, was entirely cut off. That in ſuch circumſtances, it became impoſſible to ſubſiſt the troops in a country ſo ruined and totally deſtitute of forage as Bulgaria; ſo that at length, after having gained many advantages, and having, by the deſtruction of their forts and magazines, put it out of the power of the enemy to become troubleſome to them in their quarters during the winter, they repaſſed the Danube.

Such is the Ruſſian account of the event of this expedition; which leads us naturally to enquire, where, or in what manner, the celebrated Seraſkier Hoſſein Baſha, gained ſo much honour in this latter campaign, as to be diſtinguiſhed as the reſtorer of the Turkiſh glory, and as having renewed the luſtre (which had been ſo long tarniſhed) of the Ottoman arms. Of theſe particulars, the ſhort imperfect accounts that are tranſmitted by foreigners from Conſtantinople, give little more ſatisfaction than thoſe publiſhed by the Ruſſians. We however gather from them, that this commander having come to the relief of Siliſtria, at the head of the Turkiſh cavalry, he firſt with great judgment and activity cut off the Ruſſian convoys, and afterwards in repeated engagements, routed, and almoſt ruined their cavalry; ſo that from the vigour and celerity of his operations, the army was obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Siliſtria, and to repaſs the Danube with ſuch precipitation, that they not only left the magazines which they had taken

taken from the Turks, but their own alſo behind; and that Hoſſein Baſha thus literally fulfilled the promiſe which he had made to the Grand Signior when he was leaving Conſtantinople, that there ſhould not be a Ruſſian on the right ſide of the Danube at the winter ſolſtice.

We have no authority on which to form a judgment on the nature of the war in the Crimea, or of that union which it ſeems has taken place, between the revolted Ruſſians and Coſſacks, and their ancient enemies the Tartars. Nor are we informed, whether the inſurgents and their new allies, intended to form an independent government, or whether the former, to ſecure themſelves from the puniſhment due to their rebellion, were willing to ſubmit to the dominion of the Tartar Chans, under its uſual dependence on the Porte.

It however appears, that this war and revolt have been extremely troubleſome to Ruſſia. That the enemy made themſelves maſters early in the year of the whole peninſula, including Bachiſeray the capital, except one or two maritime places that were ſtrongly fortified and garriſoned; that the Ruſſians have ſent different armies under different generals for the recovery of the Crimea, and the chaſtiſement of the rebels; that though little dependence is to be placed on the contradictory accounts that have been given of theſe tranſactions, it is evident that a number of actions have been fought with various ſucceſs, and a briſk war carried on during the whole campaign in that quarter; and that though we have been informed, more than once, of deciſive victories obtained over the rebels and their allies, we ſtill find affairs there to continue in the ſame diſorder, and that later orders have been iſſued at Peterſburg, for the ſending of freſh troops, and the making of extraordinary levies for that ſervice.

One circumſtance, which ſtill adds to the obſcurity of the preſent ſtate of affairs in the Crimea, ſeems, however, to deſerve ſome notice. We find that the new Chan of the Tartars, Deules Gueray, had been ſent from Conſtantinople with a conſiderable naval force, and attended by a great number of the principal lords of Tartary, with about two thouſand of their followers, either to recover, or to take poſſeſſion of the throne of his anceſtors. Though the details of this expedition are not to be relied upon; yet it is certain that it failed of effect, and that the Chan, with the Turkiſh armament, returned unſucceſsfully. The Turkiſh accounts ſay, ſimply, that the expedition failed of ſucceſs; or, that it was foiled through bad weather; the Ruſſians ſay, that this prince joined the rebels, and was afterwards totally defeated at the head of a conſiderable army, and driven out of the Crimea. As the former of theſe gives an effect without a ſufficient cauſe, and the latter wants all ſubſequent marks of confirmation, we are ſtill in the dark as to the real cauſe of this failure. It does not then ſeem very improbable to ſuppoſe, that the new allies, having formed ſome ſeparate ſcheme of government, equally independent of Ruſſia and the Porte, might have refuſed to acknowledge the authority of the new Chan; nor would the impracticability or abſurdity of ſuch a deſign, be a ſuf-

ficient argument againſt its being adopted, by ſo headſtrong and ignorant a people.

Some trifling engagements which happened between the hoſtile powers on the Black Sea, anſwered no other purpoſe than to ſhew, that from the badneſs of their veſſels, and the wretchedneſs of their ſailors, the one was nearly as ill framed to acquire, as the other was to preſerve, the dominion of that boiſterous gulph.

The Ruſſian operations in the Levant, were not this year attended with any great eclat, or productive of any conſiderable advantages. Their force, however, at the beginning of the campaign, ſeems, by the accounts of it that have been publiſhed, to have been pretty conſiderable, and is ſaid to have conſiſted of 17 ſhips of the line, of which three were unfit for ſervice, 13 ſtout frigates, from 22 to 44 guns, three Engliſh veſſels, which they had purchaſed, of 20 guns each, and a number of ſmall Raguſan and Duleignot veſſels, which with galliots, chebeques, and chebequins, amounted in the whole to about fifty. The complement of men, which the Ruſſian ſhips brought from the Baltic, was about 14000; but of theſe many had died, and numbers were unfit for ſervice; the ſmaller veſſels of different kinds, were manned by 3,500 Greeks and Albanians. Theſe, who were fit for nothing but a pyratical war, committed many robberies on the ſhips of all nations, and had long been the ſcourge and ruin of the Grecian iſlands.

The iſle of Paros, anciently famous for its wine and its marble; but rendered immortal by its ſtatuaries, had long been the principal ſtation of the Ruſſians. Though the ſituation of this iſland, it lying about midway between the Morea and the Leſſer Aſia, might ſeem in ſome reſpects to render it an eligible ſtation, it ſeems in many others to be greatly defective: among theſe, its diſtance from either coaſt, particularly from that of the Leſſer Aſia, might be conſidered as a principal objection; and its ſmallneſs and barrenneſs, made it an uncomfortable place of refreſhment and recovery for ſuch great numbers. It indeed ſeems ſurprizing, that after the extraordinary fortune by which they deſtroyed the Turkiſh fleet, and thereby became the uncontrouled ſovereigns of thoſe ſeas, the Ruſſians ſhould not, in ſo many years, have been able to poſſeſs themſelves of any one conſiderable iſland, which by its products might have been a ſupport in their enterprizes, and by its ſtrength a ſecurity in caſe of misfortune.

A ſtrict connexion and alliance had long ſubſiſted, between the Ruſſians in the Mediterranean, Ali Bey, and the Cheik Daher; and the latter were frequently aſſiſted in their attempts upon the Turkiſh ports on the coaſts of Syria and Paleſtine, by the Ruſſian ſhips, who occaſionally landed troops and artillery for that purpoſe. They alſo ſupplied them with ſome officers, engineers, and a few hundreds of Greeks and Albanians, to manage their artillery. Previous to Ali Bey's departure for the invaſion of Egypt, he ſent in the beginning of the year, one of his principal officers, and boſom friends, to the iſle of Paros, to renew and ſtrengthen the alliance with

with Count Orlow, and to negociate the aſſiſtance he ſhould require in the progreſs of his enterprize, as well as to diſcover, the extent of the friendſhip and protection he might expect in caſe of misfortune. This envoy having met with as kind a reception as he could wiſh, carried back a letter from Count Orlow, in which he promiſed Ali Bey every aſſiſtance in his power, and pledged himſelf, in the moſt ſacred manner, that he ſhould never be abandoned, and that in the worſt extremity, he ſhould find an aſylum in the Ruſſian empire, where he ſhould be as highly reſpected as he had been in Egypt. The defeat and death of this bold and unfortunate adventurer, put an end to the hopes of advantage which the Ruſſians would have had a right to entertain, if he had ſucceeded in recovering the poſſeſſion of that country.

It appears that the Ruſſians, in the month of April, or the beginning of May, made an unſucceſsful deſcent upon the iſland of Negropont, in which they ſuffered great loſs, the Turks, it is ſaid, having totally cut off all the men that were landed. They ſoon afterwards quitted the iſland of Paros entirely, the ſick, with part of the fleet being ſent to Leghorn, where they fixed an hoſpital, and the ſhips were refitted; the reſt were employed in cruizes, or expeditions. It appears that they made ſeveral deſcents upon the iſlands of Cyprus, Candia, and others, which were attended with no other advantage than the obtaining of plunder; they were not, however, at all times ſucceſsful in theſe attempts, and four ſacks, full of Ruſſian ſcalps, were ſent from Stanchio to Conſtantinople, as a proof of the reception which they met with in that iſland. Such matters are of little conſequence, and if they were otherwiſe, we are neither furniſhed with dates nor with facts to be particular in them.

As the Cheik Daher, inſtead of being diſcouraged by the fate of Ali Bey and his army, ſeemed to acquire new vigour from this misfortune, and now truſting only to himſelf, redoubled his efforts in Syria, the Ruſſians did not fail to encourage and uphold him in his rebellion; to which purpoſe, the Greek and Albanian ſhips in their ſervice, have conſtantly attended him in his attempts upon the ſea ports of that country. Several of the Ruſſian ſhips have committed great diſorders on the Venetian iſlands, in, and about, the mouth of the Adriatic ſea; and by the erecting of batteries and taking poſſeſſion of the harbours, have exerciſed a ſovereignty, which ſeems incompatible with the reſpect due to the rights and dignity of an independent ſtate. Though this conduct excited complaints at Venice, it ſtill remains to be ſeen, whether that republic conſiders it as a violent infraction of her territorial rights, or whether it is only the conſequence of a private good underſtanding between thoſe powers. It is not impoſſible, notwithſtanding the cautious conduct, and pacific ſentiments of the republic, that the continual loſſes and fallen ſtate of the Ottoman power, might have induced her to liſten favourably to the ſplendid repreſentations, of her becoming a principal in the war, and thereby recovering with facility and in a little time, thoſe provinces and iſlands, which ſhe

had been losing piece-meal for two hundred years.

The Russians, however, took a great number of prizes during the year, which were sold in Leghorn and other ports of Italy, and which might in some degree indemnify the expences of the fleet. In this respect they have gone greater lengths, than they had hitherto ventured, in seizing the property aboard christian vessels, under the certainty or pretence of its being Turkish; by this means the Levant trade has been totally ruined, and it becomes a doubt, whether the commercial states of Europe, or the Turks, have been the greater sufferers in this pyratical war. It is certain that the most favoured of the former have severely felt its effects; and it is said that the merchants of Marseilles, and some others, who were the most immediately concerned, are irrecoverably ruined.

Such has been the languishing state of the war in the Mediterranean, which has not, since the first year, in any degree answered the hopes that were formed upon its original success, nor the great expence it has caused to Russia. It is true, that great damage and mischief has ensued from this naval expedition; but it has fallen principally upon individuals of different nations, without effectually distressing, or essentially weakening the enemy. We find that this year, whilst the Russians were employed in plundering rich merchant ships, Constantinople has been supplied with corn and provisions, from Egypt and Syria, in the greatest abundance; and as the capital was thus preserved, from the only fatal consequence it had to dread in a war of that nature, the ruin of a few merchants, or the ravaging of some of its remote and numerous islands, were matters of little importance to the Porte.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

State of the Ottoman Empire at the opening of the congreſs at Buchareſt. Abilities of the Grand Vizir; time of the ceſſation profitably employed; unwearied perſeverance in eſtabliſhing order and diſcipline in the army. French conſul at the Dardanelles becomes a renegade, and eſtabliſhes a military ſchool. War in Syria. Ali Bey reduces Joppa, and marches at the head of an army for the recovery of Egypt; is defeated in a bloody battle near Cairo, and taken priſoner, by Mahomet Bey Aboudaab; his death. Tribute ſent from Egypt; good conſequences of the reduction of that country. Cheik Daher. Armaments in the Black Sea. Some account of Hoſſein Bey. Dreadful plague at Bagdat and Baſſora. Ruſſia. Obſervations on the armiſtice. Migration of the Torgut tribe of Tartars. Fleet in the Baltic; alliance with Denmark; ceſſion of Holſtein. Grand Duke's marriage. Duke of Courland. Ruſſian marine. Iſſue of the war in Georgia. Silver mines diſcovered. Magnanimity of the Empreſs; conduct with reſpect to the commercial failures; attention and regard to the Engliſh merchants. Parties in Ruſſia.

THE time gained from the hurry and fury of war, during the negotiations at Foczani and Buchareſt, was not unprofitably employed by the Porte. The diſorders indeed, which partly from the relaxation of government, and partly from faults in its original conſtitution, had been accumulating for near a century, were become ſo numerous and obſtinate, that it ſeemed almoſt as difficult to determine which to begin with, as it was to form a right judgment upon the nature of the remedies which were neceſſarily to be applied.

Egypt, was ſcarcely delivered from an enterprizing uſurper, who had long thrown off all dependence on the Ottoman empire: who was ſtill ſtrongly ſupported, and was preparing to recover a country which he conſidered as his own, with all the eagerneſs that revenge and ambition could inſpire. Syria, had long been a ſcene of open war and rebellion, and the preſervation of that and the neighbouring countries, became every day more precarious. The coaſts of the leſſer Aſia were every where filled with violence and diſorder. The paſt relaxation of government, operating with its preſent weakneſs, and the contempt drawn upon it by the diſgraces and misfortunes of the war, took away all reſpect and fear, and put an end to all order and ſubordination. The grandees of the country, and even the Turkiſh baſhas and officers, began to act like independent princes, to levy troops in their diſtricts, enter into civil wars, and openly, in defiance of law and juſtice, to purſue the gratification of their avarice and revenge, without fear, ſhame, or remorſe. In Europe, every thing to the north of the Danube and the Black Sea, except Oczacow and Kilburn, were already loſt, and a beaten, diſpirited, ungovernable ſoldiery, with the remains of a ruined

ruined navy, were left for the defence of the remainder.

In these deplorable circumstances, the Ottomans had a sovereign, who bore his misfortunes with unparalleled firmness and dignity, and a minister, whose uncommon abilities, gave hopes that he would redeem the errors of his predecessors. Of these they had already received a specimen, which gave room for every hope in the future; as the address with which Mousson Oglou, concluded the armistice, and brought on the negociations at Bucharest, may, perhaps, be ranked with the greatest services, that any prince or state ever received from a minister.

During this momentous interval of cessation, when every quarter presented claims which at another time would have demanded his utmost attention, the Grand Vizir superseded all other considerations, to the great object of bringing about a reformation in the army. To effect this purpose, he kept the troops from dispersing, and the Janizaries from returning to Constantinople, as they had hitherto done at the end of the campaign; and thereby preserved them from those excesses and debaucheries, which rendered them equally impatient of submission, and incapable of service, upon their return to the camp. Their bodies were now, on the contrary, hardened by the length and severity of a Bulgarian winter, where the harshness of the climate, and the roughness of the country, made them necessarily experience, degrees of hardship and fatigue, with which they had hitherto been little acquainted; while the Vizir himself, who was an avowed enemy to the Asiatic luxury, taught them by his own example, that vigilance, activity, and temperance, which he wished them to practise; and being thus constantly under the eye, and in the power of their commanders, they became insensibly habituated to regularity and order. He at the same time took care that they should be plentifully supplied with necessaries, and their pay regularly issued; so that no real cause being left for complaint, the soldiers were ashamed to murmur at doing what was only their duty.

Thus by perseverance, and an unremitting industry, the Grand Vizir gradually curbed that licentiousness, which, during this war, had made the soldiers terrible only to their officers; while their disobedience, and contempt of order and discipline, laid them continually open, as a defenceless prey to their enemies, and rendered their courage only a certain snare for their destruction. It is also said, that by the assistance of several French officers, he has taken great pains to introduce the European discipline among the troops, and that the Turks, grown wise at length by their misfortunes, have for once subdued their pride and their prejudices, and now submit to receive instructions, which they had so often refused and so long despised.

A French renegade, who had been the consul to that nation at the Dardanelles, and had basely fixed the stigma upon his country, of producing the first public officer belonging to any western state, who had abandoned christianity to embrace Mahometism, formed a kind of military school, under the sanction

ſanction and immediate inſpection of the Grand Signior, which, in the preſent diſpoſition of the Turks, may be productive of ſome effect. This man having a competent degree of mathematical knowledge, and being well verſed in the management of artillery, had been employed, prior to his apoſtacy, in repairing the caſtles, and erecting new fortifications, at the Dardanelles, ſo that independent of the defence of a fleet, that paſſage, might from its own ſtrength, be rendered impracticable to the Ruſſians. That ſervice having been performed to the ſatisfaction of the Porte, and this adventurer being now become its ſubject, he undertook the inſtruction of the Turkiſh engineers, and attended to this office with ſuch aſſiduity, that, it is ſaid, he has already accompliſhed a ſurprizing improvement in the management of their artillery.

The appearances of peace, by no means ſlackened the preparations for war during the negociations; new levies were made with great diligence, and ſhips were built, manned, and equipped, with the greateſt poſſible expedition. Theſe objects, together with the reſtoration of order and tranquillity in the provinces, were immediately attended to by the Grand Signior, while the Vizir, in purſuance of the plan he had formed, continued conſtantly with the army. In the mean time, the moſt admirable order and police were preſerved in the capital, which being purged of its ſupernumerary crowds by the war, and cleared of the idle and profligate, became with its beautiful environs, the moſt pleaſant reſidence in the world.

The winter in Syria was too moderate, to prove any reſtraint to the troubles in that country. Ali Bey, by the aſſiſtance of his faithful ally the Cheik Daher, and through that veneration and compaſſion, which the brave and unfortunate, experience more among barbarous tribes than civilized nations, was again grown conſiderable; and theſe leaders became every day more formidable. They however ſpent much time in the beſieging of towns, a ſervice for which the kind of troops that they commanded were totally unfit, and for which they notwithſtanding ſeemed to have a great paſſion. Many inconſiderable places baffled their utmoſt efforts, notwithſtanding the aſſiſtance given them by the Ruſſians; and the decayed city of Jaffa, or Joppa, coſt them a ſiege of ſeven or eight months, though but meanly fortified, and as badly provided.

The taking of this place was however neceſſary to Ali Bey, as it greatly facilitated the enterprize which he was meditating againſt Egypt, and which he then immediately prepared to carry into execution. The forces which he was able to collect for this purpoſe, were very unequal to ſo great a deſign; but his eagerneſs to regain ſo deſireable a poſſeſſion, outweighed all other conſiderations, and prompted him to put every thing to the hazard.

He accordingly ſet out with about 13000 men for Grand Cairo, and met with no obſtacle in his march till he approached to that city, near which, at a place called Salekie, he found Mehemet Bey Aboudaab, too well prepared for his reception, at the head of an army of 60,000 men. Neither Ali Bey, nor his followers, were diſcom- May 7th. 1773.

poſed

posed at the sight of this great army; and though it was on a Friday, a day which the Mahometans scrupulously dedicate to prayer, and which Aboudaab wanted to keep sacred, by deferring the battle till the next day, they obliged him to change his resolution. A desperate engagement ensued, in which Ali Bey and his followers behaved with the utmost resolution; but being also encountered, with a resolution, which they probably did not expect, they were at length overborne by numbers, and were, almost, all cut to pieces; not above five hundred being taken prisoners, and their situation not admitting any to escape.

A son and a nephew of the Cheik Daher, with several other Beys, were among the slain. Ali Bey, after being desperately wounded, was taken prisoner; and was the same day brought in that condition before the Divan at Cairo. In this forlorn situation, he lost his former resolution, and throwing himself at the feet of Aboudaab, called him his son, and requested his life in the most endearing terms. The conqueror did not insult his misfortunes; he said he should receive no prejudice from him; but that he asked what it was not in his power to grant, as his life was in the hands of the Grand Signior only. Aboudaab kept his word, and an order was afterwards issued from Constantinople for his being beheaded; but it is not known, whether he died of his wounds, or in consequence of that order.

Such was the fate of Ali Bey. A man, who independent of his ambition and rebellion, seemed possessed of several qualities that rendered him worthy of a better fortune. It does not seem extraordinary that in his circumstances, he should have encountered any dangers, or engaged in any attempt however desperate, that might afford a possibility of retrieving his affairs; but the attachment and intrepidity of his voluntary followers is truly astonishing; whose hearts, instead of being dejected at the sight of such an army, or of sinking under a consciousness of their own miserable situation, which afforded neither retreat nor shelter, on the contrary, beat high for the engagement; and without any resource but their own native courage, fought, till they were cut to pieces, with all the confidence which arises in veteran troops, from a knowledge of their superiority in military skill and discipline.

There were about four hundred Russians, Greeks, and Albanians, in this ill-fated army, who kept in a distinct body, and had the management of the artillery, which amounted to twenty pieces of cannon, and with which they did great execution during the engagement. They also behaved with great courage, and were all killed to about twenty. Some Russian ships appeared at the same time upon the coasts of Egypt; but disappeared, as soon as they found the unhappy turn that affairs had taken.

The news of this important success was received with great joy at Constantinople, which was still increased, by the arrival soon after, of four years revenue that was due from Egypt, which had been kept back by the troubles, and was now sent as the first fruits of the settlement of that country. In truth, this event was the most fortunate to the Turkish empire, of any that had taken place for many years. Besides the getting rid of

a moſt daring and dangerous rebel, and the recovery of a noble country, on which the ſubſiſtence of the capital and the army in a great degree depended; this ſucceſs ſerved to reſtrain that ſpirit of diſorder and revolt which was ſo prevalent in other parts, and had a happy effect at the ſame time, in removing that dangerous deſpondency at home, which was the inevitable conſequence of a continued ſeries of misfortune. It alſo ſhewed to its enemies, the vaſt reſources of that great empire, where ſuch a man as Aboudaab, with little more than the bare name of government to ſupport him, could raiſe ſo conſiderable an army, in one of its moſt unſettled provinces.

The fate of his friend Ali Bey, did not diſcourage the Cheik Daher, who, ſeconded by his numerous ſons and nephews, and well ſupported by the Druſes, Mutualis, and other barbarous tribes who have choſen to follow his fortunes, ſeemed to acquire new ſtrength and courage by that event. He ſtill carries on a very troubleſome war in Syria, which keeps that and the neighbouring provinces in great diſorder; nor does it ſeem probable that the Porte, will be able before the concluſion of a peace, to reſtore the tranquillity of that country.

The fleet which the Porte was able to fit out this year at Conſtantinople, was only equal to the taſk of attending to the defence of the Dardanelles, and of preſerving the dominion of the Black Sea. A conſiderable part of it was employed in guarding the mouths of the Danube, to prevent any deſign the Ruſſians might form for the invaſion of Romania, by a ſudden embarkation of troops, aboard ſuch veſſels as they could procure in thoſe vaſt channels. A ſecond ſquadron was ſent with troops, ammunition, and proviſions, for the relief of Oczacow and Kilburn; and a third was ſent with the new Tartar Chan for the recovery of the Crimea. We are not well informed of any particulars relative to this expedition, except its having failed of ſucceſs. The Ruſſians ſay that the Chan landed and was defeated; and the Turks inform us, that the fleet having ſuffered much by tempeſts, was at length drove into the ſea ports of Amaſia, and obliged to land the troops to refit, who being moſtly natives of that country, ſeized the opportunity to diſband, and retire to their reſpective homes, by which the expedition was of neceſſity laid aſide.

This ſtate of inactivity, in which the Turkiſh marine was reſtrained by its weakneſs, ill ſuited the enterprizing genius of the celebrated Haſſan, or Hoſſein Bey, the Captain Baſha, or Admiral of the Black Sea. This brave commander, who had already diſtinguiſhed himſelf with great honour in the courſe of the war, particularly in the fatal ſea fight at Ciſme, and by his bold, and maſterly conduct, in the expulſion of the Ruſſians from the iſlands of Lemnos, and Meteline, upon finding that the Ruſſians had paſſed the Danube in the latter campaign, obtained leave from the Emperor to appoint a deputy for his naval command, and to go himſelf in the rank of Seraſkier, or principal general, to oppoſe the enemy. We have already ſeen the ſucceſs that attended his bravery and conduct upon that expedition, and the preciſion with which

which he fulfilled his promiſe to the Grand Signior; and as he ſeems at preſent to ſtand very fairly, for being the ſecond man in that great empire, and that his hiſtory, beſides, is curious, it may not be improper to take ſome notice of it.

This extraordinary adventurer was born in Perſia; and by one of thoſe ſudden revolutions of fortune, to which the natives of thoſe wide Aſiatic regions have in all times been more liable, than thoſe of any other part of the world, was reduced in his infancy to a ſtate of ſlavery. This early change in his condition, was the conſequence of one of thoſe irruptions, which the avarice of the Turks has continually prompted them to make into that ruined empire, ſince the death of Nadir Shah. He fell by purchaſe into the hands of a native of Rodoſto, in Romania, by whom he was brought up; but growing impatient of his condition when he arrived at maturity, and the ſituation of that city, upon the Propontis, being favourable to his purpoſe, he by the aſſiſtance of a Greek made his eſcape to Smyrna.

As his genius lay wholly to war, and the Ottoman empire afforded no opportunity then for his indulging it, he enliſted among the recruits that are uſually raiſed in that neighbourhood for the ſervice of the ſtate of Algiers, and was ſent with the reſt to Africa. The Algerines were then engaged in a hot war with the inland moors, who are the original poſſeſſors, and rightful owners of the country; but from whom that ſtate, partly by force, and more, by fomenting the diviſions between their princes, extort a precarious ſubmiſſion. Our adventurer, by an extraordinary intrepidity, uncommon bodily endowments, and a preſence of mind and invention, which found continual reſources in the greateſt dangers, was ſoon diſtinguiſhed from his fellows, and by a moſt rapid progreſs, roſe from being a ſlave to the command of an army. Having now room for the exertion of his abilities, and the diſplay of his genius, he conducted the war ſo ſucceſsfully, and concluded it ſo much to the advantage of the ſtate, that the government of the city and province of Conſtantina, the richeſt and beſt belonging to Algiers, was conferred on him as a reward for his ſervices.

But Haſſan ſoon experienced the effects of that envy which always attends fortunate merit, for though he preſerved his government for ſome years, he at length found ſo powerful a cabal formed againſt him at Algiers, that he had no other means for the ſaving of his life, and the wreck of his fortune, but by a precipitate flight into Spain, whither he carried the moſt portable and valuable of his effects.

The preſent King of Spain, having ſome knowledge of his merit and quality, gave orders that he ſhould be received and treated with diſtinction, and afterwards, at his own deſire, forwarded him to Naples. There he had the good fortune to freight a Daniſh ſhip, which afterwards proved the means of ſaving his life, and in which he embarked with his effects (which were worth 100,000 crowns) for Conſtantinople. Upon his arrival there, the agent from Algiers immediately obtained an order for the ſeizing of his perſon, as a deſerter from

from that ſtate; which having put in execution, he was next proceeding to the confiſcation of his effects. In this deſign he was however vigorouſly and ſucceſsfully oppoſed by Mr. Gahler, the Daniſh miniſter at the Porte, who immediately ſent his janizaries on board the veſſel, and inſiſted upon ſupporting the honour of his maſter's flag, by protecting every thing that was in her.

As the diſcuſſion of this ſubject made ſome noiſe, and took up ſome time, it gave Haſſan Bey an opportunity, which he did not neglect, of having his affairs repreſented to the Grand Signior; and of ſhewing his ſervices to Algiers, and the deſign upon his life, which could have been only prevented by his flight. He at the ſame time declared his zeal for the Porte, and made a tender of his ſervice in ſuch a manner, as ſhewed that he conſidered it to be of importance; an offer which was the more acceptable, as the preſent war was either then begun or in contemplation. It is alſo probable, that as his treaſure was, through the ſpirited conduct of Mr. Gahler, at his own diſpoſal, he found means to employ ſome part of it to better purpoſe in the ſeraglio, than it would have anſwered in the hands of the Algerine agent. However that was, he was diſcharged, and immediately appointed to the command of a ſhip of the line. He afterwards acted as vice-admiral in the engagement at Ciſme, where the not taking his advice, in ſtanding out to ſea and engaging the Ruſſians, firſt coſt the captain baſha his fleet, and afterwards his head. In the general deſtruction of that night, Haſſan Bey ſignalized himſelf as uſual; he being the only Turkiſh officer that ſaved his ſhip, which he did by forcing his way bravely through the Ruſſian fleet.

This extraordinary man, is at preſent the idol of the people, who look upon him as the reſtorer of the Ottoman glory. It ſeems, indeed, as if the Grand Vizir and he may, not unaptly, be conſidered as the Fabius and Marcellus of the Turkiſh empire. The enterprizing ſpirit, and brilliant actions of the latter, are, however, better known and underſtood by the people, and more captivating to their imagination, than the ſtedfaſt, deliberate wiſdom, and judicious conduct of the former, and they are accordingly loud in their wiſhes, for Haſſan Bey's being promoted to his place. This muſt naturally breed a jealouſy between thoſe great officers, which may deprive the ſtate in a great meaſure of their ſervices, and poſſibly end in the ruin of one or the other. Whatever Haſſan Bey's merits may be, the Porte is probably indebted for its exiſtence to Mouſſon Oglou.

While the weſtern and northern boundaries of the Ottoman empire, have been liable to the ravages of a cruel and deſtructive war, its eaſtern limits have been depopulated, by that fatal deſtroyer of mankind the peſtilence. This dreadful ſcourge, ſeems either to have varied its form, or under its old, to have aſſumed a degree of malignity, which is not perhaps to be equalled in hiſtory. The ancient city of Bagdat, was the firſt victim to its vengeance, where it carried off, (as it is ſaid) the amazing number of 250,000 people. The fugitives, who fled in great numbers to Baſſora, near the mouth of the Euphrates

and the gulph of Perſia, brought their fears and the diſorder along with them, at the diſtance of 240 miles. Here it raged in all its fury, ſweeping away the people for ſome time, at the rate of ſix or ſeven thouſand a day. Moſt of the weſtern chriſtians periſhed; the Engliſh factory ſaved their lives by flying into Perſia, chooſing rather to truſt to the clemency of the uſurper Kerim Khan, though their declared enemy, than to the rage of the implacable diſorder. The event juſtified their conduct; and upon their return, they found only death and deſolation in the place of a great city.

There is little room to doubt, that the change of affairs which were apprehended in Sweden upon the acceſſion of a new king, had a conſiderable influence upon the conduct of Ruſſia, with reſpect to her liſtening to terms of accommodation, and agreeing to the congreſs of Foczany; and it is as little to be doubted, that the ſubſequent revolution in that kingdom, had a principal ſhare in the renewing of the armiſtice, and the entering into freſh negociations at Bucharеſt. Indeed, it is probable, that this was the beſt, if not the only reaſon which could be given, for Ruſſia's entering into a ceſſation, which was of ſuch infinite advantage to the enemy.

The emigration of a whole nation of Tartars from the Ruſſian dominions, may be conſidered as one of the moſt extraordinary events of the preſent year. A great tribe of the Calmuc Tartars, which was called the Torgut, had long inhabited the vaſt deſarts of the kingdom of Aſtracan, where, under a limitted ſubmiſſion to the Ruſſian government, they fed innumerable herds of cattle, and carried on a very conſiderable trade with Aſtracan, and the towns on the Wolga, whither they ſent cows, ſheep, horſes, leather, and hides, for which they were paid in corn, meal, rice, copper kettles, knives, tools, iron, cloth, and other Ruſſian commodities. Theſe Tartars were ſo numerous, as to be able to raiſe 30,000 fighting men, and whether it was, that they met with any late cauſes of diſguſt, or that they imagined the increaſe of the Ruſſian power, would daily render that liberty which was ſo dear to them, more precarious, however it was, they determined to quit the country.

They conducted this ſcheme with ſo much ſecrecy, that the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion was not harboured of their deſign, till they ſet out with their wives, children, and all their effects, for the country of Zongoria, in the Eaſtern Tartary, which had been the ancient reſidence of their anceſtors, and lies between the Chineſe Tartary, Siberia, and the Leſſer Bocharia. In this prodigious journey, they were obliged to traverſe a conſiderable part of the Ruſſian dominions, and two ſtrong bodies of troops were ſent without effect in purſuit of them. Excluſive of the benefits derived from their traffick, and the value of the maſs of effects which they carried with them, the loſs of ſuch a number of people, and the total depopulation of thoſe unbounded wilderneſſes, that ſtretch ſo far on all ſides of Aſtracan, muſt be prejudicial to Ruſſia. It may, however, prove the means of enquiring minutely into the cauſes of diſſatisfaction that operated upon theſe people, and of regulating her future conduct

duct in such a manner, as to preserve the affections of those Tartars, who form so great a body of her subjects, and of paying a cautious attention to that unconquerable love of liberty, which, in a greater or lesser degree, prevails through all their various nations.

Notwithstanding the pacific professions on both sides, certain appearances and preparations in Sweden, were evidently alarming to the court of Petersburg, and occasioned the fitting out of a very considerable fleet to cruize in the Baltic, as well as the keeping of an army upon the frontiers. Both these measures, however necessary they might have been, were highly inconvenient to Russia at this period, as the first prevented her from sending a reinforcement to the fleet in the Archipelago; and the second, obliged her to keep a considerable number of her best troops unemployed, at a time that they were much wanted, both on the Danube, and in the Crimea.

The same cause made it thought necessary to enter into a stricter union with Denmark, which was cemented by a treaty of infinite advantage to the latter. In consequence of this treaty, the Grand Duke of Russia has made a formal cession and renunciation of his patrimonial rights and dominion in the dutchy of Holstein, to the King of Denmark, who in return, as the shadow of an equivalent, has ceded the miserable county of Oldenburgh, and the city of Delmenhorst, with its territory, to the Grand Duke. This important transfer of territory and dominion, was executed at Kiel, the capital of Holstein, where the members of the regency, the civil officers, nobility, and people, were assigned over, and took oaths of allegiance to the King of Denmark, and the cession was compleated, by the delivery of the keys of the city, and of a piece of earth, to Count Reventlau, the Danish minister.

Nov. 16th. 1773.

Thus have both powers parted with the original inheritance of their ancestors, and one in particular, with that which promised more security and greater permanence, than any other of his extensive possessions. As the cession made by Denmark could be of no use to the Great Duke, and from its situation and distance was scarcely tenable, he has presented it to his relation the Duke of Holstein Eutin, Prince Bishop of Lubeck, by which those territories, and the lands belonging to the bishoprick, will become hereditary in that family.

The articles of the treaty are not published; but from the price paid by Russia, it is probable that an offensive and defensive alliance of the strongest nature must be its basis. It is said, that upon the continuance of the war, Denmark is to send a considerable naval force to the Mediterranean, to the assistance of the Russians; and there is no doubt, in certain circumstances, that its principal forces by sea and land may be liable to be called forth. In the beginning of the year, while the treaty was yet in agitation, and long before its conclusion, a strong squadron was fitted out by the Danes, and kept in a readiness for service during the greater part of the season; and no secret was made of its being intended to join Admiral Barsballe, the

the Ruſſian commander, if any event ſhould take place in the Baltic, which required their mutual exertion.

As the Grand Duke was now far advanced in his twentieth year, a marriage was determined upon between him and one of the princeſſes of Heſſe Darmſtadt; and as it was thought proper, in a matter of ſuch importance to his happineſs, that the choice ſhould reſt ſolely with himſelf, the Landgravine, and her three daughters, arrived at Peterſburg for that purpoſe. The Grand Duke's choice was ſoon determined in favour of the Princeſs Wilhelmina, who was about a year younger than himſelf, and that lady having conformed to the Greek religion, was baptized in that faith by the new names of Natalia Alexiowna. The marriage was ſome time after ſolemnized with great magnificence, the Grand Duke having then entered into his 21ſt year.

Oct. 10th.

A few days prior to the Great Duke's marriage, and on the anniverſary of her coronation, the Empreſs loaded Count Panin, who had been his governor, with honours and emoluments. She beſtowed upon that nobleman an eſtate for ever valued at near 7000l. a year, and a penſion for life to the ſame amount, beſides an appointment of about half that ſum, for conducting the department of foreign affairs, together with the choice of any houſe in Peterſburg, to be purchaſed for his reſidence, and an allowance of money for plate and furniture, of about 35,000l. She alſo ſhewed a proportional munificence to all the officers of the Grand Duke's late houſhold.

The famous Count Byron, Duke of Courland, died at a great age, on the laſt day but one of the preceding year, and was ſucceeded by his ſon. As the reigning duke was known to be in no degree of favour at the court of Peterſburg, his poſſeſſion of that dutchy was held to be very precarious; while it was generally thought, that it would have been thrown in as an equivalent on one ſide or other in the partition of Poland, and probably might by ſome marriage arrangement, be formed with ſome of the adjoining provinces into an independent ſtate. It is probable, that whatever difficulties prevented the execution, more than one deſign of this nature was in contemplation; and the Duke himſelf was ſo ſenſible of the dangerous ground he ſtood on, that he attempted to bring about a match with one of the remaining princeſſes of Heſſe Darmſtadt, in hopes thereby to ſtrengthen his intereſt. This deſign was cruſhed as ſoon as it was known, by the empreſs, who is ſaid to have ſent him word, that he had no occaſion to think yet of matrimony. In this hopeleſs ſituation, he was ſummoned to Peterſburg, and his ruin was thought to be decided; but a change ſoon appeared in the conduct and deſigns of the court; whatever it proceeded from, he ſuddenly became a favourite at court, and the empreſs has concluded a marriage for him with a Ruſſian princeſs.

The greateſt attention has been unremittingly paid to the forming of a great fleet in the ſeveral ports of the Baltic, where Sir Charles Knowles, who obtained permiſſion to retire from the Britiſh ſervice, and engage in the Ruſſian, has exerted his well-known knowledge and

and abilities, in ſuperintending the building of ſeveral fine ſhips upon the Engliſh model. In a word, nothing is left untried or undone, by which Ruſſia may become a great maritime power. A ſmall ſquadron, conſiſting of four ſhips of the line and a frigate, under the command of Admiral Grieg, was ſent very late in the ſeaſon, to reinforce the fleet in the Mediterranean; and it is ſuppoſed a very ſtrong force will be ſent on the ſame ſervice, upon the opening of the Baltic.

The war and conqueſts in Georgia, of which we heard ſo many extraordinary accounts, have come to nothing. General Sukatin and twelve officers, were the wretched remains that returned to Peterſburg, of an army that had ſo long been repreſented as triumphant, and as aiming at no leſs than the ſubverſion of the Turkiſh empire in Aſia. They attributed their misfortunes to cauſes that were at all times to be foreſeen; to the impracticability of the country, the want of ſufficient force, and the impoſſibility of neceſſary ſupplies; to which ſhould have been added, the native bravery of the inhabitants, and their total diſinclination to ſubmit to a Ruſſian government.

Some new ſilver mines that have been diſcovered in Siberia, ſeem to promiſe an indemnification to Ruſſia, for the treaſure of which ſhe has been drained by the war. That wide and forlorn region, that was ſo long unknown, and ſeemed wrapt up in an eternal winter that rendered it inacceſſible to mankind, teems with inexhauſtible treaſures, and will in time prove the Peru and Potoſi of the north. Theſe new mines have afforded upon their firſt opening 45,000 pounds of fine ſilver, which is ſaid to have been obtained with little difficulty or expence. The empreſs, according to her uſual magnificence, has beſtowed on the intendant of the royal mines, who made the diſcovery, a princely fortune, and has ordered that they may be worked with all diligence.

The ill ſucceſs of the campaign, afforded an opportunity to the empreſs of ſhewing her magnanimity, by not throwing the leaſt blame upon her commanders or armies; on the contrary, Count Romanzow ſeems to ſtand as high in her favour, as he did in the moſt fortunate periods. As ſpectacles have always been found neceſſary in deſpotic governments, either to divert the people, from thinking of public affairs, or, upon certain occaſions, to keep up their ſpirits, a repreſentation of the taking of Giurgewo from the Turks, was exhibited, at conſiderable expence, and with great applauſe, at Peterſburg. Upon this occaſion, a regular fortification was erected and defended, and all the military forms obſerved, and approaches conducted, to the final ſpringing of mines, making a breach, and taking the place by ſtorm.

The great failures which took place in the principal commercial ſtates, were felt in their effects throughout Europe, and produced every where, an, almoſt, general ſtagnation of mercantile credit. The wiſe conduct of the empreſs upon this critical occaſion, and the particular attention and regard which ſhe paid to the Engliſh factory and merchants at Peterſburg, cannot be ſufficiently praiſed. She immediately iſſued orders to the

court banker, that the Britiſh merchants ſhould be ſupplied with any ſums of money that were neceſſary to ſupport their credit, in the preſent trying exigency; and took every other meaſure that could ſhew how much ſhe had the commercial nterests of her country at heart, as well as her particular regard to a friendly and allied power.

Great diviſions ſeem to have prevailed this year in the court of Peterſburg, the extent and nature of which are little known. Two parties, which took the names of their reſpective leaders, and ſeem to divide the empire, have, however, been avowedly formed, upon the great queſtion of war or peace. The former of theſe, under the auſpices of Prince Orlow, are eager for a continuation of the war, and of obtaining all the fruits from its paſt ſucceſſes, as well as from thoſe in expectancy, that they are capable of affording; the ſecond follow the opinions of Count Panin, who is a zealous advocate for peace, and does not want ſufficient arguments, to ſhew its expediency, if not neceſſity. The empreſs has beſtowed her favours and honours ſo equally upon thoſe leaders, that it looks as if ſhe thought it neceſſary to trim between the two parties; Prince Orlow reſumed his functions early in the year, in conſequence of a letter written to him in her own hand for that purpoſe; and Count Panin, has been called upon in the ſame manner, ſince its concluſion, to exert his great faculties for the ſecurity and preſervation of the empire. It is however ſaid, that the empreſs, upon all occaſions in the council, has given her opinion for the continuance of the war.

Such differences of opinion would be of little conſequence, if other marks of diſcontent had not appeared, in different parts of the empire, as well as at court. Of the cauſes or effects of theſe little can yet be ſaid. It was however obſerved, that in the midſt of the ſplendour and magnificence of the Great Duke's nuptials, and of the ſumptuous feſtivals that enſued, diſcontent, ſuſpicion, and apprehenſion, were in many countenances too viſible to be concealed.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

King of Poland's circular letter. The grand council of the nation aſſembled at Warſaw. Meaſures for the holding of the diet. Articles preſented by the miniſters of the partitioning powers. Memorial; threats; anſwer; declaration from the Pruſſian miniſter. Ferment in the diet. Warſaw ſurrounded by the foreign troops. Proteſts, againſt the diet. New confederacy, under the auſpices of the allied powers. Foreign troops enter the city, and are quartered in the palaces of the principal nobility. Heavy contributions threatened to be impoſed. Peremptory order to the diet, to conclude the act of ceſſion within eight days. The act paſſed, in the diet and ſenate, and ſigned by the king. Delegates appointed, and the diet breaks up. New ſyſtem of government propoſed. Treaties concluded by the delegation with the miniſters of the allied powers, and ratified by the king. Some particulars of the treaty with the King of Pruſſia. Emperor. Dearth, and depopulation in Bohemia. Court of Berlin; conduct obſerved with reſpect to the new provinces; Jews; Dantzick; fortitude of the citizens of Thorn; Jeſuits protected. Denmark; treaty with Ruſſia. Sweden; calamities in the provinces; preparations; Finland peaſants; letter from the King to the Count de Hopken.

THE King of Poland, in his circular letter for the calling of the ſenatus conſilium, which was to meet at Warſaw, on the 8th of February, 1773, informs the ſenators, that their meeting had for its object, the preſent diſtreſsful ſtate of their country, invaded and divided between three neighbouring powers; and encourages them to hope, that if they concur with him with temper and unanimity, in ſuch meaſures as ſhall appear moſt eligible in their unhappy ſituation, that Divine Power, who had ſo miraculouſly reſcued him from the hands of the aſſaſſins, when there did not appear a glimpſe of hope for his deliverance, would ſtill, in ſome manner interfere, for the preſervation of their country, and its deliverance from a foreign yoke.

It is one of the preliminary requiſites, in Poland, for the convocation of a diet, that the king at a ſtated time, previous to its intended meeting, ſhall write circular letters to the ſeveral palatinates, for their holding dietines, or meetings for the election of deputies, at a time appointed; in which letters he alſo acquaints the nobility, with the cauſes for holding the diet, and the ſeveral matters that are to come under its conſideration. By this means, as the electors are acquainted with the nature of the buſineſs that is to come before them, they have an opportunity to inſtruct their repreſentatives, as to the matters which they are to grant, or to refuſe.

The miniſters of the partitioning powers, accordingly prepared a number of articles againſt the meeting of the grand council, which contained ſuch matters as they intended ſhould be particularly laid before the diet. The principal of theſe were, that the ſtates of the

kingdom ſhould acknowledge in the preſence of the king, that the rights claimed by theſe powers to the provinces of which they had taken poſſeſſion, were reſpectively founded in juſtice; that when their pretenſions have been approved of and confirmed in the diet, the new frontiers of the kingdom ſhall be regulated and confirmed for ever by the ſtates; that to render this purpoſe the more effectual, a map ſhould be taken of the country, in which the boundaries ſhall be exactly delineated, and then confirmed, as before, for ever; that as a farther ſecurity to the permanence of theſe arrangements, treaties ſhall be entered into with the other powers of Europe for their confirmation; and that as the preceding conſtitution of Poland, occaſioned great prejudices to the kingdom itſelf, that the power of their kings was limited and much diminiſhed, and that the diſorders occaſioned thereby extended even to the neighbouring countries, it was neceſſary to make ſome conſiderable alterations in the conſtitution, the neceſſity and legality of which, ſhould be acknowledged by the ſtates.

In the mean time, thoſe ſenators whoſe lands lay in the ſequeſtered provinces, were forbid to attend or act in the ſenate, and as many more ſtaid away upon choice, who would have no ſhare in the preſent tranſactions, the whole number of that body that could be collected, (which ſhould have been conſiderably more than a hundred) amounted only to about thirty. And leſt the king and the ſenate, ſhould for a moment forget the miſery of their ſituation, and imagine they were met as free men, to debate upon the affairs of their country, memorials, full of reproaches and threats, were delivered by the miniſters of the allied powers, charging them with tergiverſation and delay, and appointing a limited day for the convocation of the diet, with denunciations of the ſevereſt vengeance in caſe of failure.

In the anſwer, from the king and the ſenate, Feb. 19th. to theſe memorials, ſigned by the great officers of the kingdom, much complaint is made of the extreme rigour and harſhneſs of their proceedings, which is aggravated ſtill more, by the extraordinary ſtile, tone, and manner of the memorials, with the ſhameful neglect of all appearances of reſpect to the king and to the republic; they appeal to the neceſſity, which urged their paſt condeſcenſions, and their preſent, to ſhew that their conduct could not deſerve the reproaches, nor demand the threats, that are thrown out upon them; that the king with the ſenate, having taken into conſideration, the ſerious menaces and imminent dangers which have been announced in caſe of refuſal, he has yielded to the deſire of the three courts, and in conſequence appointed the 19th of April for the meeting of the diet. It is laſtly ſolemnly requeſted, that the allied powers will cauſe their troops to evacuate the territories of the republic, previous to the meeting of the dietines, in order that the elections and the diet may proceed with full liberty, and that the ſenſe of the nation may explain itſelf without conſtraint or danger.

No great buſineſs was done in the ſenatus conſilium, except appointing the time for the diet, returning the foregoing anſwer, making

ing an application to Ruſſia for the enlargement of the Poliſh priſoners, who had been kept ſo long confined in that country, entering into a reſolution to proſecute the criminals, who had made the attempt upon the king's life, and the making of ineffectual applications to the powers who were guarantees of the treaties of Oliva and Velau, for their good offices and mediation at the approaching diet.

As the partitioning powers had already cut off a conſiderable part of the ſenate, they took the ſame meaſures with reſpect to the diet, by prohibiting under unlimited penalties, the dietines, or elections from taking place in the new provinces. In thoſe parts of the kingdom where they were permitted to take place, great diſorders prevailed; and though letters were read from ſome of the biſhops, earneſtly entreating them in the name of God to forget their animoſities, to chuſe proper repreſentatives in the preſent critical ſituation, and to think only of ſaving their diſtreſſed country, the nobility were notwithſtanding divided into violent factions; much blood was ſhed in ſeveral places, and many of the dietines broke up fruitleſsly, without any election.

The Prince Czartoriſki, great-chancellor of Lithuania, the primate of Poland, the chancellor of the kingdom, the grand marſhal, with many other of the nobility, repaired to Cracow, and diſclaimed all connexion with the enſuing diet at Warſaw, which they repreſented as a packed convention, that was entirely in the hands and the power of that tyrannical triumvirate, who had already ſpoiled and divided the kingdom. This body, which grew very conſiderable, both as to numbers and quality, earneſtly entreated the king to join them, for the purpoſe of aſſembling a free diet; but as that prince had neither the power, nor probably, inclination, to come into their meaſures, the deſign came to nothing.

In the mean time, as a freſh memento of their condition, and to prevent any heſitation in the part they were to act, Benoit, the Pruſſian miniſter at Warſaw, delivered a declaration, in which it was hoped, that the diet would approve and ratify all that had hitherto paſſed with reſpect to Poland; but if it ſhould happen otherwiſe, his maſter would not only retract the promiſes he had made with reſpect to that kingdom, but would make the Polanders ſenſible that he was not to be offended with impunity, and that as he could well do without either their approbation or ratification, they ſhould pay dear for their ill-timed obſtinacy.

During theſe tranſactions, and the ſubſequent ſitting of the diet, the countries round about Warſaw were filled with foreign troops, and the ſoldiers lived at little leſs than diſcretion. Indeed their licentiouſneſs was ſo intolerable, that it ſeemed as if their maſters wanted to urge the unhappy natives, to ſuch a degree of deſperation, as might throw them headlong upon the points of their ſwords; or that at beſt, they were determined to ruin the remaining country ſo effectually, as that it ſhould require the time and induſtry of ages for its recovery. However that may be, it does not appear, ſetting all motives of juſtice and humanity far out of the queſtion, that it was right policy in thoſe powers, to

indulge, in ſo great a degree, the outrageous licence of their troops.

The inſtructions which the deputies received from their conſtituents, turned principally, upon the preſervation and ſupport of the eſtabliſhed religion; the immediate departure of the foreign troops out of the country; to ſettle definitively the limits of the republic; to cauſe an effectual reformation of the militia; and to ſettle the differences with the three powers in ſuch a manner, as to remove every cauſe that could tend to a return of the troubles.

April 19th. A great ferment appeared at the opening of the diet, and it was with the greateſt difficulty that any degree of order could be preſerved. Though the city was ſurrounded by lines of the foreign troops in ſuch a manner, that no perſon could depart without leave, the deputies of Podolia and Volhinia, had notwithſtanding the courage, to deliver a manifeſto on the firſt day, by which they proteſted againſt every thing that ſhould be done in the diet. A confederacy was in the mean time formed, under the ſanction of the allied powers, to which the King and the nobility were invited, or rather commanded to accede; the principal object of this confederacy ſeems to have been, that they ſhould bind themſelves to ſupport and confirm all the concluſions of the diet; by which the ceſſion of the provinces that had been ſeized on by thoſe powers, was undoubtedly either expreſſed or underſtood.

The king himſelf ſigned this confederacy early, and was followed by Prince Czartoriſki, and ſeveral others of thoſe noblemen, who had before aſſembled at Cracow, and declared themſelves in oppoſition to every thing that ſhould be tranſacted at this diet. As it is difficult to obtain a right knowledge of the ſtate and views of parties, even by thoſe who are immediately concerned in their tranſactions, and by their vicinity ſeem to have an opportunity of knowing all the cauſes that might operate upon them, it would be in vain to attempt forming any concluſions, upon the conſiſtency or inconſiſtency, which may appear in the conduct of the great Poliſh leaders. A few naked facts, unattended by any of their concurrent circumſtances, compoſe all the knowledge that can at preſent be gleaned up of the tranſactions in that country. We muſt only conceive a people, who have loſt all means of defence, overborne by power and diſtracted by danger, flying from expedient to expedient, and graſping at every ſhadow, in hopes to evade a fate, which ſeems to be inevitable.

A queſtion aroſe upon the forming of this confederacy, as to the time of its duration, which was ſhortly decided by the Pruſſian miniſter, who declared that it muſt continue as long as circumſtances ſhould require. In the mean time, notwithſtanding the dangers with which they were environed, debates run very high in the diet; the new confederacy ſeems to have been very obnoxious, and the propoſed alterations in the form of government, were univerſally deteſted. To take away any falſe hopes that were founded upon foreign aſſiſtance, or even the mediation of their antient allies and guaranties, the anſwers of the courts of

of France, England, Sweden, and the republic of the united provinces, to the King's letters, in which they disclaimed all interference in the affairs of Poland, were laid before the diet, and afterwards printed for the information of the public.

The debates and opposition in the diet, excited the greatest indignation in the ministers of the allied powers. Several squadrons of Austrian and Prussian Hussars entered the city, and were quartered from fifty to an hundred, in the houses of the principal nobility; the people were for three days under all the apprehensions and terror of an immediate pillage, and were continually employed in burying, or otherwise attempting to secrete their most valuable effects. Immense contributions, to the amount of 100,000 Ducats each, were threatened to be levied upon the two Princes Czartoriski, Prince Lubomirski, and some other of the principal grandees; proportional mulcts, were proposed to be laid upon others; and the city itself, with every person who had any share or influence in public affairs, was devoted to immediate ruin.

May 7th. In the mean time, the ministers of the allied powers made a declaration to the King and to the diet, that they neither would wait for, nor accept of any mediation, nor admit any mitigation of the terms prescribed; that the full cession of the provinces which they claimed, according to the extent of the partition they had already made, must be determined upon and concluded within eight days; or that otherwise, 30,000 men should, at the end of that term, enter the city, and live at discretion in it; while every other effectual measure should be taken, as well to punish their contumacy, as to carry all the designs of the respective powers into execution, without regard to their concurrence.

Such power, and such menaces, seemed sufficient to put an end to all debate, and to determine all counsel. It was notwithstanding, six days, before the cession was passed in the diet; and then, only by a very trifling majority, fifty of the Nuncio's still opposing it, to fifty-two who voted for it. It was carried through the senate by a something greater majority, in proportion to its numbers; and the King put the last hand to a ratification, which cut off for ever, more than one third of the dominions of the republic.

The conduct of the diet, without regard to their critical situation, or to the necessity by which they were actuated, struck the whole nation with consternation and amazement. They did not think that any necessity could have induced them, to acknowledge for justice the cruel spoiling of their country, and to render her wounds incurable, by not only lopping the limbs, but cutting away the vital parts. The Bishop of Kiow, several of the nobility, and some of the Nuncio's, who had dissented to the confederacy, and the acts of the diet, and had found means to escape from Warsaw, assembled at Cracow, where they published a manifesto, in which they protested against all the acts of the diet, declaring them to be illegal, and contrary to the constitution and established laws of Poland. And a

great number of the nobility ſigned this manifeſto, and declared they would ſeal it with their beſt blood. Such proceedings are of little conſequence, and are only to be conſidered as the laſt pangs and convulſions of expiring liberty.

It might have been hoped, that as their right to the countries which they had ſeized was now acknowledged, and their ceſſion compleatly ratified, that the partitioning powers would have attended only to their cultivation and ſettlement, and left the unhappy Poles at leiſure to do the ſame by the mangled remains of their country. This was however a degree of happineſs, which it ſeems the latter were little to hope for. The facility with which the allied powers had gained ſuch extenſive countries, made it a matter of regret that they had not laid their claims for more, where they could be ſo eaſily obtained. It is true, that it would have been a matter of no difficulty, to form new claims upon as good a foundation as thoſe which they had already made; but it would not have been ſo eaſy to have agreed among themſelves as to the diſtribution. Till matters of that ſort could be adjuſted, it was neceſſary to keep the country in its preſent ſtate of diſorder.

Nothing could afford a more plauſible pretence for further interference, than the new modelling of that government, to whoſe faults they owed all their late acquiſitions. For this purpoſe, as the ſix weeks allotted for the ſitting of the diet, were nearly expired, they were obliged to appoint Delegates, whom they armed with their own powers; who were to continue their ſittings conſtantly, and in concert with the three foreign and united miniſters, to frame a new conſtitution and form of government. The Delegates were alſo appointed to try and puniſh the aſſaſſins, who were concerned in the attempt upon the King's life; to receive the ultimata of the three powers, and finally to ſettle the limits, and put the laſt hand to ſuch arrangements with reſpect to commerce and neighbourhood, as ſhould be concluded upon between them; and to conclude treaties of peace and perpetual amity with each of them ſeparately, which were to be guaranteed and confirmed by the whole.

The great ſyſtem of legiſlation, was however the rock, upon which all contracts and treaties were likely to ſplit. No previous plan had been formed, nor ſcheme deſigned, for this arduous undertaking; and there was as little likelihood, of the three great powers agreement as to its form, as there was of their conſiſtency in its conſtruction. One point they were probably all agreed in, which was that the new conſtitution ſhould be of ſuch a nature, as would render it incapable of diſcharging its own functions, without their continual interference and aſſiſtance.

As nothing has been finally concluded with reſpect to the new governments; and the preſent appearances are not favourable to the opinion that there ſoon will, it is of little conſequence to be particular as to the propoſals that are ſaid to have been made upon that head. In general it ſeems to have been the intention, (if any thing of the ſort was really intended) that a nominal elective monarchy, with

ſcarcely

ſcarcely any power in the hands of the King, and ſome new reſtrictions on the qualifications of election, ſhould ſtill be continued; that no foreigner, nor no perſon within the 4th degree of conſanguinity to a late King, ſhould be capable of filling that office; that the eſtabliſhed religion ſhould be the catholic, and the King always of that profeſſion; that the King ſhould not have the power of conferring either employments or honours; but that all power ſhould be lodged in the hands of a permanent council of ſtate, in which the King was to preſide with only a ſingle voice; and that this council was not to be reſtricted to the ſenate, but that others of the nobility were capable of compoſing it, as well as the ſenators.

It was alſo ſaid, that the troops of the republic were to be limited to twelve thouſand; but that for her further ſecurity and happineſs, the allied powers were to afford her five thouſand men from each, which ſhe was to keep in her territories at her own expence.

The ſeparate treaties of peace, alliance, guarantee, and partition, having been concluded between the delegation, and the miniſters of the allied powers, were at length ratified by the King, Nov. 19th. Theſe treaties, beſides an expreſs and definitive ceſſion, of thoſe provinces which had been already given up in the diet, and profeſſions of unalterable amity, contained a mutual and irrevocable renunciation of all claims and pretenſions on each other. In the treaty concluded with the King of Pruſſia, the republic conſents to annul the 6th article of the treaty of Velau, by which the reverſion of Ducal Pruſſia, in the failure of iſſue male in the houſe of Brandenburgh, was ſecured to Poland; and ſhe now gives up all Pruſſia, with its fiefs and dependencies, for ever, to the King, his heirs or ſucceſſors, whether male or female. A reſervation is however made in favour of Dantzick, with all its diſtricts, and the town of Thorn, with its ſuperiorities, to both which the King renounces all claims. And to prevent the poſſibility of all future claims and diſputes, which might ariſe from thoſe articles of the treaty of Velau, which quadrate not with the preſent ſtate of things, fifteen ſpecified articles of the ſaid treaty, are totally aboliſhed, and the republic renounces for ever, all reverſions and feudal obligations.

The diſtricts of Great Poland, on the Brandenburgh ſide of the river Netze, (called in the maps the Notec) together with the diſtricts of Lauenburg and Butow, and the right of redemption to the territory of Draheim, are alſo ceded in the ſame manner; and the treaty of Bydgoſt, which was executed in the year 1657, is annulled, excepting one ſtipulation which is in favour of the houſe of Brandenburgh.

The moſt remarkable paſſage in this treaty, is in the article, in which the republic undertakes to guaranty thoſe provinces which are ceded to the King, with an exception to one power, who is to be afterwards ſpecified, and with whom the republic is not obliged to maintain a war, upon the King's account. The King of Pruſſia alſo engages, in concert with the other powers, to protect the republic from the reſentment of the Porte; and

and to uſe his mediation and good offices, that the Turks may conform to the terms of the pacific treaty of Carlowits, which it is declared has not been infringed by any of the late tranſactions.

The King of Pruſſia ſtipulates on his ſide, for the protection and ſecurity of the Roman Catholics in the new provinces, in all their civil and eccleſiaſtical rights and poſſeſſions, in the ſame manner as they had been under the former government; and he guaranties all thoſe future regulations which ſhall be concluded at Warſaw, by the miniſters of the three contracting powers and the delegates of the diet, whether with reſpect to the form of government, or in favour of the diſſidents of the Greek and evangelic communions; all which regulations are to be ratified in a ſeparate act, and conſidered as part of this treaty.

The affairs of Germany have not been very intereſting, except ſo far as they have been connected with thoſe of Poland, or may be ſuppoſed to have ſome influence on the conduct of the war. The continued augmentation of thoſe immenſe armies, which muſt, in the nature of things, either give, or overthrow all laws in that empire, is now become ſo familiar, as no longer to excite alarm, or even ſurprize. This paſſion or rage, for the converting of all mankind into ſoldiers, has ſo equally poſſeſſed the two great Germanic powers, that neither of them could, in that reſpect, pretend to ſnatch the palm of honour, without evident injuſtice to the other.

If we can credit the accounts that have been publiſhed, the emperor has this year drawn 80,000 recruits from his hereditary dominions, of which Hungary only, yielded 50,000, beſides thoſe that were raiſed in the new Poliſh tertories, which have now obtained the fanciful appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria. Thus this prince is nearly at the conſtant expence of a war, while he undergoes all the perſonal fatigues that the moſt active general could in that ſituation; his armies forming continual and remote encampments along his wide extended frontiers, and he as conſtantly on horſeback, either in the act of travelling between, or of immediately ſuperintending them. It was computed that in the tour he made this ſummer, he travelled on horſeback above 700 German miles, which are conſiderably more than equal to 3000 Engliſh. In this tour, he only eat once in the 24 hours, which was on the evening of each day, and that of ſuch fare, as without any preparation, happened to be ready at the places where he ſtopped; after which he lay upon a ſtraw bed, without any other covering than his cloak; as if he emulated Charles the twelfth of Sweden, and intended to form ſuch another iron conſtitution; whilſt he carefully imitates the political character of the King of Pruſſia.

The Emperor ſpent a conſiderable time at Lemburg, or Leopol, (the metropolis of the province that was antiently called Red Ruſſia, as it is now of all the new Auſtrian dominions) which was equally convenient for attending to the government and ſettlement of his new ſubjects, to the conduct of the great armies which he poured into Poland, and to the tranſactions which were

were to take place at Warſaw. As the King of Pruſſia and his brother ſet out for Sileſia, about the ſame time that the Emperor did on his tour, it was imagined that another conference would have been held between them, which might perhaps in its effects, have been deciſive of the future fate of ſome other countries; it does not however appear that any meeting took place between thoſe princes.

However ambitious the deſigns of this prince might be, or have already ſhewn themſelves, he ſtill continues, by the ſimplicity of his manners, his attention to buſineſs, and his affability, to confirm the affections of his ſubjects in a very high degree.

As this æra ſeems particularly fatal to the aſſumed powers of the court of Rome, it could not be expected that a prince of the Emperor's character, ſhould overlook any of thoſe that militated with his own internal rights. He has accordingly claimed the inveſtiture of all the Biſhopricks in his hereditary dominions, and has already proceeded to the exerciſe of this right, by appointing the biſhops that are to ſucceed in four or five ſees, that became vacant in Bohemia and Hungary. This innovation has occaſioned great trouble at the court of Rome, where the example, with reſpect to other Roman Catholic powers, is conſidered as dangerous, as the meaſure is in itſelf prejudicial to its intereſts. The Pope has accordingly uſed every means, and is ſaid to have offered to make great conceſſions, to prevent the Emperor from perſevering in a reſolution, that ſtrikes ſo fatally at the baſis of papal power. It is however ſaid, that all conceſſions and applications upon this head have proved ineffectual, and that the Emperor continues immoveably fixed in his determination.

The calamities that have been occaſioned by the dearth in Bohemia, and ſome other of the hereditary countries, exceed all deſcription. In the former particularly, gold and ſilver are ſaid in a great meaſure to have loſt their uſual effect, and to become, almoſt, incapable of procuring food of any ſort; ſo that the rich and the poor were ſinking equally under one general calamity. We have before obſerved, that the ravages made during the preceding year in that kingdom by ſickneſs were dreadful. It appears that in the firſt eight months of the year 1772, the deaths in that kingdom amounted to 168,331, which more than doubled the number of births in the ſame ſpace of time; and it was ſuppoſed that the deaths during the laſt four months, were in full proportion to thoſe of the preceding. And though the fury of the diſtempers ſeemed conſiderably exhauſted, ſoon after the opening of the preſent year, they were not entirely abated, until the late harveſt (notwithſtanding the moſt extraordinary tempeſts, and unheard of devaſtations by field mice) brought food and health at the ſame time to the diſtreſſed people.

To prevent, ſo far as human foreſight may do, the return of ſo dreadful a calamity, has been an object of conſideration with the Emperor. To this purpoſe he has propoſed to the States of Bohemia, to abridge one third of the ſtatute work, which the peaſants are obliged to perform for their lords,

and which hitherto was ſo great, and took up ſo much of their time, that they were rendered utterly incapable of cultivating their own farms to any advantage. This humane and neceſſary meaſure, has however been ſtrongly oppoſed by the great lords; but as the Emperor perſeveres in his intention, there is no doubt of his ſucceeding; as thoſe matters which would prove impracticable to other princes, ceaſe to be difficulties with thoſe that are beloved by their ſubjects.

The further politicks of the court of Berlin, are, as uſual, ſtill ſecret. With reſpect to his military preparations, the King has not ſhewn leſs aſſiduity, than his younger, though not more active, neighbour. He has accordingly found means, with very little additional expence, to ſtrengthen his armies by an increaſe of between 40 and 50,000 effective men, which he has done by increaſing the companies of foot, from 169, their former complement, to 210 men each, without the addition of a ſingle officer in ſo great an augmentation. He has alſo made an alteration, (which however trifling it may ſeem, will, it is ſaid, be of great conſequence) in the ram-rods of his ſoldiers muſkets, which in conſequence of this regulation, are made exactly alike at both ends, whereby the ſoldier will ſave the time, which he before loſt, by turning the ram-rod in charging; and it is ſaid that by this improvement, together with that of a new exerciſe, and Maneuvres in firing, in which they have been laboriouſly inſtructed, the ſoldiers are arrived at ſuch perfection, as to fire twice as often now, in a given time, as they could before; though they were then reckoned the quickeſt at firing of any troops in the world.

The preſſing of men for the army has been carried on with as much aſſiduity throughout the Pruſſian dominions, as it could have been in the hotteſt war, ſo that even ſtrangers have not been exempted from it. The new acquiſitions have been particularly drained of their able men, who are ſent into garriſon till they become perfect in their new occupation, while the veteran troops are drawn out to be ready for immediate ſervice. Thus a double purpoſe is anſwered, and as the old army is ſtrengthened by the addition of a new one, thoſe provinces are proportionally weakened, ſo that if a war ſhould take place, they are rendered incapable of doing any thing effectual towards the recovery of their liberties. The King is ſaid to have framed a new regulation, by which one half of the ſoldiers, are by an alternate ſucceſſion, to be conſtantly employed during peace in agriculture and manufactures, while the others as cloſely attend to their military duties. Though this regulation carries a ſpecious appearance, it may be doubted whether it will be productive of any very extraordinary advantages to agriculture, as the precarioufneſs of the aſſiſtance will always throw a damp upon the ſpirit of the farmer.

The weſtern Pruſſia is already brought under the ſame military government with the reſt of the King's dominions, the whole of which may be conſidered as a vaſt encampment, of which Berlin compoſes the head quarters. Complete

plete lists have been made out of all the cities, towns, and villages, in the new acquisitions; of the houses and possessions; the number of inhabitants of all ages in each, and their respective occupations. All the males of a certain age, that have not been taken to supply the army, are enrolled in the militia, have received an uniform, and are obliged to learn their military exercises. It is also said, that every male child when born, receives a military collar, and ten dollars, by which he is ever after considered as a soldier immediately in the king's service, and thereby liable to all the rigour of the military laws. This account, however, requires a degree of confirmation, which it has not yet received; as one of the first, and most popular acts of the present king's reign, was the taking off that shameful badge of slavery from the necks of several thousand children, on whom it had been imposed by his father.

The Bishop of Warmia in Royal-Prussia, is a prince of the empire, and was by the ancient constitution president of the kingdom, and possessed, under the Kings of Poland, little less than entire sovereignty in his diocese, the nobility being immediately dependant upon him, and exempted from all the royal jurisdictions. The people accordingly flattered themselves, that though they had changed their paramount lord, they would in a certain degree escape the fate of the rest of the kingdom, and still continue under the immediate government of their bishop. Such an independence in any part of his dominions, was little suited to the views and disposition of the King of Prussia; he accordingly stripped the bishop of all his temporal and juridical rights, and put the people upon the same footing as to government with the rest of their countrymen.

All business of almost every sort, had for time immemorial been carried on in Poland by the Jews. Exclusive of those occupations of merchandizing, brokerage, and money-dealing, which are common to them in other countries, they here superintended the noblemen's families, were their agents, factors, and managers of their estates, and the physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, inn-keepers, dealers, and tradesmen of the country. By this means they formed a very great and considerable part of the nation; and though the industry, (arising from their freedom) of the natives of Prussia, rendered them less necessary in that country, they were even there very numerous. The King of Prussia however, whether from a particular dislike to this part of his new subjects, or with a view to obtain great sums of money from them, and perhaps also to acquire some knowledge of the extent of their riches, published an edict, by which all those Jews in the new acquisitions, who were not possessed of a capital of 1000 crowns, were peremptorily commanded to quit the country within a limited time. This severe proscription, which broke through all the ties of blood, connexion, acquired habits, and country, occasioned a deputation of twelve elders of the Polish synagogues, to intercede with the king for their unfortunate brethren; in consequence of which application, accompanied with a present of 70,000 crowns, he remitted some part of the severity of the edict, by reducing the

qualifica-

qualification for living in the country to 500 crowns, and enlarging in certain cases, the term limited for their departure.

Another edict was issued, by which all religious bodies of whatever profession, and the governors of hospitals and public charities, were obliged to send in an exact account of their respective incomes to the royal chamber at Marienwerder. By a third ordinance, all persons were forbid, whether in town or country, to dismiss any of their men servants, without first giving notice to the king's commissaries, and obtaining their licence for so doing. These are some of the effects, which every order of the people have already experienced from the change of government.

The king's conduct with respect to Dantzick, has been extremely various. The fate of that city is still so uncertain, that a detail of the proceedings relative to it, would be as useless as void of entertainment. At different times, the application of the maritime powers, and of the Russian minister, seemed to have operated in favour of the city; and suddenly after, without any apparent cause, the same violence and threats have again taken place; the tolls, excises, and port duties, have been suspended, renewed, taken off, and laid on; and every later account, teemed with new measures or regulations, which overthrew the former.

It appears that the Russian minister, who acted the part of a mediator, has supported the king's claim to a part of the harbour, which in effect gives him the command of the whole. This claim is founded upon the territorial rights of the abbey of Oliva; which though they had generally lain dormant for several centuries, and the city had the free occupancy of the channel in question, from which only its value arose; yet these rights were at certain times claimed, and about half a century ago, became so much an object of litigation, as to lay the foundation for a law suit, which was commenced with the city of Dantzick at Warsaw; but which was never decided.

Upon the ratification of the treaty of cession at Warsaw, by which the king gave up his claims on Dantzick, except his rights to the harbour which he still retained, he withdrew his troops from the three suburbs of Schiedlits, Stolzenburg, and Schotland, which he had before fortified, and declared royal towns, as well as from the other posts they occupied in the neighbourhood of the city, only insisting upon being repaid a large sum of money which he had laid out in the fortifications and to engineers, together with some other demands, and being for the future acknowledged as the protector of Dantzick. Some transactions, however, which have taken place since the close of the year, shew that this unfortunate city is still in as precarious a situation as it had been before; and that the only certainty it has left, is the loss of its liberties, and of its antient power and splendor.

The conduct of the Prussians with respect to Thorn, bears so great a similitude to that which they observed at Dantzick, as to make it needless to enter into the particulars. Too much, however, cannot be said in praise of that virtue,

virtue, fortitude, and unconquerable perſeverance, with which the magiſtrates and inhabitants have, under a blockade of two years, withſtood all the violences of rapine, and the menaces of power, and ſhewed themſelves equally proof againſt want, temptation, and danger; who have had repeatedly the hardineſs to declare, when apparently ſurrounded by inevitable deſtruction, that they knew of no ſovereign but their lawful prince, and that in the laſt extremity, they would freely part with their lives, ſooner than reſign their liberties into the hands of unjuſt power. By this noble and determined reſolution they have hitherto preſerved them.

While the Jeſuits have ſunk under the vengeance of the Roman Catholick powers, and the Pope himſelf has put the finiſhing hand to their deſtruction, the King of Pruſſia affords them that aſylum and protection, which they are denied in all other countries. It would be of little conſequence to refine upon the motives or policy of this conduct; the king himſelf, in a letter to his agent at Rome, accounts for it by obſerving, that by the treaty of Breſlau he had guarantied the religion in the ſtate it then was; that he had never met with better prieſts than the Jeſuits; and that he might inform the Pope, that as he was of the claſs of hereticks, he could not grant him a diſpenſation for breaking his word, nor for deviating from the duty of an honeſt man, or a king. As the Jeſuits are poſſeſſed of ſeveral conſiderable colleges in Sileſia, it remains to be ſeen, whether they will pay obedience to the Pope's bull, under the protection of a proteſtant prince.

The late revolution in Denmark, has not been productive of any particular change, in the internal government, or public conduct of that country. Some ſeverities to printers, and ſome harſh orders againſt the people's aſſembling, and meeting in any conſiderable numbers, ſeemed rather to ſhew a weakneſs in government, than any real cauſe for ſuch ſuſpicious proceedings, which ſhould only be practiced in caſes of the greateſt danger and neceſſity. The Sieur Thura, having written a piece entitled The Prognoſticators, which reflected ſeverely on the authors of the late revolution, was condemned by the high tribunal to ſuffer the ſame puniſhment which Struenſee and Brandt had already undergone.

The dangers which were apprehended from abroad, may be ſuppoſed to have had ſome ſhare in promoting the internal quiet. It is certain that the ſtate of affairs in Sweden, and the motions made on the ſide of Norway in the beginning of the year, were not a little alarming to the court of Copenhagen. The garriſons in that country, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the climate, were accordingly repaired and reinforced in the depth of the winter; and the troops were every where augmented, and put in the beſt condition. The ſame diligence was uſed in equipping a conſiderable fleet, and in preſſing and raiſing 6000 additional ſailors; for which purpoſe, all thoſe in foreign ſervice were recalled, and ſuch other meaſures purſued, that ſoon after the opening of the Baltic, twelve

twelve ſhips of the line were fit for immediate ſervice.

The treaty with Ruſſia, by which Denmark has obtained the excluſive ſovereignty of the dutchies of Sleſwic and Holſtein, and thereby becomes miſtreſs of the whole Cimbric Cherſoneſe, may be conſidered as the moſt fortunate and advantageous that ſhe ever concluded. Beſides the getting rid of a dangerous neighbour, where the joint and mixed ſovereignty would afford eternal matter for debate and contention, and in a great meaſure prevent all improvement on either ſide, ſhe has now, by the poſſeſſion of the whole peninſula, rounded and compleated her territories, while its ſituation gives it nearly the ſtrength, and all the commercial advantages of an iſland, and its excellent ſoil furniſhes all the means for becoming a rich, populous, and powerful country. If theſe advantages were proſecuted with a reaſonable ſhare of good conduct, and had time to arrive at maturity under the beneficence of a mild and equitable government, they would cauſe a conſiderable revolution in the commercial ſyſtem of that part of Germany, and Kiel might become a more than formidable rival, to its great trading neighbours of Hamburgh and Lubeck.

As the faſhionable cuſtom of maintaining greater armies than they can afford, and the attempts beſides at eſtabliſhing a marine, keep moſt of the European princes in a conſtant ſtate of poverty, they are frequently obliged, upon any emergency productive of an additional expence, to recur to every expedient for the raiſing of money. The King of Denmark accordingly this year, ſent three commiſſioners as a deputation to the city of Lubeck, to negociate a loan of 150,000l. ſterling, for twenty years, with the merchants of that place; for which he was willing to pay intereſt at the rate of ſix per cent. with the farther ſtipulation on his ſide, of defending the rights of the city from all encroachments and foreign pretenſions. This application was not attended with ſucceſs; the magiſtracy after a long conſultation, returned for anſwer, that it was impoſſible for them at the preſent time, to comply with the king's requiſition of the loan; that they thanked him for his protection; but apprehended they were not at preſent in any particular need of it.

We have already obſerved, that the motions and preparations which were made in Sweden, had conſiderably alarmed more than one of its neighbours. And though the ſtale pretences, of good-will, pacific intentions, and attending only to ſecurity, were frequently repeated, it is evident they did not remove thoſe apprehenſions. Whatever the king's deſigns were, it is probable that the new treaty between Ruſſia and Denmark, did not a little contribute to prevent them from ripening into action; and it is poſſible that the ſame cauſe, co-operating with the inaptitude of ſome of his allies, may occaſion their being entirely laid aſide.

In other matters, the wiſdom and moderation of the preſent king, prevent the people from finding any preſent inconveniences through the late change of government. The firſt ſteps of a new and arbitrary government, are generally popular. Its true character rarely appears, until

until the people have forgot the bleſſings they enjoyed in a ſtate of freedom.

Neither kings nor laws can prevent at certain times thoſe calamities with which it pleaſes Providence to afflict nations; and the dearth this year in Sweden, notwithſtanding the vigorous meaſures taken by a new adminiſtration and government to remedy or allay the evil, ſufficiently exculpated the late ſenate, from the odium that was thrown upon them on that account. In ſeveral of the provinces, the miſeries of the people were dreadful; and in Dalecarlia, and Wermeland particularly, after having a long time endeavoured to ſupport life by the bark of trees, and the moſt unuſual and unclean kinds of food, they at length periſhed in ſuch numbers, that the dead bodies lay unburied in the woods and houſes. The dyſentery, the uſual attendant, or ſucceſſor of famine, raged afterwards with the greateſt fury, and compleated the deſolation of thoſe unfortunate provinces; ſo that it was computed, that more people had been ſwept off, from the firſt in particular, during this and the preceding year, than by that dreadful plague which made ſuch havock in the kingdom in the year 1709. The relief brought by the harveſt, afforded a ſtriking and melancholy inſtance of this depopulation, the wretched remains of the inhabitants being totally incapable of getting it in, and forced to offer half their crops to ſuch ſtrangers as they could procure to do it for them. The king ſent phyſicians from Stockholm, with medicines at the public expence, to endeavour to reſtrain the ravages of this cruel diſorder; but till Providence granted the people food, medicine was of little avail.

The king having made a tour through his dominions, in this time of general calamity, beſides the primary objects of inſpecting into the ſtate of the forts and garriſons, and the condition of the army, omitted no means to alleviate thoſe diſtreſſes, which it was not in his power to remedy. And finding afterwards, that public rejoicings were intended, to celebrate his return to Stockholm, he wrote a letter to his brother to be communicated to the magiſtrates, in which he expreſſed his ſenſibility of the zeal and affection which they intended to teſtify to his perſon, of both which he was ſufficiently ſatisfied, and wiſhed they would diſpoſe of the money which was deſtined for that purpoſe, to the relief of the diſtreſſed poor in the provinces, of whoſe unſpeakable miſeries he had been ſo lately an eye witneſs.

In the mean time, he was indefatigable in ſtrengthening and fortifying the kingdom, as well as the Swediſh iſlands in the Baltic; and the excellent condition and forwardneſs of the fleet and army, were a matter of admiration to thoſe, who conſidered the extreme ſcarcity and dearneſs of all kinds of proviſions. The motions of the troops were ſo various, and the preparations carried on in ſuch remote and different parts, that the intentions of the court were impenetrable to thoſe who were immediately concerned in the event. Norway was thought to be particularly threatened, and ſuch preparations were made in the ſea-ports of the Baltic, as indicated a ſpeedy and conſiderable embark-

ation; while at the ſame time, the motions on the ſide of Ruſſia, were equally ambiguous and alarming. All the ancient treaties between Sweden and the Porte, were alſo renewed and confirmed, and particularly the mutual guarantee treaty of the year 1739, with the addition of ſome new articles.

The peaſants in Finland having vainly flattered themſelves, that the late revolution had emancipated them from the ancient ſubjection and ſervices which they owed to their lords, loſt no time in enjoying their ſuppoſed independence; which occaſioned ſome trouble, and their ſending a deputation to court, in ſupport of this new claimed liberty. They however found to their great regret, that their condition was not at all altered, and that the king was much diſpleaſed at their conduct, in conſequence of which an ordinance was immediately publiſhed to prevent all ſuch miſtakes for the future.

The moſt judicious meaſures were taken by the king and his council, and by the directors of the bank under his immediate influence, to prevent the fatal conſequences of thoſe commercial failures, which had extended their influence throughout Europe. The king applied perſonally to the merchants and directors, exhorting them to lend all their aid to the ſupport of public credit in this preſſing exigency; and declared publicly, that if any one ſhould take advantage of the times, to raiſe the exchange, or the intereſt of money, ſuch perſon, ſhould in the higheſt degree, incur the royal diſpleaſure. The wiſdom of this particular meaſure may be doubted: but on the whole, ſuch order was taken that credit was fully ſupported, and the bank not only lent money to thoſe merchants who were known to be ſolvent, but to all who could give ſecurities of any ſort, whether in lands, houſes, ſhips, goods, or merchandize. And the effects of this conduct were ſo happy, that it is ſaid, there was not, during that period, a ſingle Swediſh bill proteſted.

The king is not leſs attentive to every other matter relative to commerce, and has declared, that he will ſpare no pains to make it flouriſh in the higheſt degree that the country is capable of admitting. He accordingly allots a certain portion of every week, to grant audience to all perſons without exception, who chuſe to apply, or have any thing to communicate to him upon mercantile affairs; whom he hears with the greateſt attention and patience, and thoroughly examines their buſineſs or propoſals. As an eſſay towards remedying in ſome degree the late fatal depopulation, this prince iſſued an ordinance, by which all peaſants who have four children, or more, are excuſed from the payment of the poll-tax, and all other perſonal contributions.

The Count de Hopken, a nobleman of great worth and honour, who had ſome years reſigned his office and dignity of ſenator, to retire from all public buſineſs, was lately recalled by the king to preſide at the head of the ſenate. In a letter which the king wrote to him upon this occaſion, and which did as much honour to the writer as to the perſon to whom it was written, he ſays, that he calls upon him to ſerve him as a counſellor and conductor; and that if he knew

knew another man in the kingdom of more underſtanding and virtue than himſelf, he would ſtill leave him to enjoy his retirement; but that where the Almighty beſtowed great talents, he deſigned they ſhould be employed for the public good. He ſaid, "I have now done my duty; do your's. I was willing to demonſtrate to my country, and to all Europe, that I wiſh for no other ſplendour on my throne but that of virtue." He concluded by a declaration, that if he did not acquieſce in his requeſt, and that of his people, he would be reſponſible for it to his country and to poſterity. Such ſentiments, and ſuch conduct, were worthy of a monarch.

CHAP. V.

Naval preparations in the French and Spaniſh ports. Pacific diſpoſition of the French king. Marriage of the Count de Artois. Spain; conduct with reſpect to England; ſcheme for eſtabliſhing a direct trade with the Eaſt-Indies. Portugal; edict to prevent ſlavery from being perpetual. Court of Rome; abolition of the Jeſuits; charges againſt them in the Pope's bull; conduct of the Italian ſtates, with reſpect to the eccleſiaſtical power in their dominions. Death of the King of Sardinia; no appearance hitherto of its cauſing any change in the public affairs of Italy. Inſurrection at Palermo.

THE age and pacific diſpoſition of the French king, has for ſome time contributed greatly to the preſervation of the public tranquillity in Europe. It was however apprehended, ſoon after the commencement of the preſent year, that the conduct of the Ruſſians in the Mediterranean, co-operating with the affairs of Poland, the inefficacy of the negociations at Bucharеſt, and the cloſe connexion between France and Sweden, would have occaſioned a change in thoſe ſentiments. This opinion was ſoon confirmed, by the extraordinary naval preparations which were made in the French and Spaniſh ports, both in the ocean and the Mediterranean; and which were carried on with a vigour and induſtry, that afforded ſome room for ſuſpecting hoſtile intentions. The object of thoſe in the Mediterranean was well underſtood, and probably made no ſecret; but as the French and Spaniſh ſquadrons in that ſea, were already far ſuperior in force to the Ruſſians, and required no aſſiſtance from Breſt for that purpoſe, the deſtination of the fleet in that harbour was more ambiguous; it was however, generally ſuppoſed that it was intended to act in the Baltic, if certain circumſtances ſhould render its appearance there neceſſary in favour of Sweden.

Theſe preparations having excited the jealouſy of our court, which from its cloſe alliance with Ruſſia, as well as its wiſhes to preſerve the general tranquillity, could not behold with indifference that power totally oppreſſed in the Mediterranean, and a new war kindled, both in the ſouth and the north of Europe, ſtrong remonſtrances were made upon the ſubject at Paris and Madrid, accompanied with a declaration, that if

ſuch meaſures were purſued, Great-Britain would be under a neceſſity of ſending ſuch a fleet of obſervation into the Mediterranean, as ſhould effectually fruſtrate any attempts that were made upon the Ruſſians. In the mean time a powerful fleet was equipped, and ordered to rendezvous at Spithead, and thoſe warlike preparations were for ſome time continued on all ſides. At length this vigorous conduct, with the pacific temper of the French king and his miniſters, were able to reſtrain the hoſtile diſpoſition which ſeemed to prevail at Madrid, and happily prevented the proſecution of meaſures, which muſt have involved all Europe in their conſequences.

The French miniſtry being thus freed from the apprehenſions or deſigns of war, have directed their attention to happier purſuits, in the extenſion of the national commerce, and the improvement of agriculture. Indeed the ſpirit of enquiry and experiment with reſpect to the latter, which is now becoming ſo general in Europe, and had in former times been ſo unaccountably languid and deficient, it may be reaſonably hoped, will in due time be productive of the happieſt effects to mankind; and prevent the return of thoſe frequent famines, which are ſo fatal a reproach to their want of induſtry. Too much praiſe cannot be beſtowed upon the laudable endeavours of thoſe ſocieties, which have been eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral provinces of France, as well as in Switzerland and other countries, for the improving and extending of this moſt uſeful knowledge; and though a ſucceſſion of inclement and irregular ſeaſons, have hitherto in a great degree reſtrained the apparent benefits which would otherwiſe have ariſen from thoſe purſuits, their effects will not be the leſs certain hereafter. An extraordinary exertion of improvement has been particularly made in the country of Bourdeaux, where a vaſt tract of waſte land, containing 400,000 acres, and which in its former ſtate was totally uſeleſs and barren, has within theſe four years been incloſed and cultivated, and is now ſaid to produce near 900,000 quarters of corn annually.

The marriage which has taken place between the Count de Artois, the French king's third grandſon, and the Princeſs Maria Thereſa, of Savoy, ſecond daughter to the King of Sardinia, is of no farther conſequence to the public, than as it may be ſuppoſed that ſuch marriages afford an additional ſecurity to the tranquillity of Italy. Several diſturbances which happened in Guienne, and ſome other of the ſouthern provinces, were only the natural conſequences of the extreme ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions, and as the harveſt has happily, in a conſiderable degree, removed the cauſe, the effects have alſo ceaſed without farther trouble. Nov. 16th.

Some bickerings between Spain and the Barbary ſtates were of little other conſequence, than that they ſerved as a pretence to the former, for the extraordinary military preparations which were made throughout the kingdom both by ſea and land. The preſent King of Spain, without being endowed with any extraordinary military talents, or the having met with thoſe great ſucceſſes which might appear ſufficient to create ſuch a diſpoſition, is ſaid to have an inclination

clination turned to war. The raſh, precipitate, and ill-timed meaſures which led to the laſt, are with their conſequences too well known to require any obſervation; yet the nation had ſcarcely time to breathe after that war, when the foundation was laid for another, by the diſpute about Falkland's iſland; this ſtorm was ſcarcely blown over, when new means were uſed for the raiſing of another; and if the moderation of the French court, had not in both caſes reſtrained the effect, all Europe would probably by this time have been ſhaken.

This diſpoſition ſeems upon every occaſion, to have particularly ſhewn itſelf with reſpect to England; and though the new and extraordinary regulation, by which foreign ſhips of war were prevented from entering the Spaniſh ports, ſeemed to include other nations, and really affected Holland, it was evidently pointed at the former, and took in others only by accident. How it has happened, that this extraordinary proceeding has been hitherto overlooked, we cannot pretend to determine; but it certainly is not more repugnant to particular treaties, than it is to every idea of the poſſible exiſtence of peace and good neighbourhood between nations, who will not afford reception to each other in their reſpective ports.

A great diſpoſition ſeems to prevail in Spain, for the eſtabliſhment of a direct and conſiderable trade between that country and the Eaſt-Indies. It is certain that their poſſeſſion of the Phillipine Iſlands, and of South-America, would afford the Spaniards advantages in ſuch an undertaking, which no other nation ever poſſeſſed; and which, under a certain conduct, might engroſs a very great ſhare of the commerce of the globe. It is however well for thoſe great companies, who have long enjoyed the lucrative benefits of the Eaſt-India trade, that the Spaniards are not fortunate in enterprizes of this ſort; and ſtill more ſo, that this ill ſucceſs proceeds from habits, manners, and natural diſpoſitions, which are not eaſily cured nor altered. Neither is their government at home, much leſs in either of the Indies, in any degree favourable to ſuch undertakings.

Nothing can with any certainty be ſaid, of the ſtate of the Spaniſh affairs in South-America, nor of the iſſue of the rebellion or war in Chili. Beſides the extreme ſilence obſerved upon matters of that nature, and the impoſſibility of obtaining information through any hands but their own, it is probable that the court may not yet be acquainted with the iſſue of theſe troubles. It is however evident, that matters in that part of the world, are known not to be in ſo bad a ſtate, as they have been repreſented by ſome late accounts; as in that caſe, the conſequences at home muſt have been too viſible to be concealed.

Though the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, draws the principal attention at preſent of the court of Liſbon, the king has not neglected a matter which does honour to his humanity, and will prevent ſlavery from being perpetual in Portugal. It appears to have been a received opinion, that under the civil law, no woman who was herſelf a ſlave could be the mother of free children; in conſequence of which, ſlavery was not only entailed on the black deſcendants of the original

negroes who came from Africa; but alſo on that mixed progeny, which was the fruit of their illicit commerce with the Portugueze themſelves; ſo that in proceſs of time, the black colour was frequently worn out, and maſters were poſſeſſed of female ſlaves, under the appellation of negreſſes, who were much fairer than themſelves, or any part of their acknowledged families. To remedy this cruel cuſtom or law, the king iſſued an edict, by which all thoſe who could prove that any of their mothers for three generations were free, were to be immediately diſcharged from their ſlavery; and thoſe who are not in ſuch eligible circumſtances, to continue during life in their preſent ſtate; but all the children that are henceforth born, to be immeniately counted free. It was alſo ordained, (which ſeems more ſurprizing) that theſe people and their deſcendants ſhall be capable of enjoying honours, dignities, and employments.

The inſurrection in the Brazils is quelled in ſuch a manner, as, at leaſt, to obtain preſent quiet. We may judge in ſome degree of its danger and magnitude, by the loſs of lives on the ſide of the Portugueze, which is not computed at leſs than ſeven thouſand. It is, however, to be ſuppoſed, that ſlaves and mulatoes are included in this account.

The court of Rome, after the imminent dangers it had run, through the obſtinacy, or conſtancy, which-ever it may be termed, of the late Pope, has under the guidance of the preſent, at length ſubmitted to the united power of the houſe of Bourbon, by the final ſuppreſſion of the order of Jeſuits. Indeed it does not ſeem, that any thing leſs than the death of the late pontiff, and the prudent acquieſcence of the preſent, could have preſerved, even the territorial poſſeſſions of that ſtate, which had ſo long governed Italy, and in a great meaſure given the law to Europe.

As more has been written and ſpoken within the two laſt centuries of this order, than of any within the ſame length of time, it would be now ſuperfluous to attempt ſaying much upon that ſubject. Some of the ableſt writers of thoſe ages, have, on both ſides, fully diſcuſſed their conduct, morality, political principles, and religious opinions; ſo that nothing could be offered upon thoſe heads, which has not already been better ſaid. It may ſuffice upon the whole to obſerve, that this order has produced a great number of very eminent men, and has contributed more to the revival of learning, and to the advancement of knowledge in the Church of Rome, than all the monaſtic orders put together; while at the ſame time, their eagerneſs to intermeddle in political affairs, was ſuppoſed to render them dangerous to ſtates, and their ſpeculative and metaphyſical opinions, to religion and morality.

The Pope's bull for the ſuppreſſion of this ſociety, is a writing of an enormous length, and loaded with precedents, to ſhew the ſupreme authority exerciſed by former popes, in the reformation or total abolition of other religious orders; in which caſes, the apoſtolic ſee, at all times acted ſolely from the plenitude of its own power, without entering into any regular proceſs, or proceeding in the July 21ſt. 1773.

the usual legal forms, of admitting accusations to be exhibited, and a defence to be made; itself being the sole and competent judge, when those orders no longer answered the end of their institution, by the promotion of christianity and piety; this method being considered as better calculated to calm the agitation of men's minds, to prevent the bitterness arising from mutual recrimination, and to stifle the spirit of party and dissension.

The charges against the Jesuits are loose and voluminous, and seem in general, rather to comprehend a recapitulation of all the complaints that have been made against them from their first institution, without regard to the proofs that were brought in their support, or the decisions that were passed upon them, than of direct accusations. Thus are enumerated, early dissensions among themselves, and quarrels with other orders, as well as with the secular clergy, with the public schools, academies, and universities, together with disputes that arose upon the authority assumed or exercised by their general, and with the princes in whose countries they were received, with a long bead-roll of such general matters, without any particular observations on their nature, causes, or issue. An early appeal against them, not long after their institution, by Philip the Second of Spain, is with more propriety taken notice of; as are the appeals brought by several other sovereigns since that time: and their late expulsion from France, Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, is among the number of their accusations. From this continual state of hostility, and general dislike, in which they subsisted with mankind, it is however, justly inferred, that the general tenour of their conduct was reprehenbble, and pernicious in its example and consequences to the christian world.

Some other matters are of more importance. It appears, that so early as the year 1606, their rage for intermeddling in public and political affairs, was already become so prevalent and notorious, and some consequences that attended it, bore so fatal an aspect to the order, that they were obliged to pass a decree among themselves, which to give it greater efficacy, they had inserted in a brief by Pope Paul the Fifth, to forbid their members from interfering under any pretence in public affairs for the future. This remedy, as well as all others, is said to have been ineffectual, and they are charged with an insatiable avidity for temporal possessions, with disturbing the peace of the church in Europe, Africa, and America; of giving scandal in their missions, as well by quarrelling with other missionaries, and by invading their rights, as by the practice of idolatrous ceremonies in certain places, in contempt of those approved by the church. Their doctrines are also attacked, and they are charged with giving uses and applications to certain maxims, which are proscribed as scandalous, and manifestly contrary to good morals; and of having adopted dangerous opinions, in matters of the greatest moment and importance, with respect to the preserving of the purity and integrity of the doctrines contained in the gospel; and which are said, to have been productive of great evils and dangers to the church, as

well as to ſome particular chriſtian ſtates.

Theſe enormities, with many others, are ſaid to have occaſioned their proſcription at different times by ſeveral ſtates; as well as a ſevere viſitation which was begun by Sixtus the Fifth; but which he did not live to accompliſh; and were the cauſe that Innocent the Eleventh forbid them to receive any more novices, and that Innocent the Thirteenth threatened them with the ſame puniſhment; and that at length thoſe princes, whoſe piety and liberality to the ſociety, ſeemed to have become hereditary in their families, were under a neceſſity of expelling them from their dominions.

After ſumming up theſe, and various other cauſes for their diſſolution, particularly the preſervation of peace in the chriſtian republic, and their incapability in the preſent circumſtances of anſwering the purpoſes of their inſtitution, together with other motives reſerved in the breaſt of the ſovereign Pontiff, all eccleſiaſtics of whatever rank or dignity, and particularly thoſe who have been members of the ſociety, are forbidden, under ſentence of excommunication, to impugn, combat, or even to write or ſpeak about this ſuppreſſion, to enter into its reaſons or motives, or into any diſcuſſions about the inſtitute of the company, its form of government, or other circumſtances relating to it, without an expreſs permiſſion from the Pontiff for that purpoſe.

Aug. 16th. In conſequence of this bull, ten biſhops went at night, attended by a detachment of Corſican ſoldiers, to all the colleges and houſes belonging to the Jeſuits in Rome, of which they took poſſeſſion, and having placed the neceſſary guards, the communities were aſſembled, and after the proper notices and forms were gone through, thoſe fathers delivered up their keys; and the locks of their archives being ſealed, and effects of all ſorts being ſecured, even to proviſions, they were allowed eight days to find new dwellings, and to quit the habit of the order. They at the ſame time gave up their ſchools, and reſigned all the functions of their miniſtry, of whatever ſort or nature. The bull extended to all countries whatever in which they were placed, and ſentence of excommunication was denounced againſt thoſe who ſhould harbour or conceal any of their effects.

Their General, father Ricci, is to be appointed to a biſhoprick, and ſuch of the Jeſuits as were already in holy orders, were allowed, either to become ſecular clergymen, or to enter into other orders, having firſt ſerved the accuſtomed noviciate of that into which they are to enter; penſions are to be allowed out of their former poſſeſſions, to thoſe who become ſecular clerks, and the biſhops, under whoſe juriſdiction they are totally to remain, have a diſcretionary power, to admit ſuch of them as are remarkable for learning and purity of doctrine, to preach and to confeſs, from which they are totally reſtrained, without a written licence for that purpoſe. Thoſe who had gone through the laſt vows, or who through age and infirmities were unfit to enter into the world, were to be collected and placed in one or more of their ancient houſes or colleges, where they are for ever reſtrained from preaching, confeſſion,

ſion, and all the functions of their miniſtry, and are only allowed to exiſt upon a ſubſiſtence for life; the biſhops being particularly charged, as they will anſwer it at the laſt day, to look to the ſtrict obſervance of theſe prohibitions. Such as are diſpoſed to dedicate their time to the inſtruction of youth, are totally debarred from all ſhare in the government of thoſe colleges or ſchools in which they ſerve, and the ſtricteſt caution is preſcribed, that none are admitted to that ſervice, who do not ſhew themſelves averſe to all ſpirit of diſpute, and who are not untainted with any doſtrines which may occaſion or ſtir up frivolous and dangerous controverſies. The ſcholars and novices were returned to their reſpective homes, and thoſe who had only taken the firſt vows, were diſcharged from them; and all the ſtatutes, rules, cuſtoms, decrees, and conſtitutions of the order, even though confirmed by oath, were totally annulled and abrogated.

Such was the final fate of this celebrated ſociety; which with a very conſiderable ſtock of learning and abilities, had found means to render itſelf odious, to all the nations and religions in the chriſtian world. The riches which were found in their houſes and colleges, whether in ſpecie, plate, or jewels, were very inconſiderable, and greatly diſappointed the hopes of thoſe, who expected to have found inexhauſtible treaſures in the ſearch. Whether they were able to evade the terrors of excommunication, and to elude the greater dangers, ariſing from the prying and rapacious eyes of covetouſneſs, by ſecreting their moſt valuable moveables, is ſtill a matter to be determined; though, with reſpect to any thing conſiderable, the probability is otherwiſe.

As the ſuppreſſion of this order, has removed all ground of difference between the houſe of Bourbon and the court of Rome, a thorough reconciliation has accordingly taken place, and the latter is to be reinſtated in Avignon and the Dutchy of Benevento. Thus the papacy, may probably for ſome longer time, retain its territorial poſſeſſions in quiet.

In the mean time, the Italian ſtates are continually curtailing the eccleſiaſtical power in their dominions, and that court is daily loſing its influence with them. Of this the Venetians have given a ſtriking inſtance in the preſent year, by refuſing to receive a bull from the Pope, by which he had conferred two abbeys in that ſtate, upon Cardinal Rezzonico; the ſenate having reſolved, that no eccleſiaſtic ſhould poſſeſs any benefice in their territories who did not reſide therein. The Empreſs Queen, is alſo beginning to intermeddle with the religious houſes in the Dutchy of Milan; two of them have been already ſuppreſſed, and that is ſuppoſed to be only a prelude to the ſuppreſſion of a much greater number.

The death of the King of Sardinia, has Feb. 20th. cauſed no apparent change in the ſtate of public affairs in Italy. That prince had uniformly ſupported a long reign of more than forty years, with uncommon wiſdom and ability, and had the happineſs, at a great old age, to depart univerſally regretted by his ſubjects; the nobleſt eulogium that can be beſtowed upon his character. His

ſucceſſor,

ſucceſſor, who is not deficient in the abilities that ſeem hereditary in that family, and is arrived at a time of life when prudence generally becomes conſtitutional, it may be reaſonably ſuppoſed, will not unadviſedly enter into any meaſures that may be dangerous to the public tranquility; and that from his long experience in public affairs, and the example of ſuch a father, his ſubjects will find no other change in their condition, than the benefits ariſing from a more vigorous age, and a cloſer attention to buſineſs.

An alarming inſurrection which happened at Palermo, the capital of the iſland of Sicily, towards the latter part of the year, and which is not yet entirely quelled, deſerves to be taken particular notice of. That delightful iſland, formerly ſo diſtinguiſhed, and at all times the moſt fertile and plentiful in the world, has in all ages had the fortune, either to languiſh under the oppreſſion of tyrants nurtured within its own boſom, or to groan under the ſlavery of foreigners.

The government of this country, has for ſome time been very impolitically conducted. Immoderate duties are either laid on the fruits of labour and induſtry, or exorbitant prices extorted, for licences to diſpoſe of them to advantage. Thus the abundant harveſts, one of which is ſuppoſed equal to ſeven years conſumption, and which are the natural riches of the country, are rendered unprofitable, as the exceſſive rates to be paid for the particular licences for exportation, are beyond the abilities of the huſbandman, and he reaps with a heavy heart that bounteous crop, which he is debarred from turning to account. By this means, the price of corn has for ſeveral years, been reduced to about one ſixth of its real and uſual value; whilſt the neighbouring countries at the ſame time ſuffered the greateſt diſtreſs, from that ſcarcity which Sicily could have ſo happily relieved; and the tenant at home is reduced to beggary, and his lord to indigence, from the want of a market for their ſtaple commodity.

The ſame weak and barbarous policy, has had ſimilar effects upon other products, and has thrown a general damp upon the induſtry of the people. Thus their ſugar plantations and works, which were once ſo famous, are dwindled to nothing; and the abundant ſtock of natural riches, both above and below the ſurface of the earth, in which this country perhaps exceeds any other, of the ſame dimenſions, in the world, are rendered of no value.

A policy of the ſame kind has formerly prevailed in moſt parts of Europe. England was among the firſt to perceive the weakneſs of its principle, and miſchief of its tendency. Popular prejudices, however, concur in many places ſtill to ſupport ſo miſchievous a ſyſtem; and the emoluments received by government and its officers for occaſional diſpenſations, renders the abuſe lucrative, and therefore permanent. The remains of the feudal ſyſtem have continued longer in that country than in any other; their barons had till lately great power, and they ſtill inherit from their brave Norman anceſtors, the name and ſhadow of a parliament, which

which is compoſed of the barons, clergy, and the repreſentatives of the conſiderable towns.

To annihilate the power of the barons, who are ſtill rich and conſiderable, is ſaid to be an object of this deſtructive policy; and to this unworthy purſuit, is ſacrificed the proſperity of a whole people, as well as the power and opulence which might have been derived from the poſſeſſion of ſo noble an iſland. Poverty and diſtreſs will bend the haughtieſt minds; and the people have the ſatisfaction to know, that they are not ruined, as a puniſhment, for any fault of their own, but merely to humble their lords, and make them totally dependent.

The inſurrection at Palermo, was not however the effect of thoſe general grievances; but of ſome that particularly related to that city. As in a country where permiſſions are purchaſed for liberty to trade, all commodities muſtof neceſſity fall into the hands of monopoliſts, ſo the ſame cauſes, that on the one hand prevent a reaſonable price from being given for them at a fair market, will frequently on the other, operate in ſuch a manner, as to produce all the effects of a real ſcarcity. Thus in Palermo, the monopolies granted by the Viceroy (it was alleged) with what truth or falſehood we cannot ſay, had ſo pernicious an effect, as to raiſe the price of ſome of the moſt eſſential neceſſaries of life, to a degree intolerable to the people.

The arguments prompted by the belly, are underſtood by all capacities, and in great cities particularly, are irreſiſtible in their force. Previous, however, to any diſturbance, Prince Caſſaro, Pretor of the city (one of the offices of the firſt power and dignity in the kingdom) remonſtrated in ſuch ſtrong terms with the Viceroy upon his conduct, and the hardſhips which the people ſuffered, that very high words are ſaid to have paſſed upon the occaſion, and ſomething like a challenge from the former. The prince then, by his own proper authority, ſtopped two ſhips which belonged to the monopolizers, and were juſt got without the harbour, freighted with cheeſe, in their way to Naples; after which the cargoes were landed by his order, and ſold at the public markets at the uſual prices.

This meaſure entirely quieted the murmurs of the people; but it happened ſoon after, that the prince fell ill of a ſtrangury, and in a ſhort time died. Having chanced to employ the Viceroy's ſurgeon; it was maliciouſly reported, and by vulgar credulity believed, that he died by poiſon. This event, and its ſuppoſed cauſe, flew with the utmoſt rapidity through the city, and threw every part of it into the utmoſt diſorder and confuſion. Prince Caſſaro was univerſally lamented, as having fallen a martyr in the cauſe of the people; while the ſuppoſed authors, of ſo baſe and villainous an action, were regarded as objects of the utmoſt rage and deteſtation.

The people immediately aſſembled, to the number of thirty thouſand, with drawn ſwords, muſkets, and piſtols, and having ſeized ſome of the Baſtions, drew two pieces of cannon into the ſquare in the center of the city, which they loaded with old iron and glaſs, and ſtood with lighted links, ready to diſcharge them as there ſhould be occaſion,

caſion. The unhappy ſurgeon was an immediate victim to their fury, whom they immediately cut in pieces; they afterwards broke open the priſon gates, and diſcharged the priſoners; and the regiment of horſe guards being ordered out to ſuppreſs them, they were ſo terrified at their appearance, and at the immediate preparation they ſaw for diſcharging their cannon, or what is more probable, ſo infected with the common diſtemper, that they were ready to abandon their officers, when the commander cried out, that he was not going to engage enemies, but coming as a friend, to preſerve peace among his friends and countrymen; and having ſaluted the revolters, and held a conference with ſome of their leaders, the horſe returned very quietly to their quarters.

In the mean time, the archbiſhop came to quiet the inſurgents, and promiſed them that the Viceroy ſhould depart from the city, and that he would act in his place, till the King ſhould appoint another. This propoſal having given entire ſatisfaction, every thing was immediately reſtored to ōrder and quiet. But the people being informed in the night, that the Viceroy had ſent to ſeveral places for troops, and had ordered the garriſon to ſecure the works and cannon, they aſſembled the next day, in equal numbers and with greater fury; and immediately poſſeſſed themſelves of all the baſtions, forts, and works, the ſoldiers ſuffering themſelves to be diſarmed, without firing a ſingle ſhot, or offering the ſmalleſt reſiſtance.

Sept. 20th.

They then placed detachments of their own body in the works, and at the gates, and obliged ſeveral of the principal nobility, to take each of them the command of a baſtion; after which they proceeded to the houſes of three or four of the monopolizers, and principal favourites, whoſe furniture and effects they piled in the ſtreet and burned; the owners having happily eſcaped with their lives. Upon this occaſion they executed an act of rigid juſtice upon one of their own people, who having ſecreted ſome valuable moveables that he found in one of thoſe houſes, was detected and put to death on the ſpot; this being the only life that was loſt in that day's tumult.

The main body during this tranſaction, marched with cannon to aſſault the caſtle or palace, where they met with as little oppoſition as elſewhere, and having broken into different parts of it, found the Marquis de Fogliani, the Viceroy. His life would have been immediately ſacrificed, if it had not been for the bravery and humanity of a popular young nobleman, who embracing the Viceroy, and covering him with his body, declared they muſt ſtrike through it if they attempted to wound him; which generous action happily reſtrained their fury. This gave time to the archbiſhop once more to interfere, when it was agreed, that the marquis ſhould immediately go on board a Genoeſe veſſel which was waiting in the harbour, and depart directly for Naples. The Viceroy was carried through the city in his own coach, attended by the archbiſhop, notwithſtanding which, he was loaded with the execrations, curſes, and reproaches of the people, all the way to the water ſide.

The Viceroy, whether by accident or deſign, did not proceed to

Naples; but was landed at Meſſina, where he ſtill continues, and thereby retains the government of the iſland. The archbiſhop in the mean time, to reſtore order and tranquillity, conſented, at the deſire of the inſurgents, to ſupply his place at Palermo; and promiſed beſides to uſe his intereſt with the King, for the obtaining of a general pardon, and for the redreſs of ſome of thoſe grievances, which had cauſed the moſt uneaſineſs. Deputies were accordingly appointed, to lay the whole affair before the King, and after ſhewing the grievances which gave riſe to the troubles, to ſolicit for the pardon, and a redreſs of them. The city then returned to its uſual quiet, without any other change, than that the gates and walls were guarded by the burghers inſtead of the uſual garriſon.

The court however, did not ſeem at all diſpoſed to comply with the conditions, for the performance of which it ſeems the archbiſhop had engaged. Upon the receiving of this intelligence at Palermo, every thing was thrown again into its former diſorder. The burghers and people walled up three of the gates, and placed ſtrong guards at the fourth, and were ſo apprehenſive of a ſurprize, that they would not ſuffer the church bells to be rung. They at the ſame time, obliged the nobility who had retired to their country houſes to return, under pain of having their palaces demoliſhed, and the guards were particularly watchful, that none of thoſe in the city ſhould depart; while the inhabitants ſeemed ſo reſolute and determined to defend themſelves, that they were continually employed in making the neceſſary preparations for that purpoſe, and the mechanicks worked at their trades, with their arms lying by them for immediate action.

This ſtate of anarchy and commotion, naturally produced great diſorders, and the loweſt of the people elected a mechanick to be their Viceroy. This new repreſentative of royalty was ſo well pleaſed with his power, that he thought he never could have time to exerciſe it ſufficiently, and was accordingly ſo induſtrious, that in the firſt three or four days he ſent above ſix hundred people to priſon. The maeſtranza, or tradeſmen of the city, could not endure the inſolence and licentiouſneſs of the loweſt ſet of people, and a ſcuffle accordingly enſued, in which ſeven or eight perſons were killed, and the new Viceroy and his party defeated; they were not however ſo entirely reduced, as to put an end to the diſorders.

In the mean time, the conduct of the court of Naples, ſeemed not to be either ſo gracious, or ſo vigorous as the occaſion required. Preparations were ſlowly made, and ſome ſmall bodies of troops were ſent to Sicily; the Viceroy was confirmed in his government, and his deſign of removing its ſeat to Meſſina, approved of; thus a tacit approbation was given of his conduct, and nothing deciſive declared, with reſpect to the late troubles, nor the intentions of the court ſhewn with regard to its authors. The uſual futile recourſe of deſpotic governments was applied to, by forbidding all perſons from talking of the affairs of Sicily. Marſhal Coraſa, a native of Cephalonia, was appointed commander in chief of the forces

forces in that iſland, in oppoſition to the prince of Villa Franca, who the people had earneſtly requeſted, to have been nominated to that employment. The marſhal arrived at Palermo at the end of the year, with two weak battalions, conſiſting only of ſeven hundred men; and was received in that city with all the honours due to his rank; but his ſoldiers were not admitted, and are obliged to lodge in the ſuburbs. Thus the affairs of Sicily, and the fate of Palermo, hang ſtill in the ſame ſtate of apprehenſion and uncertainty, in which they have continued for ſome months.

CHAP. VI.

General ſtate of public affairs previous to the meeting of parliament. Miniſtry. Parties. State of the Eaſt-India Company; ſhort review of its affairs, with the cauſes of its preſent embarraſſment; ſuperviſion; application to government for a loan. Parliament meets. King's ſpeech. Secret committee. Debates on the eſtabliſhment for the navy. Report from the ſecret committee. Bill for reſtraining the Eaſt-India Company, with reſpect to the ſuperviſion; debates; witneſſes; counſel; ſecond report from the ſecret committee. Bill paſſed in both houſes. Proteſt.

THE time that elapſed during the receſs of parliament, was not productive of any public events either foreign or domeſtic, that materially affected the intereſts of this country. The negociations that were carried on at Foczani, gave room to hope for the concluſion of a peace between the belligerent powers; and if it proved otherwiſe, there was no reaſon to imagine from what had hitherto appeared, that we had any intention to be involved in the conſequences of the war, unleſs ſome very extraordinary change took place both as to its nature and extent, which was not yet to be foreſeen.

At home, adminiſtration had carried every thing with ſuch irreſiſtible force in the laſt ſeſſion, that oppoſition ſeemed to be reduced to little more than a name; and could afford only a weak and unavailing diſſent, to meaſures which it was not capable of impeding: whilſt its members were weary of fruitleſs exertions, in which the inequality was ſo great as ſcarcely to admit of a ſtruggle. In this ſtate of things, it ſeemed as if nothing but diſunion or intrigue in the cabinet, was capable of obſtructing the views, or endangering the ſecurity of the miniſter; and theſe, if there were ſuch, were not of a ſufficient magnitude to anſwer either of thoſe purpoſes.

With reſpect to parties, the remains of the old whig and revolution intereſt, which we have already frequently taken notice of, under the name of the Rockingham party, although there were ſome actual deſertions from them, and a doubtful appearance in a few of thoſe that remained, they were in the main, rather better united than the reſt. They in general, continued pertinaciouſly in their old oppoſition, to the ſyſtem and

meaſures of the court, and firm in the ſupport of their leader. The party which is thought particularly attached to Lord Chatham, did not ſeem much nearer to a political arrangement with adminiſtration; though they agreed with them in many of the meaſures, or at leaſt in ſome parts of many of the meaſures of this ſeſſion. This circumſtance added extremely to the weakneſs of oppoſition. We have formerly ſhewn, that ſeveral of the late Mr. Grenville's friends, ſoon after his deceaſe, went over to the court; ſome of them, however, have ſtill continued on their old ground, and have accordingly acted occaſionally with the other parties who diſſent from adminiſtration.

In this ſtate of ſecurity, no change had taken place in adminiſtration, which could either affect its internal ſtrength, or its outward conduct. The Earl of Hillſborough indeed, Aug. 14th. 1772. had reſigned his office of ſecretary of ſtate for the American department, together with his ſeat at the head of the board of trade, both of which were beſtowed on the Earl of Dartmouth, who upon this occaſion quitted his old friends in oppoſition. This reſignation was not however, the effect of any difference with the court; that nobleman having quitted his places in great good humour, and being immediately after promoted to an Engliſh Earldom. But as thoſe meaſures, which had cauſed the greateſt diſlike and uneaſineſs in the colonies, had originated in Lord Hillſborough's adminiſtration, this change was by many conſidered as conciliatory with reſpect to America. This was the more believed, as both Lord Dartmouth's private character and public conduct had given a ſanction to the opinion; he always had acted with thoſe gentlemen who repealed the ſtamp act, and had ſince oppoſed every other mode of taxation in the colonies; his appointment was therefore conſidered as the prelude to a change in American politicks. But it ſeems that the general ſyſtem of adminiſtration has overborn any particular diſſent, and that the plan of American government continues without any alteration from the changes in office.

Some other changes which afterwards took place, had as little effect upon the general ſyſtem of government. The Earl of Harcourt ſucceeded Oct. 9th. Lord Townſhend in the government of Ireland, and the latter was appointed maſter-general of the ordnance; the death of the Earl of Albemarle afforded an opportunity for promoting General Conway to the government of the iſland of Jerſey; and Sir Jeffery Amherſt, who ſucceeded him in the ordnance, was ſoon afterwards called to the privy council. Lord Stormont, was appointed ambaſſador extraordinary at the court of Verſailles, in the room of the Earl of Harcourt; and upon the death of the Earl of Litchfield, Lord Edgecumbe having got the band of gentlemen penſioners, Mr. Jenkinſon was appointed a joint vice-treaſurer of Ireland in his ſtead, and Mr. Charles Fox, a lord of the treaſury, in the room of the latter.

The Eaſt-India Company had long been amongſt the firſt and moſt delicate objects of government. From the time that their affairs

affairs were firſt introduced into parliament in the year 1767, the idea of bringing the buſineſs of that Company under the immediate inſpection of the officers of the crown, had rather been ſuſpended than abandoned. The difficulties, however, attending this ſcheme, and the large ſum of money by which the reſpite was purchaſed from government, rendered adminiſtration rather ſupine on that ſubject for ſeveral years; until the impoſſibility of the annual payment to the ſtate, and the annual increaſed dividend to the proprietors, rouzed both proprietors and miniſters out of their lethargy, cauſed the ſharpeſt diſſenſions amongſt the former, and animated the latter to the proſecution of their original ſcheme of deriving power to themſelves, out of the innumerable diſorders of the Company.

The abuſes both abroad and at home were great and ſerious. In ſeveral things the form of the Company's government ſtood in need of correction. Many thought that the conduct of individuals ought to be diligently enquired into, their vaſt wealth confiſcated for the national benefit, and ſevere puniſhment inflicted, as an example to thoſe who ſhould hereafter be entruſted with ſuch power, under ſuch temptations to abuſe it. To all this was added the clamour raiſed, by the diſcontent of all thoſe who, at any time, had any diſcuſſions with the Company abroad or at home, and which was propagated in various publications, with a degree of activity hardly credible. It is not improbable, that in theſe paſſionate accounts, the miſconduct of the Company's ſervants, and of the Company itſelf, was ſomewhat magnified. All theſe publications terminated in one point, viz. that there was no redreſs for the abuſes complained of, but in delivering the whole of the Company's political and military affairs into the hands of the crown.

Indeed there is no form of government ſo happily framed, nor ſtate of human nature ſo perfect, in which, the power, opulence, territorial poſſeſſions, and revenues, of that Company, would not have excited the avarice and ambition of their rulers, as well as the envy and jealouſy of their equals. Mankind will preſcribe bounds to wealth, as they would to happineſs, if nature had not done it for them; and the continence of power will be conſidered as more than human, when it can reſiſt the temptations offered by riches, dominion, and patronage.

We have formerly ſhewn, how the violence and intereſted views of parties among themſelves, firſt laid open the affairs of the Company to the public, and drew the attention of the then adminiſtration upon them; we have alſo ſeen the conſequent [illegible] that were purſued, for the obtaining of a participation of their revenues, until the Company were under a neceſſity of ſubmitting to the payment of the amazing ſum of four hundred thouſand pounds annually to government. The Company were at that time incumbered with an enormous load of debts, both in Europe and in Aſia, nor were they long enough acquainted with their new acquiſitions, to obtain a clear knowledge of their net revenues; it would therefore ſeem, that nothing but a falſe eſtima-

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tion of their own ſtrength, operating with the immediate dread of power, on the one ſide, and an impatient avidity, incompatible with true policy, on the other, could have induced the former to grant, or the latter to require, any participation in their revenues, until thoſe debts were reduced to a moderate ſize, and the true condition of the Company known.

The event has too fully juſtified this opinion; and we have ſeen the Company, in the courſe of a very few years, brought to the brink of bankruptcy and ruin, in conſequence of various miſmanagements of their ſervants, various miſtakes of the proprietors of that Company, and various errors of adminiſtration, and even of parliament. For though the revenues of Bengal and its dependencies are very great, the ſtated and certain diſburſements, excluſive of contingencies, are alſo very conſiderable; of which the tribute to the Mogul, and the ſtipends to the nominal nabob, his duan, and other great officers, amount to about one million ſterling annually, beſides the expences of collection. A great military force, of near 30,000 men, muſt alſo be kept up as a matter of neceſſity; and the civil eſtabliſhments, from the nature and diſtance of the countries, the temper and manners of the people, with other circumſtances, muſt of courſe run very high.

To this it may be added, that however great the opulence of Bengal might be, yet as it was not founded upon any inherent treaſure in mines, but depended ſolely upon the labour and induſtry of the people, upon commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, it cannot be ſuppoſed that it could long bear, the ſending of between ſeven and eight hundred thouſand pounds ſterling of its capital ſtock, annually out of the country, without a poſſibility of its return. This was however the caſe at preſent, the tribute paid to the Mogul, and the ſum to the government here, being to that amount. With this enormous waſte of its treaſure, Bengal was alſo obliged to furniſh the Company's inveſtments for China in ſilver, at the ſame time, that its ancient and abundant ſources for that commodity from Europe, were very much diminiſhed by the change of government and property. It appears then upon the whole, that with the beſt management and the greateſt œconomy, the Company was not, with juſtice to itſelf and its creditors, equal to the payment of that ſum to government, to ſay nothing of its increaſe of dividend.

It muſt however be acknowledged, that œconomy was not practiſed, and that through the rapacity and miſconduct of the Company's ſervants, great diſorders prevailed in the conduct of their affairs. It is ſaid, that expenſive wars had been wantonly entered into, and ſhamefully conducted, to gratify the avarice and intereſted views of individuals. Vaſt ſums were alſo charged to have been laviſhed upon fortifications, which were either unneceſſary, or of ſuch an extent, that the number of troops requiſite for their defence, would always be ſufficient to command the field in that country. Such works are frequently converted into jobs in all countries; but in this inſtance, it is probable, they may be conſidered merely as ſuch.

Numberleſs other grievous complaints were made, many of which, it is to be feared, were too well founded. Pernicious and oppreſſive monopolies were eſtabliſhed; and much wrong and oppreſſion was practiſed by individuals, in countries where the name of an European was ſufficient to authorize any act of injuſtice to the natives. It could not even be hoped, that courts and governments, any more than particular perſons, were undeſerving of cenſure, at ſuch a diſtance from any controul, and in a ſituation, in which an immenſe fortune was a ſure juſtification of the means by which it was acquired.

It was to remedy ſome of thoſe evils, and to prevent others, that the three unfortunate gentlemen, who are too juſtly ſuppoſed to have periſhed on board the Aurora, were ſent out in the year 1769, as ſupervifors to India. The fate of theſe gentlemen, was undoubtedly one of the greateſt misfortunes that could have befallen the Company. They muſt have remedied many evils; and if it were admitted that they might have created ſome, ſtill the benefits would have been great; but in no inſtance of ſo much conſequence, as in removing the pretences for that fatal interference, which, through the miſconduct of its ſervants, government has ſince aſſumed in the affairs of the Company.

During this ſtate of diſorder and miſconduct abroad, the Company was agitated by violent diſputes. It was neceſſary to communicate with government, to whom the non-payment of the four hundred thouſand pounds annually, was to be accounted for, and where forbearance, at leaſt, if not aſſiſtance, was to be demanded. The directors, and a ſtrong body of the proprietors, were in a continual ſtate of hoſtility. The former were charged with acting immediately under the influence of the court, to which, it was ſaid, they expoſed the affairs, and ſacrificed the intereſts of the Company; and indeed it appeared in ſome inſtances, that they had either been impoſed upon themſelves, by the ambiguous expreſſions and conduct of the miniſter, or that they joined in the deception of their conſtituents.

Though the Company had been drawn into the hands of adminiſtration, and their affairs under the cognizance of parliament, ſo early as the year 1767, nothing had been done in all this time towards their regulation or ſettlement, except the reſtricting of their dividends, reſcinding their acts, and the obtaining from them, without any viſible equivalent, immenſe ſums of money, which were far beyond their abilities. No order was taken, conformably to the amazing change in their condition, for the regulation or government of their new acquiſitions; nor no new powers of controul lodged in their hands, to counterballance the immenſe truſts which they were now under a neceſſity of repoſing in their ſervants; nor to reſtrain or prevent thoſe evils which muſt naturally attend the quick tranſition, from the management of a counting-houſe to the government of an empire.

While the many were ſurprized at this apparent inattention to matters of the utmoſt importance to the nation, ſome of thoſe who were the moſt verſed in political ma-

neuvres, pretended to foreſee the conſequences that have ſince taken place, and argued, that ſuch glaring diſorders could not have been overlooked; that they were permitted, only to render the Company odious through the faults of its ſervants; to ſhew its incapability of governing ſuch great poſſeſſions; and to prepare the nation for the changes that were to follow.

However this was, the mal-adminiſtration in India, with all its conſequences, were ſuffered to paſs without notice or obſervation; and we have already ſeen in the tranſactions of the year 1772, that though the affairs of the Company were evidently alluded to at the opening of the ſeſſion, in the ſpeech from the throne, they were nevertheleſs ſuffered to lie over till near its cloſe, when a bill was brought in by the deputy-chairman, for enlarging the controuling powers of the Company with reſpect to their ſervants in India. The bill came to nothing in that ſeſſion. But a member, though in the king's ſervice, not connected with miniſtry, whether with or without their conſent, at length awakened their attention to this object. This gave birth to the ſelect committee, which was armed with full powers for all the purpoſes of enquiry.

The Company were now alarmed; and were not only apprehenſive of a rigorous enquiry; but were too ſenſible from late experience, of the inefficacy of charters for their protection, in a contention. It was therefore propoſed in the India-Houſe, at the end of that ſeſſion of parliament, to ſend out during the receſs, a new commiſſion of ſupervifion, with full powers for the regulation of all their affairs abroad. Some time was however neceſſarily ſpent in bringing this ſcheme to maturity; it being not leſs difficult to agree upon the perſons who were to be appointed to an office of ſuch great importance, than upon the extent of the powers with which they were to be furniſhed. At length, ſix gentlemen were nominated for this purpoſe; and a general officer of high rank and eſtimation, who had commanded with great honour in the late war in America, conſented to go out at the head of the ſupervifion. The meeting of parliament however put an end to the deſign. It was now generally known, that the affairs of the Company would form the principal object of the enſuing ſeſſion; no other cauſe could be aſſigned for its being opened before the holidays, and as adminiſtration had no ſhare in the appointment of the ſupervifors, though the meaſure itſelf had been countenanced by them, it was eaſy to foretell, that parliament would interpoſe to prevent its being carried into execution.

The various reſults of all the errors that had been committed, and the miſconduct that had prevailed both at home and abroad, were now accumulated, and had appeared in their full force during the receſs of parliament. The Company, with an empty treaſury at home, had accepted bills from Bengal to an immenſe amount, which were now coming round in courſe of payment; they were at the ſame time deeply in debt to the Bank for caſh borrowed, to the revenue for cuſtom-houſe duties, and to the treaſury, on the annual ſtipulated payment, as well as on the

article of indemnification for teas, an experiment made in concurrence with government; but by which they were prodigious loſers. Though this ſtate of their affairs might have been eaſily foreſeen by thoſe who were at their head, nothing was done to prevent it; the dividend was raiſed to twelve and a half per cent. the annual tribute to government, accordingly continued, and the India bills, to the amount of 1,200,000l. wantonly, or careleſsly accepted, without a due attention to the funds by which they were to be paid.

Theſe diſtreſſes took away all the means of defence, and threw the Company naked into the hands of adminiſtration. The directors were under a neceſſity of entering into a negociation with government for a loan to extricate their affairs, at a time, when the moſt hoſtile meaſures were, probably, in contemplation. The firſt lord of the treaſury, received theſe propoſals with dryneſs and reſerve. He referred them to parliament for ſatisfaction. Thus the crimes and miſdemeanors of their ſervants, together with the envy and obloquy which attended their immenſe fortunes and conduct at home, became at length blended into one common and undiſtinguiſhed maſs, with the general ſtate of the Company's affairs, their territorial and corporate rights, the cauſes of their preſent diſtreſſes, and the recent application for borrowing money from the public.

The enquiries made by the ſelect committee, were principally directed to the meaſures purſued, and the conduct of the Company's ſervants in Bengal. The publication of the reports of this committee, excited a general indignation, and furthered the confuſion of ideas, and inflamed the heat of theſe paſſions.

Such was in general the ſtate of public affairs at the meeting of parliament. In the ſpeech from the throne, it was obſerved, that their private convenience would have been conſulted by allowing a longer receſs from buſineſs, if ſome very important parts of the public ſervice had not required the immediate attention of parliament. It then ſhowed, how much the commerce and revenues of the nation, as well as the private rights and intereſts of a conſiderable number of particular people, were intereſted in the maintenance of the credit and proſperity of the Eaſt-India Company. That upon information of the difficulties in which that Company appeared to be involved, it was determined to give them an early opportunity of informing themſelves fully of the true ſtate of their affairs, and of making ſuch proviſions for the common benefit and ſecurity of the various intereſts concerned, as ſhould be found beſt adapted to the exigencies of the caſe. Nov. 26th.

Hopes were conceived, that the war which had ſo long unhappily prevailed in a part of Europe, was drawing to a concluſion; and it was obſerved, that though there was no probability of our being involved in it, the diſcontinuance of thoſe troubles would afford a fairer proſpect of the duration of peace: which, it was hoped, the alterations that had taken place in Europe, would not in their conſequences affect. That as foreign powers had given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their pacific diſpoſitions

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towards this country, every attention ſhould be paid to the preſervation of the public tranquillity, ſo far as it was conſiſtent with the honour of the crown, and the intereſts of the people. Great ſatisfaction was expreſſed, that the continuance of peace had afforded an opportunity of reducing the naval eſtabliſhment; but it was concluded, that it would be agreed, that a conſiderable ſtrength at ſea muſt be ever neceſſary for preſerving the reputation and power of theſe kingdoms. Strict œconomy was promiſed with reſpect to the ſupplies; and it was lamented, that the harveſt had not afforded the relief that was hoped with reſpect to the dearneſs of corn; but it was fully underſtood, and ſtrongly recommended, that every thing which human wiſdom was capable of deviſing, would be done to remedy that evil.

The gentleman who moved for the addreſs in the Houſe of Commons, as well as the other who ſeconded the motion, expatiated largely on the enormous tranſgreſſions of the Eaſt-India Company, and deſcribed their affairs, as being in the moſt ruinous, aud almoſt irretrievable ſituation. The miniſter, however, ſaid, that the complicated union of the Company's ſovereign and political powers, with their commercial affairs, had been attended with unforeſeen conſequences, which had involved them in ſome conſiderable difficulties, and had put the Court of Directors under a neceſſity of applying to government for relief and aſſiſtance; but he at the ſame time declared, that from the cleareſt eſtimate he was capable of making of the ſtate of the Company, it appeared to him, that howevet cloſely preſſed they might be by preſent exigencies, and embarraſſed in money matters, they were, nevertheleſs, in point of internal ſtrength and vigour, in full health.

He then made a motion, that for the better taking into conſideration the affairs of the Company, a committee of *ſecrecy*, conſiſting of thirteen perſons, to be choſen by ballot, ſhould be appointed for that purpoſe. In ſupport of this meaſure, he obſerved, that the preſent critically diſtreſſed ſtate of the Company's affairs, demanded the moſt immediate and effectual relief, which could not be ſo ſpeedily procured in any other manner; and that it was to be hoped by this method, a great deal might be done towards the anſwering that deſirable purpoſe, even before the Chriſtmas receſs. That this method would prevent the unneceſſary expoſure of the Company's affairs, and moſt ſecret and confidential tranſactions, to the public view; that it would be highly improper, as well as unfair and ungenerous, that they ſhould ſuffer any injury, in conſequence of a ſimple money tranſaction with the public; but that their affairs being thus laid open only to a few, it would neceſſarily follow, that no undue advantage could be taken of ſuch knowledge.

This mode of a private enquiry, and the powers to be lodged in the hands of ſo ſmall a number, was much objected to. It was ſaid, that the idea of a ſecret committee was unconſtitutional; and that it was a mode only allowable when criminal charges were made. That the parliamentary precedents went no further. That members balloted

into the committee, would be virtually appointed by the miniſter, and that it would conſiſt only of thoſe identical perſons, whom he had already deſigned for the purpoſe. That it was too general a practice with miniſters, to endeavour to keep matters of national concern, concealed from the public eye, thereby giving an opportunity to the few, who were in their favour, to profit from their excluſive knowledge, at the expence of the many, about whom they were indifferent. That the very name of a ſecret committee was ominous, and carried with it ſuſpicion, apprehenſion, and all the ideas of an inquiſition, inſtead of that confidence, and opinion of clearneſs, which ſhould reſult from the fair and open inveſtigations of a popular aſſembly.

That this meaſure, from its nature, was likely to operate diametrically contrary to its avowed purpoſes, and to promote that deſtructive gaming in the funds, which it pretended to remove or prevent; that it unneceſſarily entruſted a few men with a power, of working upon the paſſions of the proprietors of India ſtock, in any manner that they pleaſed; and thereby affording a needleſs opportunity for taking the moſt undue advantages, of their fears, precipitation, or ignorance. That by an enquiry carried on in a committee of the whole houſe, a clear view of the Company's affairs would be obtained, and right meaſures accordingly purſued for their regulation, and for affording ſuch relief and aſſiſtance as was neceſſary; but that by this narrow, partial enquiry of a cabal, they could obtain no information but what the miniſter thought fit to communicate; ſo that they might in effect be degraded into the dupes of a miniſterial junto, and become ſubſervient to the moſt contemptible or iniquitous purpoſes. As to the pretence of ſecrecy, they argued, that it was altogether ridiculous. If a fair report were made of the Company's affairs by the committee, the public muſt become maſters of it. If an unfair report was made, the Houſe would be deceived; and the pretended purpoſe of the committee be thereby fruſtrated. That the whole affairs of the Company had been frequently in that houſe, and were already thoroughly known by thoſe who choſe to be at the trouble of the enquiry. If an evil, the evil had happened.

It was ſaid on the other ſide, that great complaints were made of the mode of enquiry that had been adopted in the laſt ſeſſion, and that the Company's preſent embarraſſments, might in a very conſiderable degree, be attributed to the conſequential publication of their moſt private affairs; that the preſent motion was intended to prevent a repetition of that evil, and was the beſt that could be deviſed for the purpoſe; and that thoſe evils which, it was ſaid, were apprehended from it, were purely imaginary, and could have no real exiſtence. To blame a committee named by the whole Houſe, was in reality to accuſe the Houſe itſelf, and was an objection equally ſtrong againſt all their proceedings.

The imputations that had been now thrown out, together with ſome preceding inſinuations, with reſpect to the late ſelect committee, called up the gentleman, who had been

been its mover and chairman, who vindicated its conduct with his uſual energy. He ſhewed the fairneſs, openneſs, and clearneſs of the proceedings in that committee, the nature of their enquiries, and the importance of their object, which was no leſs than the preſervation of Bengal and its territories, and the reſtoration of order and good government to an infinite number of people. After having paſſed ſome ſtrictures on the propoſed meaſure, with reſpect to which he would not however give any vote, he gave notice that he would move the next day for the revival of the ſelect committee; and made a declaration, that if ſuch crimes appeared in the courſe of their enquiries as ſhould merit impeachment, he would not ſhrink from his duty, by declining that taſk, however diſagreeable.

The motion for the ſecret committee, paſſed without a diviſion; and the ballot having taken place in two days after, it happened, as had been foreſeen, to be principally compoſed, either of gentlemen who were immediately in office, or who were well known to be entirely devoted to adminiſtration. The ſelect committee, having been much more indifferently and impartially appointed. This committee was armed with full powers; and it was laid down to them as an inſtruction, to take into particular conſideration, the meaſure of ſending out a commiſſion of ſupervifion to any part of our territories in the Eaſt-Indies. The ſelect committee was revived the ſucceeding day; a meaſure, which ſeemed to militate with the benefits that were to be derived from the ſecrecy of the other; but the miniſter ſaid, he had previouſly promiſed not to oppoſe its revival.

The naval eſtabliſhment was the ſource of a very conſiderable debate, in this ſeſſion, as well as in the preceding. A motion being made, that 20,000 ſeamen ſhould be employed for the ſervice of the enſuing year, it was ſtrongly oppoſed, not only on the old ground, of the number being greater than neceſſary in time of peace; but a new objection was ſtarted, to the mode of voting the ſupply in the groſs, at the rate of four pounds per man, per month, without ſpecifying the particular ſervices to which it was applied.

On the firſt of theſe heads, moſt of the arguments which had formerly been uſed upon the ſame occaſion were repeated; it was ſaid, that the ſpeeches from the throne were continually announcing peace to the public, and the miniſters acting in direct contradiction to them; that in this ridiculous middle ſtate between war and peace, a ſtate for which no name had yet been diſcovered, we had the expences of the former, without its name, and the name of the latter, without its benefits or ſecurity; that a reduction of the public expence was every year promiſed, while every year's experience ſhewed, that there was not the ſmalleſt intention of its being effected; that two millions were now annually appropriated to the navy in time of peace, though leſs than half that ſum, was a few years back found ſufficient; ſo that the enormous ſum of two millions, was to be conſidered for the future, as our certain peace eſtabliſhment for the navy only.

With reſpect to the other, it was

ſaid, that the method by which the money was voted for the navy, was unconſtitutional; that the admiralty had an unlimited credit, without rendering the ſmalleſt account to the public, of the diſpoſal of ſuch immenſe ſums. That it was ridiculous to ſee 4l. per man per month voted in the Houſe, and ſtated as the expence of the eſtabliſhment, whilſt a navy debt without any limit, might be, and was, annually incurred. So that the ſole uſe of an eſtimate in the limitation and certainty of expence was wholly loſt. That in the peace that preceded the war before the laſt, 800,000l. only was demanded, for maintaining 10,000 ſeamen; but that of late, conſiderably more than double that ſum, has been allowed for the ſupport of 16,500, though a very great proportion of that number conſiſted of marines, who are provided for at much leſs expence than ſailors. That when a war with Spain was expected, 40,000 ſailors were voted, and a ſum conſiderably exceeding two millions, granted for that purpoſe; but though it is well known that this number was not nearly compleated, and thoſe who were raiſed, were ſoon after reduced; yet no account has ever been given of the ſavings, nor is any thing known of the diſpoſal of the money. That if grants were thus made in the groſs, and no account given of their diſpoſal, it would be as well to lay by all ceremony at once, and for the miniſter to demand any ſum of money he pleaſed, without the trouble of entering into particulars, or giving any account of its deſtination.

On the other ſide it was ſaid, that the gentlemen in adminiſtration wiſhed as much to reduce the public expence, as any others could; that it could never be inconſiſtent with right œconomy in this country, to ſupport at all times a reſpectable naval force; and that as the fleet in the Eaſt-Indies was now ordered home, a reduction equal to its complement of men, which amounted to 3500, ſhould take place at its arrival; which would place us at a real peace eſtabliſhment, and as low a one, as was conſiſtent with our intereſt and ſecurity.

That the mode of voting the ſupplies, has been ſanctified by the conſtant practice of more than a century; that by the vote being general, a neceſſary diſcretionary power is lodged in the admiralty; that from the notorious uncertainty of the ſea-ſervice, it was evident that it could not be conducted to advantage, without ſuch diſcretionary power; that were ſpecific allowances to be voted, and fixed ſums allotted, for wages, repairs, wear and tear, and the other heads of the ſervice, it would be cramped in ſuch a degree as muſt prove its ruin; that from unavoidable conſequences it muſt frequently happen, that the ſums allotted for one head, muſt be applied to the ſupport of another, or great damage enſue; a latitude which no officer or board would venture to take, if each was preſcribed to its particular ſervice by parliament. It was ſaid, that the rates of all the articles neceſſary for the navy, were like other things variable; which occaſioned the difference in the expenditure at different times; and that it would be impoſſible to carry on, even the ordinary buſineſs of the navy, without a liberty of appro-

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priating the ſavings of one article to the ſupport of another; and that there was no doubt, that the admiralty board would preſent a very clear ſtate of their accounts whenever it was required, and would wiſh for nothing more, than the moſt minute enquiry into their conduct.

With reſpect to the charge that had been made, in regard to the unaccounted part of the money, which had been granted for the ſervice of the year 1771, it was ſaid, that in the hurry of the late war, many of the king's ſhips had been built of green timber, ſo that upon the alarm with Spain, moſt of them had been found unfit for ſervice; and that the overplus money had been applied to the purpoſe of repairs, by which means the navy was at preſent in a very reſpectable condition. After a very warm debate, the motion paſt without a diviſion.

In a little more than a week after its inſtitution, the preſident of the ſecret committee, ſurprized a conſiderable part of the Houſe, who conſidered the ſhortneſs of the time, and the magnitude of the ſubject of enquiry, by a report on the affairs of the India Company. In this report it was ſtated, that though the Company were much diſtreſſed in money matters, they were, notwithſtanding, preparing to ſend out an expenſive commiſſion of ſupervifion to India, which would ſtill add to that diſtreſs; and that it was the opinion of the committee, that a bill ſhould be brought in to reſtrain them for a limited time, from ſending out any ſuch commiſſion of ſupervifors.

Dec. 7th. 1772.

This propoſition greatly alarmed, not only the gentlemen who were more immediately intereſted in the affairs of the Company, but thoſe who conſidered it merely, as an invaſion of legal rights, and the principles of the conſtitution in general. It accordingly occaſioned one of the warmeſt debates that had been known for ſome time.

The plea of diſtreſs was examined, and alleged to be only temporary, by a deficiency of preſent caſh; but it was inſiſted, that in point of ſolvency, the Company was in the higheſt degree of credit. That the miniſter himſelf had admitted this fact. That the groſs abuſes committed in India, had rendered it neceſſary, to appoint a ſet of gentlemen, in whom the confidence of the Company, whoſe intereſt was at ſtake, was placed, to reform thoſe abuſes and regulate their affairs; by whoſe interpoſition, notwithſtanding the expence, vaſt ſums might be, and probably would be, ſaved to the Company; that it was a new ſyſtem of conduct, as well as mode of argument, that becauſe people were diſtreſſed, they ſhould not be permitted to take proper meaſures to retrieve their affairs; that this was a propoſal for an *ex poſt facto* law, and was to reſtrain the Company from doing what was already legally done; that the report was founded upon a falſe principle, the alleged motive being to preſerve the Company from a farther embarraſſment in the preſent ſtate of their affairs, by their running into an extraordinary expence; whereas the expences of the ſupervifion, were to be paid, and paid only, out of the ſavings which it might be productive of in India, and could

could have no poſſible effect on their preſent diſtreſſes at home. That the Company, notwithſtanding the full powers with which they were legally furniſhed, for the management of their internal affairs, and the appointment of their ſervants, had ſhewn ſo great an attention and deference to parliament, that though the ſupervifors were appointed, and the gentlemen in readineſs to depart, they had already ſuſpended the commiſſion, only upon hearing that the Houſe had begun an enquiry into their affairs, and were determined it ſhould not take place, till the iſſue of that enquiry. That the report ſtrikes at the very charter and conſtitution of the Company; was unprecedented, and unparliamentary; and it was hoped would be diſmiſſed, in ſuch a manner, as ſhould vindicate the honour of the Houſe, and prevent ſuch attempts for the future.

In anſwer to theſe arguments the miniſter declared, that no hoſtile intentions whatever, were conceived againſt the Company; that it was the intention of parliament, and great wiſh of adminiſtration, to render it a great and glorious Company, and to ſettle it upon the moſt permanent foundation; but that they were entering into a very expenſive commiſſion, at a time, that from their former miſconduct, their diſtreſſes were ſo great, as to put them under the neceſſity of applying to the public for a loan of money, and that they owed conſiderable arrears to government; that it was undoubtedly the duty of parliament to preſerve them from ruin; that the committee which had been appointed by the Houſe to inſpect the affairs of the Company, have judged it expedient that a reſtraint ſhould be laid upon them in reſpect to that meaſure, and that as no reſtraint could poſſibly be laid but by act of parliament, it was neceſſary to bring in a bill for that purpoſe. Doubts were alſo raiſed in the debate (though no more than doubts) whether the Company could legally iſſue ſuch a commiſſion. If they could, it was aſſerted, that the Company could not give their commiſſioners proper and effectual authority without the aid of parliament; nor were they, under whoſe government all thoſe abuſes had ariſen, in the leaſt equal to the correction of them.

In order to elude the preſent temper, and to prevent the eſtabliſhment of a precedent ſo fatal to their rights, two gentlemen who were directors of the India Company, and then in their places as members, offered to pledge themſelves to the Houſe, that the ſuſpenſion ſhould not be taken off, nor the ſupervifors ſuffered to depart, until ſuch a progreſs was made in the preſent enquiry, as ſhould afford full ſatisfaction, both with reſpect to the ſtate of their affairs, and the propriety of the meaſure.

This propoſal was rejected. It was ſaid, that though the Company might for the preſent have reſolved to ſuſpend the departure of the ſupervifors, nothing but an act of parliament could make that reſolution effectual; that they might reſcind on one day, their own reſolutions or meaſures of the preceding; that the opinion or promiſes of the whole court of directors, could afford no ſecurity in this reſpect, as the direction was inferior

inferior to the general courts, where their acts were liable to be overruled by the proprietors; and that an advantage might be taken during the Chriſtmas receſs, of ſending the ſupervifors far out of the reach of parliament. That this bill was no invaſion of any charter, it was only an act to prevent a poſſible evil; to prevent the Company from crowning all their former extravagance, by entering into an unneceſſary and ruinous expence, when they were juſt upon the brink of bankruptcy.

On the other ſide, the whole meaſure, as well as the unconſtitutional nature of the committee from which it originated, were condemned in the moſt ſevere and pointed terms. It was ſaid to be neither more nor leſs, than a bill to ſuſpend the laws of the land; that it was ſubverſive of rights, which the Company not only enjoyed by charter, but had purchaſed from the public, for high and valuable conſiderations. That it diſgraced the dignity of parliament, by a wanton exertion of authority, without a motive; that too many complaints were already loudly and publicly made, that every miniſterial job was adopted as ſoon as propoſed, without regard to reaſon, argument, or conſequences, whereby the reſpect, and confidence, ſo eſſential to the nature of parliament, were ſunk to a degree that could ſcarcely be paralleled in the worſt of times. That adminiſtration had found out an admirable method of rendering the Company great and glorious; they began, by plundering them, under the name of an agreement, of above two millions, and now put the laſt hand to the work, by taking advantage of the diſtreſs principally cauſed by that plunder, to deprive them of their charter, and overthrow their conſtitution; firſt they tempt and terrify them into a ruinous extravagance of grants and dividends, and then as a puniſhment, deprive them of whatever this extravagance had left. That indeed the miniſter was laviſh in his declarations of his friendly intentions towards the Company; and theſe declarations muſt be conſidered as a full compenſation for every thing they ſuffered. It was farther ſaid, that this bill muſt be productive of the moſt fatal conſequences with reſpect to the other funds, and put an end to all confidence in the public faith; and it was aſked with great bitterneſs, what ſecurity there could be in a country, where the royal charters, repeatedly ratified and confirmed by acts of parliament, could give no permanent eſtabliſhment to property. That the argument of expence was a mere pretext to cover worſe deſigns. That it was admitted ſome ſort of ſupervifion was neceſſary; and the objection of expence was equally applicable to any ſort of ſupervifion. As to the want of powers, it was ſaid, that if there was any defect of that ſort in the Company's charter, they might be given with equal effect to the commiſſioners who are legally appointed, and without any violation of the rights or charter of the Company.

To theſe and many other ſtrictures, the diſtreſſes and extravagance of the Company, the neceſſity of obſerving the ſtricteſt œconomy in their affairs, together with a due regard for their welfare, which was ſo intimately connected with

with that of the ſtate, and a juſt attention to the ſecurity of their creditors, were deemed in general ſufficient anſwers; it was alſo inſiſted on, that this meaſure was no invaſion of their rights; and that if it had, the legiſlature had an unqueſtioned right to interfere, to prevent their running headlong to ruin. Upon a diviſion, the queſtion was carried by a great majority, being ſupported by 114 votes, againſt 43 only, who oppoſed the bringing in of the bill.

In the farther progreſs of this bill, a petition, couched in the ſtrongeſt terms, was preſented againſt it by the India Company; and ſeveral of their ſervants, conſiſting of the examiner of the records, the auditor of Indian accounts, the accountant general, and the ſuperintendant of the cuſtom-houſe accounts, were examined, by the Company's deſire, at the bar of the Houſe of Commons, in order as well to ſhew a true ſtate of their affairs, as the miſconduct and diſobedience of their ſervants abroad, and the conſequent neceſſity of the ſupervifion. In the courſe of theſe examinations it appeared, that the exorbitances and oppreſſions ſtill continued to be committed by the Company's ſervants in India. Through their own imprudence, in aſking needleſs or improper queſtions, a full ſhare of thoſe charges, were brought directly home, to ſome of thoſe gentlemen who were then ſitting in the Houſe.

It appeared, that ſince the year 1765, the Company's expences had increaſed, from 700,000l. to the enormous ſum of 1,700,000l. annually. It alſo appeared, that government had received by the nett duties, the indemnity upon tea, and the ſtipulated 400,000l. little leſs, than two millions annually from the Company. That the latter had loſt by the indemnity agreement, from its firſt commencement, at leaſt one million; of which 700,000l. went to government, and the remainder to the purchaſers. It was alſo ſhewn, that government had profited, extraordinarily, by the Company, within the laſt five years, to the vaſt amount of 3,395,000l. viz. by the produce of the annual ſtipulated ſum, 2,200,000l. and by the increaſe of the revenue, compared on a medium with the five preceding years, 1,195,000l. That the whole of the Company's receipts of dividend during the ſame period, ſcarcely amounted to 900,000l. more than ſix per cent upon its capital, which was the loweſt trading dividend that had ever been made during the moſt expenſive and dangerous war. It appeared upon the whole, that the Company's mercantile profits during the above period, amounted on an average, to 464,000l. annually, which would have afforded a dividend of twelve and a half per cent; ſo that while government profited to the great amount we have mentioned, the Company and proprietary, inſtead of benefiting a ſingle ſhilling, loſt conſiderably of the dividend, which the profits on their trade, only, would have afforded. Thence they argued, that far from being delinquents, their merits with the publick were unparalleled by any example. That the abuſes committed by their ſervants, were ſuch as they could not prevent, becauſe they could not foreſee; that when they were known, they endeavoured by

by reiterated orders from home to correct them; that they had prepared various commiſſions for that purpoſe; one under Lord Clive; a ſecond, which had been unfortunately loſt; and a third, which contrary to their rights, was now propoſed to be reſcinded. They contended, that parliament could not take this ſtep, as being contrary to public faith. The matters of fact in the petition, were ſtated by the evidence with clearneſs and preciſion. We have been the more particular in this detail, as it will undoubtedly excite the admiration of future ages, to conſider the power and opulence, which had been once in the poſſeſſion of a Company of Engliſh merchants.

A ſecond report had been made during this time by the ſecret committee, which contained a long ſtatement of the Company's affairs; of their debts, credits, and effects, both at home and abroad. It was objected that this piece was ſo overloaded with figures and accounts, and ſo full of intricacies, that it could afford but little information, (except what was taken for granted from the groſs ſums) within the narrow time that ſuch information could be neceſſary, with reſpect to the preſent bill. This ſtate of their affairs, was conſidered by the Company and its friends, as a very unfavourable, if not unfair, repreſentation of them; and drew many ſtrictures upon the committee, the darkneſs of its proceedings, and the doubtful information that could be obtained through ſuch a medium. It was again lamented, that a fair and open enquiry had not been carried on, according to the happy genius and ſpirit of the Engliſh conſtitution, by which every gentleman would have had an opportunity, of founding his opinion upon matters as they appeared to himſelf, and of requiring ſuch explanations as he thought neceſſary; that the time unavoidably ſpent in ſuch an inveſtigation, would afford leiſure for cool deliberation, and for digeſting in ſome degree, the ſeveral parts of ſuch complicated matter; whereby, random opinions and haſty reports, framed in a hurry, and without a poſſibility of ſeeing all the ſides of the ſubject, would be precluded; and at the ſame time, the parties concerned, would have an equitable opportunity of attending to their reſpective intereſts, clearing up doubtful points, rectifying miſtakes, and the ſatisfaction of knowing the ground upon which meaſures were to be founded, in whoſe conſequences they were ſo deeply affected.

On the other hand it was urged, that the committee had acquitted itſelf of its truſt with the moſt diſtinguiſhed fidelity, and diſpatched and had gone through ſo complicated a buſineſs in leſs time than could be expected; which could not have been done, if the committee had been open, and ſubject to debate on the ſeveral articles. That it is no wonder, that matters of account in ſuch a buſineſs ſhould appear to produce different concluſions, according to the different manner of viewing and ſtating them. But unleſs direct falſification were proved, the Houſe muſt neceſſarily abide by the ſtatement of thoſe whom they had choſen for the purpoſe.

Upon the third reading of the bill, counſel was heard in behalf of the Company, after which great debates aroſe. It was advanced by the

the oppoſers of the bill, that as the Company's legal right to the appointment of all its own ſervants, and to the entire management and regulation of its internal affairs, had been ſo clearly proved as not to admit of a queſtion, and that the rapacity, miſconduct, and diſobedience, of the ſervants in the preſidencies abroad, was ſo notorious as to be allowed on all hands, no reaſonable objection could now lie to the exerciſe of that right, when its expediency, and even neceſſity, were ſo evident; and that as every delay in the preſent circumſtances, muſt be ruinous in the higheſt degree to the Company, and proportionally prejudicial to the nation; it was to be hoped, that no farther oppoſition would be made, to the carrying of the commiſſion of ſuperviſion into immediate execution, and that the preſent bill would be rejected, as founded upon falſe principles, and of an unconſtitutional and dangerous tendency.

To this it was anſwered, that the evidence given at the bar, and the arguments oppoſed by the counſel againſt the bill, contained the ſtrongeſt reaſons that could poſſibly have been brought to ſhow the urgent neceſſity of its being paſſed. That they fully demonſtrated the evils in India to be of ſuch a magnitude, that nothing leſs than the legiſlature could reform them; that no powers could be granted to the ſuperviſion, competent to the remedy of ſuch enormities; that the commiſſion was beſides faulty in its principles, as the governors and councils in the reſpective preſidencies in India, were joined in power by it, with the ſuperviſors who were intended to be ſent from England; that as the number of the former was permanent, they muſt ſoon, by death or ſickneſs become a majority; that by this means, the capital offenders, who were the authors of all the evils complained of, would become the judges of their own crimes, and the redreſſers of their own oppreſſions; was it then by men, who had long rioted with the moſt unrelenting cruelty in the diſtreſſes of their miſerable fellow-creatures, that juſtice was to be reſtored to her proper courſe, and the miſchiefs which their iniquities cauſed were to be removed?

That the legiſlature had a ſupreme controuling power, to which all things muſt, and ought to ſubmit; that this power could never be applied with greater propriety, or benefit, than in the preſent inſtance, when the welfare and ſecurity of many millions, and the preſervation of great countries and revenues depended upon its exertion. That laws, as well as charters, muſt ſubmit to a change of times and ſeaſons, and muſt be altered, modelled, or repealed, as circumſtances, and the nature of things require; that it could never have been intended at the time of granting the Company's charters, to give them a power of legiſlation over great countries, in which it was not poſſibly to be ſuppoſed they ever could have any other footing, than a permiſſion to trade as inmates and ſtrangers. That India affairs were now under the conſideration of parliament, and while matters were in this ſuſpence, it would be abſurd to allow the Company to proceed on their own bottom, and to ſnatch the buſineſs out of their hands: either there was, or

there

there was not, occaſion for the interpoſition of parliament; if there was, how could the Company pretend to act independent of them, after it had applied for relief to the miniſter? if there was not, why did they apply?

On the other ſide it was obſerved, that parliamentary interpoſition had hitherto been attended with very little advantage to the Company. That the laſt parliament had undertaken in the year 1767, the regulation of their affairs, and after ſpending the greater part of the ſeſſion upon that buſineſs, the reſult was, the extortion of a vaſt ſum of money from the Company without an equivalent, and the leaving their affairs to ſhift for themſelves, without the ſmalleſt regulation; that their affairs had ſince continued open to parliament, without any thing being done, but the making or renewing of bargains for the benefit of government, without the ſmalleſt attention to that of the Company; that a ſelect committee had been appointed in the preceding ſeſſion, which had continued its ſittings throughout the ſummer, and it was not pretended that the Company had reaped any advantages from them; and that a ſecret committee had newly ſtarted up, the benefits of which were yet to be diſcovered, as nothing but complaints, had hitherto attended its proceedings. That if the Company was not armed with ſufficient powers, for the puniſhment of its ſervants, and the regulation of its governments in India, the fault lay wholly in adminiſtration, as a bill had been brought in for that purpoſe in the preceding ſeſſion, which was laid by, under pretence of waiting for the diſcoveries that were to be made by the ſelect Committee.

That the evils apprehended, from the extraordinary powers of the ſupervifion falling into the hands of the offenders in India, were merely imaginary; the Company had well foreſeen, and effectually provided againſt thoſe evils, in the body of the commiſſion; no act of the ſupervifion can be valid, without the preſence of three of the commiſſioners; the firſt of theſe is to have the caſting voice, and they are to be aſſiſted by the governor, commander in chief, and ſecond in council, only as inferior aſſeſſors; and the ſupervifors have power, if they ſee cauſe, to diſmiſs the governor and the whole council, and have a power of controul in all caſes.

That if the particular intereſts of the Company were conſidered as matters of indifference, the great revenues and immenſe benefits it afforded to the publick, were not to be wantonly ſported with; that as the reſtraint in the bill was laid for ſix months, and the ſeaſon of the year would of neceſſity continue it for ſix more, twelve whole months, in the preſent critical ſtate of their affairs, would be totally loſt to the Company, before any intended regulation, whether by parliament, or otherwiſe, could poſſibly take place; that this delay, might be productive of the moſt miſchievous effect, to the Company, as the grievances and evils, which they wanted to remedy or prevent, would have the accumulation of all that time added to their preſent amount; and as the deſign of regulation, would be ſo long known before-hand to the offenders, they would uſe ſuch induſtry in their ſeveral departments, that there would

not

not be much left for redreſs, by the time that it could take place.

But the great force of the arguments on this ſide, was principally directed, to the preſent unuſual and extraordinary ſtretch of parliamentary authority; it was acknowledged that a ſupreme undefined power was ultimately lodged in the legiſlature; but it was inſiſted, that ſuch an exertion of it, could only be juſtified by the moſt urgent neceſſity; and that as no ſuch neceſſity now exiſted, it was a wanton violation of public faith, law, and the conſtitution, without an equitable motive. That it was the invaſion of a right, which parliament had not granted but ſold; a right for which the faith of the nation was pledged, and which could not be taken away without an act of forfeiture in the company; nor even in that caſe without due compenſation. That this violent and dangerous exertion of power, muſt not only deſtroy the credit of the India Company; but alſo affect the Bank, the South-Sea, and all other public companies, none of which could have any other ſecurities than thoſe which were now violated; that whenever a war took place, the effects of this unjuſt and pernicious meaſure, upon the national credit in general, would be too late and too fatally experienced; and that it was not leſs dangerous in its principle, nor miſchievous in its precedent, to the city of London, and all the other corporate bodies in the Britiſh empire.

A particular charge was alſo made upon adminiſtration, with regard to their motives for this ſuſpenſion. It was ſaid that they had arbitrarily and capriciouſly ſuſpended the legal courſe of buſineſs in the court of proprietors, and forced this matter into parliament, only to gratify a private reſentment; that the Company had been officially informed by their chairman, and deputy-chairman, (the only medium through which they could have any communication with government) that the meaſures relative to the ſupervifion were approved of by adminiſtration; but that as ſoon as it was found, that the Company did not chuſe to intruſt their affairs in the hands of thoſe who were nominated for that purpoſe by the miniſters, they immediately ſet their face againſt the whole meaſure, and now had the fortune, to find the Houſe ſo compliant as to adopt their reſentments.

It was obſervable, that many of thoſe, who either in themſelves or their families, were under great obligations to the Company, and particularly ſuch as had obtained vaſt fortunes in her ſervice, now joined adminiſtration in this bill. The effects of the party diſputes with reſpect to the appointment of ſupervifors, were alſo very viſible upon this occaſion. Though the queſtion was debated warmly and ably by the oppoſition, ſuch was the force of the general odium in which the Company ſtood, and ſuch the weakneſs ariſing from its internal diſſentions, that the numbers againſt the bill were very trifling. Beſides, many of the oppoſition had not then come to town. Upon a diviſion late at night, and not a very thin houſe, the bill was carried by a majority of more than five to one, the numbers being 153, to 28, only.

The reſtraining bill was preſented the next day to the Houſe of Lords, and it being ſo near the holidays, was carried through with the

the greateſt diſpatch. It did not, however, paſs without oppoſition; though, as in the other Houſe, the opponents were few. A noble duke, who had long been diſtinguiſhed in oppoſition, and who of late had applied himſelf with uncommon induſtry to obtain a perfect knowledge of India affairs, traverſed this bill with great vigour and almoſt alone, for the ſhort time in which it was paſſing through its ſeveral ſtages. As the bill was brought in on a Saturday, and a report was ſpread in the evening, and inſerted in the news-papers, that it had been carried that day through its laſt reading, (a matter however uncommon, which was readily believed) the India Company had not time to go through the neceſſary forms, for aſſembling in its corporate capacity, and framing and preſenting a petition, before the following Wedneſday, on which it was finally paſſed. A petition ſigned by 14 proprietors was, however, received, and witneſſes were examined, and counſel heard at the bar againſt the bill.

We ſhall take notice of ſome of the arguments that were uſed upon this occaſion, ſo far as they were peculiar to the place, or may ſeem to throw new light upon the ſubject. As the Houſe of Lords is cloſe ſhut, we are obliged for the arguments of the minority in that houſe to their proteſts; thoſe of the miniſtry, we muſt ſuppoſe nearly the ſame with thoſe uſed in the Houſe of Commons. It was urged againſt the bill, that the arbitrary taking away of legal franchiſes and capacities, without any legal cauſe of forfeiture, eſtabliſhes a precedent, which leaves no ſort of ſecurity to the ſubject for his liberties; ſince his exerciſing them, in the ſtricteſt conformity to all the rules of law, general equity, and moral conduct, is not ſufficient to prevent parliament from intereſting its ſovereign powers to diveſt him of thoſe rights; by means of which inſecurity, the honourable diſtinction between the Britiſh, and other forms of government, is in a great meaſure loſt; that this misfortune is greatly growing upon us, through temporary, occaſional, and partial acts of parliament, which, without conſideration of their conformity to the general principles of our law and conſtitution, are adopted raſhly and haſtily upon every petty occaſion; that though it may be difficult to fix any legal limit to the extent of legiſlative power; it is to be ſuppoſed, that parliament is as much bound as any individual to the obſervance of its own compacts; or otherwiſe, it is impoſſible to underſtand what public faith means, or how public credit can ſubſiſt.

That the India Company might have been legally called in queſtion, and even its charter endangered, for a neglect of exerciſing thoſe neceſſary powers with which it is entruſted, and the uſe of which it is now propoſed to ſuſpend; and that it muſt be a government compoſed of deceit and violence, where men are liable to be puniſhed if they decline, or to be reſtrained if they endeavour, to exerciſe their lawful powers. That it appears by evidence, upon oath at the bar, that the Company had been authoritatively informed, that the commiſſion for regulating their affairs, would have been approved of by adminiſtration; and that their ſituation was peculiarly unfortu-

nate, when driven from all confidence in public faith, and the laws of their country, they ſhould find no ſecurity for their charter privileges even in thoſe very miniſters, under whoſe ſanction they had every poſſible reaſon to believe they were acting.

It was much objected to, that the bill was brought in at a ſeaſon, when the Houſe is always ill attended, and hurried through with a violent, and it was ſaid, indecent precipitation. That a reaſon of fact was alledged in the preamble, ſtating the expence of the commiſſion to be very conſiderable: and they had not before them any account or eſtimate of the expences actual or probable, nor were ſupplied with any accounts tending to ſhew the preſent ability or inability of the Company to bear it; ſo that the Lords were to aſſert facts, and on thoſe facts to ground a law, altering the condition, and ſuſpending the charter rights of the Company, without a poſſibility of knowing whether the facts were true or falſe; and that with a determination to continue uninformed, it had been refuſed to call for the evidence of the directors concerning the expence; or in a matter of ſuch importance, both in itſelf and its example, to follow the ancient ſettled parliamentary courſe of deſiring a conference with the Commons, in order to be acquainted with the evidence which they received as the grounds of their proceeding.

It was ſaid, that it muſt be a matter of aſtoniſhment to the public, who had for a long time earneſtly and anxiouſly looked to the Company, or to parliament, for redreſs of the grievances in India, to find at length, that the latter is only employed in preventing the former from doing its duty; that inſtead of correcting the abuſe, they oppoſe themſelves to the reformation; that when it was expected, that thoſe who had wronged the Company ſhould have been brought to exemplary puniſhment, the ſuffering Company itſelf is deprived of its rights; and inſtead of calling delinquents to account, the perſons legally empowered to correct or reſtrain them, are by parliament ſuſpended from their office.

On the other ſide, beſides many of thoſe arguments which we have before ſeen ſtated in ſupport of the bill, it is ſaid, that the charge upon adminiſtration, of having at one time given a ſanction to the commiſſion for ſuperintending the Company's affairs, was poſitively denied, with reſpect to ſuch of its members as belonged to that Houſe; and reaſons were brought to ſhew, why it could not be well founded with reſpect to others. As to the dangers that were apprehended from this meaſure with reſpect to the national credit, they were repreſented as merely imaginary; and it was ſaid, that it would have a totally contrary effect, as the Dutch, who had much more money in our public funds, than any other foreigners, would think themſelves much ſafer, when they found that the India Company was under the care and protection of parliament, than if they had been abandoned to their own wild ſchemes of regulation and management.

That they had no evidence that this bill was contrary to the Company's inclinations, any more than to their intereſts; that the petition they

they had heard at the bar, was no corporate act, and was ſigned only by fourteen proprietors, out of about ſeventeen hundred, of which the Company conſiſted; that the vaſt majority by which it was carried through the other Houſe, where the moſt ample information was obtained of the Company's affairs, and the very ſmall number that had diſſented to it, ſufficiently ſhewed the juſtice, propriety, and expediency of the meaſure. Other charges or cenſures were anſwered, by the ſhortneſs of the time, and the advantage the Company might take of parliament during the receſs. Upon a diviſion, the bill was carried by nearly a proportional majority, to that which had attended it in the Houſe of Commons; 26 lords having voted for it, to 6 only who oppoſed its paſſing; it was, however, followed, by a remarkably pointed and ſevere proteſt.

CHAP. VII.

Expedition againſt the Caribbs in the iſland of St. Vincent. Some account of theſe people; black and yellow Caribbs; ceſſion of the iſland by the late treaty of peace. The Caribbs refuſe to have their lands ſurveyed, and to ſubmit to the propoſed tranſplantation. New propoſals made and rejected. Troops ordered from North-America; propoſal for tranſporting the Caribbs to the coaſt of Africa. Enquiry ſet on foot in the Houſe of Commons, as to the nature and cauſes of the expedition; witneſſes examined; debates; reſolutions moved, and rejected upon a diviſion. Treaty concluded with the Caribbs. Petition from the captains of the navy for an addition to their half-pay; oppoſition to the Petition; received, upon a diviſion, and the requeſt complied with. Fate of the Diſſenters Bill. Motion relative to teſts required in the Univerſities; rejected by a great majority.

AN expedition which had been undertaken againſt the Caribbs in the iſland of St. Vincent, in the Weſt-Indies, had occaſioned conſiderable debates in the courſe of this ſeſſion. It appears that theſe people conſiſted of two different races, which, from their colour, were diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of Black and Yellow Caribbs; the latter, being deſcended from the original natives, were the natural proprietors of the iſland; the former were the offſpring of a cargo of African negroes, who being on board an Engliſh ſlaving veſſel bound to Barbadoes, had been caſt away upon the coaſts of St. Vincent, about a century ago. The negroes having recovered their liberty by this accident, were hoſpitably received by the natives, and accordingly ſettled amongſt them; but having women of their own, they ſtill continued, with ſome intermixture, a ſeparate people, and ſoon became numerous. The two nations were not more different in their colour, than in their temper and diſpoſitions; the Americans being timid and inoffenſive, and the Africans hardy, crafty, ſuſpicious, and daring. With theſe qualities, together with the acceſſion of their runaway countrymen from the neighbouring iſlands, they

ſoon became far ſuperior in power and number to the natives, who melted away inſenſibly as the ſtrangers increaſed.

In this ſtate the Caribbs continued for ſome time, until the French from the neighbouring iſlands inſinuated themſelves amongſt them, being tempted by the excellence of the ſoil, and the cheap purchaſes which they made of it, for brandy, and the trifling neceſſaries that are wanted by the ſavages; and by degrees got ſuch footing, as to become poſſeſſed of all the fertile vallies that interſect the mountains on the leeward ſide of the iſland, and to bring them into a ſtate of cultivation.

Though the French and the Caribbs of both colours, lived in general together upon very good terms, and the latter, in proceſs of time, adopted the religion, and acquired the language of the former; yet the neighbourhood of cultivation and villages, was as little ſuited to the convenience and neceſſities of a people, who ſubſiſted principally by hunting and fiſhing, as it was to their genius. Mankind, in any ſtate near that of nature, ſhun crowds, and love retirement; ſtill wiſhing to live free and unreſtrained in their actions, without obſervation or interference. The Caribbs accordingly, totally abandoned their ancient poſſeſſions, and retired to the windward, and level ſide of the iſland. It however appears, though we are uninformed as to the time and particulars, that an attempt was once made by the French to enſlave theſe people; and that the Caribbs defended their liberty ſo ſtoutly, that the French were not only glad to renounce the deſign, but were obliged to acknowledge them as a free and independent people.

Notwithſtanding this migration and attempt, a friendly intercourſe and correſpondence was in general continued, and the French not only ſeem to have paid a proper attention to their diſpoſitions and manners, but to have applied themſelves aſſiduouſly to the gaining of their friendſhip and affection; while the Caribbs retained a power of ſummary juſtice in their own hands, by burning the houſes and plantations of thoſe from whom they had received any injury. It is probable that theſe exceſſes were not often committed: and it does not appear, that the French ever conſidered them as ſufficient grounds for a general quarrel, or revenged them as public injuries. During this ſtate of affairs, and until the late treaty of peace, the French King, upon every occaſion, treated the Caribbs with ſome diſtinction, and ſeemed to conſider them as proprietors of the iſland.

By that treaty, the iſland of St. Vincent was ceded to Great-Britain, without any notice being taken of the Caribbs. It was then ſuppoſed to contain between four and five thouſand French inhabitants, and the Caribbs to amount to upwards of a thouſand fighting men. As this iſland was one of thoſe which had been declared neutral, and the French ſettlements on it were infractions of former treaties between the two nations, they were paſſed over in the preſent, without the ſmalleſt mention, as if none ſuch were in exiſtence. Commiſſioners were appointed for the ſale of the profitable lands in thoſe iſlands; but the French ſettlers were permitted to hold their former

former poſſeſſions, upon leaſes for years, and under certain ſtipulations. A great number, however, of the French, not chuſing to live under our government, abandoned their eſtates, which, together with the new lands, were generally purchaſed by adventurers from theſe countries; by which means the Engliſh ſettlers in the iſland of St. Vincent, ſoon became conſiderable both as to number and property.

Though no ſtipulation had been made in favour of the Caribbs by the late treaty of peace, our court gave early inſtructions, in the year 1764, that they ſhould not be diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of their lands; and the commiſſioners for ſales were directed, not to attempt any ſurvey of them, without particular orders for that purpoſe.

The new ſettlers having time to look about them, ſoon obſerved with regret, that the plain and fertile part of the iſland was in the hands of the Caribbs, to whom its valuable properties rendered it of little more advantage, than any equal extent of the rudeſt country would have been; their cottages being ſcattered at a great diſtance in the woods, and only ſmall ſpots of ground near them, cleared or cultivated. In ſhort, fear and avarice operated ſtrongly to make them wiſh the removal of the black inhabitants.

Repreſentations were accordingly made to government, as well by the principal of the new ſettlers, as by the commiſſioners of ſales, to deprive the Caribbs of their poſſeſſions, and to grant them ſuch an equivalent, whether in the iſland, or elſewhere, as ſhould be thought neceſſary. Theſe repreſentations were ſupported by many plauſible reaſons, among which, the immediate profits to the crown from the ſale of the lands, was ſtrongly urged; the dangers ariſing to thoſe who had already made purchaſes under the faith and protection of government, as well as to the iſland in general, from the neighbourhood of a lawleſs banditti, who were ſtrongly attached to the French, with whom they held a conſtant correſpondence in the neighbouring iſlands, and who from their religion and manners were violently averſe to our people and government, were alſo deſcribed in the higheſt degree of colouring.

In conſequence of theſe repreſentations, inſtructions were iſſued by the lords of the treaſury, in the beginning of the year 1768, for the ſurvey and diſpoſal of the lands poſſeſſed by the Caribbs; for the parts of which that were cleared and cultivated, they were to be paid a certain price per acre, in money, and were to have other lands allotted in return, ſufficient for their ſupport, in a different part of the iſland. The new lands were to be granted and ſecured in perpetuity, to them and their poſterity; were to be free from all quit-rents, charges, and conditions, except peaceable behaviour, and obedience to government; were to deſcend among them, according to their own cuſtoms and uſages of inheritance; and were to be for ever unalienable to any white perſon. Five years were given for effecting this tranſplantation.

The Caribbs, from their connexions with the French, eſpecially in the late war, had imbibed prejudices againſt our people and government, and were at all times,

from our firſt poſſeſſion of the iſland, extremely ſuſpicious of our deſigns and proceedings; and this diſlike and fear operated ſo ſtrongly upon them, that ſome years before, they had applied to the French governor of St. Lucia, for leave to ſettle on that iſland. For which reaſon, the arrangement propoſed by the Engliſh government, excited the moſt general alarm amongſt them.

They now concluded, that this meaſure was only the prelude to a deſign formed, either for their utter extermination, or for reducing them to a ſtate of ſlavery; and a report was ſpread and believed amongſt them, that the ancient claim of property, which the Engliſh had pretended in the perſons of their anceſtors, was now to be revived againſt themſelves. In this ſituation, they applied to the Governor of Martinique for advice and protection; the latter of which he abſolutely refuſed, and as to the former, is ſaid to have recommended to them a ſubmiſſion to government. This advice, however, had no effect upon their conduct. In anſwer to the applications of the commiſſioners, they ſaid, that the whole iſland was originally their property; that however, as they had permitted the French to ſettle upon a part of it, their king might diſpoſe of that part as he pleaſed; but that as they were not his ſubjects, he had no authority over them, and conſequently could not grant or diſpoſe of the part of their country, which they had reſerved to themſelves. They concluded, by abſolutely refuſing to part with their lands, or to admit of any exchange.

The commiſſioners notwithſtanding, proceeded in making the ſurvey, and advanced a road into their country. Though the Caribbs expreſſed great diſſatisfaction and reſentment at this meaſure, they ſeemed very unwilling to proceed to actual violence. Their behaviour and countenance, became however, at length ſo alarming, that it was thought neceſſary, in the beginning of May 1769, to ſend an officer with forty men, to protect the ſurveyors and their people. This ſmall detachment, having taken poſt in the heart of the Caribbee country, where ſome temporary huts had been erected for their reception, found themſelves immediately ſo effectually ſurrounded, by a ſtrong body of well-armed Caribbs, that all communication with their own people, and all means of ſubſiſtence, were entirely cut off, ſo that they were little leſs than priſoners. The prudence and temper of the officer, who conſidered the inequality of his force, and the extreme unwillingneſs which the Caribbs had hitherto ſhewn, of bringing matters to the laſt extremity, not only preſerved the detachment from being cut off, but prevented the ſmalleſt violence from being offered on either ſide. In the mean time, the ſurveyors and their people were ſo terrified, that they abandoned their work, and were permitted to retire in ſafety; but their huts were demoliſhed, and the new roads broke up, ſo far as time would admit.

The ſituation, and uncertain fate of the detachment, cauſed an univerſal alarm, and the Engliſh ſettlers having taken up arms, and joined the few regular troops that were in the iſland, marched immediately to its relief. However, as they

they found the detachment ſafe, it was not thought conſiſtent with prudence, nor authorized by inſtructions from home, to proceed to violence againſt the Caribbs. It was agreed that nothing further ſhould be done, until the preſent tranſactions were laid before the king and council, and their final reſolutions known. The Caribbs immediately agreed to theſe propoſitions, and a ſtop was for that time put to the ſurvey.

Though the planters had not a force, in any degree equal to the reduction of the Caribbs, the number of the rivers in the country, and the richneſs of the ſoil through which they had now marched, operated ſo powerfully upon their paſſions, that they could not avoid expreſſing the regret which they felt, at being prevented from bringing matters to an immediate extremity, in terms which gave no favourable idea of their equity or humanity.

Falſe reports were induſtriouſly raiſed and circulated, which kept the iſland in a continual alarm: the moſt paſſionate complaints were ſent home: the Caribbs repreſented as moſt daring and incorrigible rebels: and their own danger exaggerated in the higheſt degree. Nothing leſs than their total extermination could now afford ſafety; and it was propoſed to tranſport them to the coaſt of Africa, or to ſome deſart iſland in that quarter. In the mean time, the lieutenant-governor of the new iſlands arrived at St. Vincent's, and iſſued a proclamation, to quiet the minds of the Caribbs, and to remove their fears and ſuſpicions; nor do we find of any further violence they committed, than the deſtruction of the new roads, and the burning of a houſe belonging to a perſon who was particularly obnoxious to them; and they quietly ſubmitted to the impriſonment of one of their chiefs, who was ſuſpected of the latter fact; nor does it appear that there was a ſingle ſhot fired, nor a drop of blood ſpilt, in all this commotion.

Notwithſtanding the warm and continual remonſtrances that were made at home, government ſeemed ſtill very unwilling to proceed to violence with theſe people. Accordingly the commiſſioners, in the beginning of the year 1771, held another meeting with ſeveral of their chiefs, and propoſed a new partition, and exchange of lands, upon a narrower ſcale, and terms more favourable to them, than the arrangement which had been already agitated; but every propoſal for parting with their lands, was rejected by the Caribbs with the greateſt firmneſs; and on the queſtion being demanded, whether they acknowledged themſelves ſubjects to the King of Great-Britain, and would take the oath of allegiance, they boldly replied in the negative; ſaid they were independent, and were not ſubject either to the King of Great-Britain or of France. As the continuance of our tranquillity with the courts of France and Spain, ſeemed at that time very precarious, there is little room to doubt, but that the Caribbs were ſpirited to this conduct, by the governors of the neighbouring French iſlands.

In conſequence of this contumacy, orders were iſſued from home, that two regiments ſhould be ſent from North-America, to join about an equal number, that were either aleady at St. Vincent's, or

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that could be ſpared from the neighbouring iſlands for that ſervice, which with the aſſiſtance of his Majeſty's ſhips upon that ſtation, were to reduce the Caribbs to a due ſubmiſſion to government; or if their obſtinacy rendered that impracticable, that they might be removed from the iſland, to ſuch place as ſhould be thought moſt proper for their reception; the ſtricteſt orders being given at the ſame time, that they ſhould be furniſhed with proper veſſels for their tranſportation, plentifully provided with proviſions and neceſſaries, and treated with all imaginable humanity in their paſſage. It was farther directed, that when they arrived at the place of their deſtination, they ſhould be liberally ſupplied, both with every thing neceſſary for their preſent ſubſiſtence, and for their eſtabliſhment as a new colony. But it does not appear, that the place to which they were to be removed, was properly adapted to their reception and accommodation, or ſo much as clearly aſcertained.

The event of this expedition was not known, when the affair of St. Vincent's became agitated in parliament. Soon after the opening of the ſeſſion, upon the preſenting of an eſtimate from the War-Office in the committee of ſupply, of the land-ſervice for the enſuing year, the number of troops that were ſtated to be in the Weſt-India iſlands, gave an opportunity to the gentlemen in oppoſition, to animadvert upon this expedition, and to give notice, that they would on a future day, propoſe an enquiry, into its nature, juſtice, and propriety, together with the motives that led to ſo extraordinary a meaſure. This enquiry being agreed to by adminiſtration, the matter was afterwards frequently brought up; but ſtill deferred, in hopes of obtaining new information, and to give an opportunity of procuring and conſidering the neceſſary papers.

Dec. 9th.

It was accordingly a conſiderable time after the Chriſtmas receſs, before this affair was taken finally into conſideration; when at length, two general officers were examined, as to the lateſt accounts they had received of the ſtate of their regiments, which were then employed on the ſervice againſt the Caribbs. One of theſe gentlemen read part of a letter, which he had received upon the ſubject from St. Vincent's, in which the expedition was greatly complained of, not only in reſpect of its having been undertaken in the rainy ſeaſon, which had occaſioned a great mortality among the troops; but alſo with regard to its injuſtice and cruelty, with both of which it was ſtrongly charged by the writer; who emphatically complained, that the poor Caribbs had been very ill uſed; and wiſhed, with the energy characteriſtic of an officer, that the contrivers and promoters of the expedition, might be brought to a ſpeedy and ſevere account. By the ſame authority it was repreſented, that the woods were ſo thick, that the Caribbs killed our men, with the greateſt ſecurity to themſelves, and without their being able even to ſee the enemy that deſtroyed them; and that at the time of writing the letter, which was on the 14th of November, the troops had not been able to penetrate above four miles into their country.

It was then enquired of adminiſtration, whether they had received any late accounts from that iſland; when to the ſurprize of every body, it appeared that their lateſt intelligence from thence, was above a month prior in date, to the letter which had been read by the general. A gentleman who had been lieutenant-governor of the New Iſlands, was examined as to the temper, behaviour, and diſpoſition of the Caribbs, of all which he gave a very favourable account, and repreſented them as a quiet inoffenſive people; he was farther aſked, if he had heard that the planters were envious of them for their lands, to which he anſwered in the affirmative; and being preſſed as to particular names, mentioned one, of conſiderable rank and conſequence in the iſland, and who had a principal ſhare in all the meaſures that had been purſued for ſtripping them of their poſſeſſions.

Some officers were examined, who had ſerved, or borne command, at different times in St. Vincent's; theſe gentlemen, in general, gave favourable accounts of the Caribbs, and attributed entirely, their late turbulent and ſuſpicious temper, to the attempts that had been made to deprive them of their lands: they all concurred in their accounts of the unhealthineſs of the iſland, and particularly in the rainy ſeaſon, when, they declared, it muſt prove fatal, to any troops that were under a neceſſity of acting in it, and that the conſtitutions of ſuch as eſcaped with life, would be totally ruined.

On the other ſide, one of the principal planters, in the iſland, and of conſiderable rank by his office, with ſome others, were examined. They, in general, deſcribed the Caribbs as a faithleſs, cruel, and treacherous race, who were abandoned to all manner of exceſſes, particularly with reſpect to liquor, in which ſtate they were capable of the moſt barbarous actions. That while they continued on the iſland, there could be no ſecurity for the perſons or property of the inhabitants; they were charged with murders, robberies, with enticing the negro ſlaves from their maſters, and deſtroying others whom they caught in the fields; no particular proofs were, however, brought in ſupport of theſe charges. The connexions and intelligence which the Caribbs held with the French, and their application to the Governor of Martinique for protection and aſſiſtance, were ſhewn in a very dangerous light; and no care was neglected to deſcribe the fatal conſequences that muſt attend the iſland, whenever a war broke out with France, with ſuch a deadly enemy lying in its boſom. Their mortal enmity to our government and people, was alſo much inſiſted on; and it was concluded upon the whole, that there was no other alternative, but that either his Majeſty's natural ſubjects, or the Caribbs, muſt quit the iſland, if the latter are permitted to continue in their preſent ſtate of independence.

After ſeveral ſtrictures upon the nature of this evidence, and on the intereſted views by which, it was ſaid, to be apparently directed, the following motions were made, 1ſt. That the expedition againſt the Caribbs, in the iſland of St. Vincent, was undertaken, Feb. 15th,

dertaken, without ſufficient provocation on the part of thoſe unhappy people, and at the inſtigation of perſons intereſted in their deſtruction, and appears to be intended to end in their total extirpation; 2dly. That the ſending the troops, part of which were totally unprovided with camp equipage, and neceſſaries, on that ſervice, in the unhealthy ſeaſon of the year, is not juſtified by any neceſſity of immediately increaſing the military force in that iſland, was contrary to the advice of the governor, and muſt prove unneceſſarily deſtructive to ſome of the beſt troops in the ſervice, probably defeat the purpoſe for which they were ſent, and bring diſgrace on his Majeſty's arms; and, 3dly. That an humble addreſs be preſented, deſiring that his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to acquaint the Houſe, by whoſe advice the meaſure was undertaken, of attacking the Caribbs in the iſland of St. Vincent; and of ſending the troops for that purpoſe in the moſt unhealthy ſeaſon of the year; a meaſure equally repugnant to the known humanity of his Majeſty's temper, diſgraceful to his arms, and diſhonourable to the character of the Britiſh nation.

Theſe motions were principally ſupported, upon the injuſtice of the meaſure, and the diſhonour it brought upon our national character, as being equally a violation of the natural rights of mankind, and contrary to his Majeſty's proclamation of the year 1764, in favour of the Caribbs; on the extreme cruelty of attempting to tranſport a whole people from their native ſoil, and to land them defenceleſs on the coaſt of Africa, where they had no right, no property, no connexion, and where they muſt be liable to all the dangers and enmities, to which Europeans, or any others, who were turned adrift in a ſtrange country, would be ſubject; that they had been guilty of no act of forfeiture, even ſuppoſing them to be natural ſubjects to Great-Britain, unleſs an oppoſition to a violent invaſion of their rights and properties, was to be conſidered as ſuch; that the only evidence of any weight againſt them, was himſelf the deviſer of the projects that had been formed for their extirpation, and was deeply intereſted in their deſtruction; that on the contrary, the united teſtimony on the other ſide, where there was not a poſſibility of ſuppoſing the ſmalleſt bias or partiality, was uniformly in favour of the Caribbs, and repreſented them to have been a quiet, peaceable and inoffenſive people, and to all appearance, well affected to our government, until they were urged by violence and injuſtice to a different conduct. Theſe arguments, with ſuch others, as the ſtate which we have already repreſented of the affair afforded, were concluded with ſevere ſtrictures on the weakneſs of thoſe counſels, which had blindly adopted the views of avaricious, rapacious, and mercileſs planters, and thereby rendering government the inſtrument of their iniquitous deſigns, engaged it in cruel, unjuſt, and diſhonourable meaſures, which were not more injurious to the Caribbs, than deſtructive to ourſelves, by wantonly ſporting with the conſtitutions and lives of ſome of our braveſt troops, whoſe former ſervices merited another return, and who were now ſacrificed upon an inglorious ſervice,

vice, in which they were aſhamed to draw their ſwords.

On the other ſide it was obſerved, that an amazing fund of tenderneſs and humanity had been diſplayed in favour of the Caribbs, while the ſmalleſt degree of either was refuſed to our natural born ſubjects and countrymen, who had purchaſed eſtates at high prices from the crown, under the ſanction of its protection and ſecurity, and whoſe lives and fortunes were at ſtake in the event of the preſent expedition. That the charge of injuſtice was ill founded, as the yellow Caribbs, who were the aborigines, and real proprietors of the iſland, were in no degree affected by the preſent meaſures, except only ſo far, as they would obtain ſecurity, by the reduction or removal of a cruel and perfidious race of ſavages, by whom they had been nearly exterminated; that it could not be pretended, that the black Caribbs had any legal or natural rights in the iſland, but thoſe which they had obtained through the kindneſs and hoſpitality of the natives; and that thoſe rights, would in the eye of the ſtricteſt juſtice have been fully cancelled, by their ſubſequent conduct and ingratitude.

That the charge of cruelty was equally ill founded; the removal of the black Caribbs being the laſt reſort; and only to be put in execution, in caſe of their proving ſo incorrigible, that all means would be found ineffectual for reducing them to ſuch a ſtate of ſubmiſſion to government, as was abſolutely neceſſary, not only for the ſecurity but the preſervation of the iſland; that even in that laſt extremity, the meaſure of tranſportation was guarded from being accompanied with any circumſtances of cruelty, or even of hardſhip, except thoſe which might be ſuppoſed to ariſe from their feelings, on quitting a country in which they had hitherto lived, and going to another, equally fit for them, but with which they were not yet acquainted; that whether they were removed to the coaſt of Africa, or to the iſland of St. Mathew, care had been taken, that they were to have ſufficient lands aſſigned for their ſupport, and were to be laid down, in nearly the ſame degrees of latitude and climate, and in a country furniſhed with much the ſame advantages as to fiſhing and hunting, which they had enjoyed at St. Vincent's.

It was ſaid, that government had neither adopted the views, nor been miſled by the ſchemes of intereſted planters; that it had duly weighed, as well the circumſtances of the iſland, as the repreſentations of the governor, council, and aſſembly, together with thoſe of the commiſſioners for the ſale of lands; that as the Caribbs were poſſeſſed of near two thirds of the profitable lands, and the French inhabitants of a great part of the remainder, it was evident, that we never could in that ſtate, have a natural intereſt or ſtrength in the iſland, ſufficient for its ſecurity; that as theſe lands were of no particular value to the Caribbs, who had neither means nor inclination to cultivate them, equitable terms had been repeatedly propoſed to them for an exchange, all of which, they not only contumaciouſly rejected, but daringly diſclaimed all allegiance to the King, and refuſed all obedience to government. As to the ſtrictures that had been paſſed, with

with reſpect to the employment of the troops in an unhealthy climate and ſeaſon, they were anſwered by the neceſſity of the occaſion; and the meaſure juſtified upon that principle, by the practice of all ages.

Upon a diviſion on the ſeparate queſtions, after long debates, the firſt motion was rejected by a majority of 206, againſt 88, who ſupported it; the majority was leſs upon the others; as the houſe grew thinner.

About the ſame time, the expedition which gave birth to this enquiry, was alſo terminated. The Caribbs, notwithſtanding the ſtrength of their faſtneſſes, their courage, in which they were not at all deficient, and their expertneſs in the uſe of fire arms, were under many diſadvantages in this war. They were ſurrounded by ſea and land, their quarters becoming every day more contracted, were cut off from their great ſource of ſubſiſtence by fiſhing, and their bodies worn down by continual watching and fatigue. Our troops alſo ſuffered infinitely in the ſervice. Without a conſiderable reinforcement, it was probable, the reduction of the enemy could not be effected. The object, either for advantage or glory, was not worthy of ſo much toil and treaſure, even if the juſtice of ſuch a war could be clearly defended.

Theſe mutual ſufferings, and the diſpoſitions they gave riſe to, brought on a treaty, between the Caribbs and Major General Dalrymple, who commanded the forces, by which the former obtained better conditions than they had reaſon to expect. The original object of the war, the tranſplantation to Africa, was wholly abandoned. The Caribbs on their part acknowledged his Majeſty's ſovereignty without reſerve, agreed to take an oath of fidelity and allegiance, and to ſubmit to the laws and government of the iſland, ſo far as relates to their intercourſe, and to all tranſactions with the white inhabitants; but in their own diſtricts, and in all matters that relate to their intercourſe with each other, they are to retain their ancient polity, and ſtill to be governed by thoſe cuſtoms and uſages, to which they have given the force of laws. They have alſo ceded a large tract of very valuable land to the crown; but the diſtricts which they ſtill retain, are ſecured in perpetuity to them and their poſterity. There are a number of other articles, which relate to domeſtic regulation, or tend to the future tranquillity, and ſecurity of the iſland.

Feb. 17th.

The loſs upon this expedition, though conſiderable, was not altogether ſo great as was apprehended from the nature, length, and ſeverity of the ſervice. The killed and wounded did not much exceed 150, among the former of which, was a lieutenant colonel, and ſome other officers; the lives loſt by the climate amounted to 110; but there remained 428 ſick, at the time of concluding the treaty.

A petition from the captains of the navy for a ſmall addition to their half-pay, preſented about this time, was attended with ſome parliamentary circumſtances, which occaſioned its being the more particularly noticed. It would be needleſs to ſay much as to the matter of this petition. The merits and ſervices of theſe brave officers, required

required no great ſkill in the drawing, nor embelliſhment in the colouring. Nor was it difficult to ſhew, how inadequate their preſent half pay was, either to the ſupporting of the high acquired rank, which they held in virtue of their commiſſions, or of their private, merely as gentlemen.

It was alſo ſhewn in behalf of the petition, that from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the year 1715, when they were placed upon the preſent eſtabliſhment, the naval captains had been always highly rewarded, either by profitable employments, by particular gratifications, or by an half pay, double to what they now receive, when out of commiſſion; though the prices of all the neceſſaries of life, and expences of every ſort, have ſince increaſed in an amazing degree, and that their rank is now much higher than it was in that period. It was concluded, that the petition ſhould not ſo much be conſidered a requeſt, as a juſt claim upon the publick.

Though nothing could be more unpopular in this country, where all people are attached to the navy, than an oppoſition to this petition, and that the officers of that department, are in themſelves a conſiderable, as well as reſpectable body; yet, however it happened, the miniſter ſet his face entirely againſt it, and though he acknowledged the merit of the petitioners, and granted their having a claim on the publick for favour and ſupport, oppoſed it upon the principle of a due attention to the preſent ſituation of our finances, and to the inability of the ſtate to increaſe its expences; he obſerved, that the admiſſion of this claim, would open a door to others, in which, whether equally well founded, the relief would not appear leſs needful; that the military have their claims as well as the navy; and the ſhipwrights, a very ſerviceable and neceſſary order of men, intended to apply for an increaſe of wages; that there may be others in the ſervice of government, whoſe wants may be greater, though their merits were leſs, and whom it might be much wiſhed to relieve in theſe times of diſtreſs; but that as ſuch general relief was abſolutely impracticable, the receiving of ſome applications, and rejecting others, would be inconſiſtent with that impartial juſtice which the public owes, to all thoſe who have acted well in their ſeveral ſtations in its ſervice, and whom it would be impoſſible to provide for according to their rank and merit.

On the other hand it was alleged, that the object of this œconomy in ſo particular a caſe, wherein it ſhould be leſs conſidered than almoſt any other, would amount only to about 6000l. per annum. It was accordingly productive of much ſevere animadverſion, not unmixed with ridicule: the large ſums, which not long ſince had been voted for *virtu*, and upon other occaſions, which appeared of much leſs conſequence, whether conſidered with regard to the intereſt, the juſtice, or the generoſity of the public, were immediately recalled, and thrown into every point of compariſon with the preſent requiſition. It was ſaid to be truly laughable, after a ten years glorious peace, to hear from the firſt authority, that the finances of a great and opulent nation were in ſo wretched a ſtate, that ſhe could not afford ſo ſmall a pittance,

pittance, for the relief of perſons to whom her power and glory was ſo much indebted; while the French King, who was repreſented to be in the moſt ruinous circumſtances, had ſettled a proviſion on his naval captains, which nearly doubled our half pay. Several gentlemen produced inſtances upon their own knowledge, of brave officers, whoſe ſervices in the late war had been known to every body, and who were now languiſhing with large families, or oppreſſed with ſickneſs, in a ſtate of diſtreſs that muſt excite the moſt melancholy reflections on being known.

To the ſurprize of many, probably to the ſurprize of the miniſter himſelf, he was deſerted by a number of thoſe, on whoſe firm ſupport in all caſes, whether from office or connexion, he had cauſe to rely. Upon a diviſion, the petition was received by a majority of nine, the numbers being 154, to 145. A committee was accordingly appointed to examine the matter of the petition, and after the neceſſary enquiries to make a report, in conſequence of which, after ſome additions propoſed in the committee, which were rejected by the Houſe, the original requeſt was agreed to, and an addreſs preſented to the throne, for an addition of two ſhillings a day to the captains half-pay.

Feb. 9th.

Notwithſtanding the fate of the Diſſenters bill laſt year in the Houſe of Lords, another, upon ſimilar principles, but with ſome additions, was this ſeſſion brought into the Houſe of Commons. The fortune of this bill was exactly the ſame, as that of the preceding year; it was carried through all its ſtages in the one houſe by a great majority, and rejected in the ſame manner by the other. The only remarkable circumſtance that diſtinguiſhed the preſent, was its being oppoſed by petitions from ſeveral congregations, who called themſelves Proteſtant Diſſenters, and who appear to have been principally compoſed, of the people who are generally known under the denomination of Methodiſts. The petitions were however received, and they were heard by council at the bar of the Houſe of Commons againſt paſſing the bill.

March 25th.

A motion was alſo made for a committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the ſubſcription to the 39 articles of the church of England, or any other teſts now required of perſons in the univerſities. We have ſeen laſt year, a petition from certain of the clergy and others, for relief in the matter of ſubſcription, with an account of the reception it met with in the Houſe of Commons; though the mode was now changed, the tendency was nearly the ſame, and the ground of argument not very different. The motion was, however, well ſupported, and produced a very conſiderable debate; but was at length rejected by a great majority, as the former had been, the numbers being 159 to 64. We ſo fully diſcuſſed theſe ſubjects when they firſt originated, that a repetition now of them would be ſuperfluous.

CHAP

CHAP. VIII.

Propoſals from the Eaſt-India Company for a loan. Papers. Reſolutions relative to the loan. Right to the territorial poſſeſſions queſtioned. Reſolutions for reſtraining the dividend, contrary to the propoſals delivered by the Company; great debates thereon. Reſolutions for continuing the territorial acquiſitions in the Company for ſix years, and relative to the future participation and diſpoſal of the ſurplus profits. Debates. Exportation of teas duty-free. Petition from the Eaſt-India Company againſt the foregoing reſolutions. Bill for regulating the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, as well in India as in Europe. Lord Clive's conduct in India arraigned. Reſolutions. Final reſolution in his favour. Petitions, from the Eaſt-India Company, the city of London, and the proprietors of leſs than 1000l. capital ſtock, againſt the regulation bill; counſel heard againſt it; great debates; bill paſſed. Proteſts. Speech from the throne.

A Petition was preſented from the Eaſt-India Company, ſetting forth, that finding themſelves under a neceſſity of applying to parliament for relief, they hoped they ſhould be eſteemed worthy of receiving it, in the manner, and upon the terms, ſpecified in ſeveral propoſitions, which were included therein. The principal of theſe, were a requiſition for a loan of 1,500,000l. for four years, at four per cent. intereſt, with liberty of repaying the ſame, as ſoon as the Company was able, in payments of not leſs than 300,000l. and that the Company ſhould not make a dividend of more than ſix per cent, until the loan ſhould be reduced to 750,000l. that then they might riſe their dividend to eight per cent; and after the whole loan was diſcharged, that the ſurplus of the nett profits ariſing in England, above the ſaid dividend, ſhould be appropriated to the payment of the Company's bond debt, until it was reduced to 1,500,000l. and from thence, that the ſurplus profits, ſhould be equally divided between the public and the Company. It was alſo requeſted, that the Company ſhould be releaſed from the heavy penal intereſt incurred by the non-payment of money, owing in conſequence of the late acts for the indemnity on teas, and diſcharged from the annual payment of the 400,000l. to the public, for the remainder of the five years ſpecified in the agreement.

It was farther propoſed on the ſide of the Company, that the accounts of the Duannee revenues, of the charges of collection, of the civil and military expences of Bengal, together with the amount of the Company's ſales, charges, debts owing, bills drawn upon them, and goods in their warehouſes, ſhould be delivered annually to parliament; and it was deſired, that leave might be given to export teas free of all duty, to America, and to foreign parts.

Some reports from the ſecret committee had alſo been received at this time; and as deſigns upon the Company's territorial poſſeſſions were apprehended to be in con-

contemplation, a gentleman who had been chancellor of the Exchequer in a former adminiſtration, moved that ſeveral papers, which had paſſed between the Engliſh and French miniſters, previous to the late peace, relative to the affairs of the India Companies of both nations, ſhould be laid before the Houſe. Theſe papers tended to ſhew, that ſo far as the ſentiments of the crown at the time of the peace, could be collected from thoſe of its miniſters, it was underſtood that the Eaſt-India Company had an excluſive and undoubted right to thoſe territories it poſſeſſed, whether acquired by conqueſt or otherwiſe. In one of them was read the following remarkable paſſage, "Reſpecting thoſe territorial acquiſitions the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company have made in Aſia, every diſpute relative thereto muſt be ſettled by that Company itſelf, the crown of England having no right to interfere, in what is allowed to be the legal and excluſive property of a body corporate belonging to the Engliſh nation."

March 9th. After the Eaſt-India petition had been read, the firſt lord of the treaſury, in introducing the ſubject of the loan, obſerved, that the granting of relief to the Company was a matter of neceſſary policy, and expediency; but in no degree, a claim of right or of juſtice, as had been repreſented; and having taken notice of the various methods that had been ſuggeſted for that purpoſe, propoſed the following reſolutions, which were agreed to, viz. That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company are in ſuch a ſtate as to require parliamentary aſſiſtance. That a loan of a ſum of money is neceſſary to reinſtate the Company's affairs. That a ſupply of 1,400,000l. be granted to the Company. Provided at the ſame time, due care ſhall be taken, that the neceſſary regulations be adopted, to prevent the Company's experiencing the like exigencies in future.

The miniſter upon this occaſion, though he waved, for the preſent, any particular diſcuſſion of the point, not only called in queſtion the Company's claim of excluſive right to its territorial poſſeſſions, but inſiſted upon a prior right in the ſtate; from whence he inferred the juſtice and legality of its interpoſing its authority in all caſes in that Company's affairs. He obſerved, that this doctrine was not peculiar to himſelf; and that ſeveral perſons of great knowlege in the laws, had declared it as their opinion, "that ſuch territorial poſſeſſions as the ſubjects of any ſtate ſhall acquire by conqueſt, are virtually the property of the ſtate, and not of thoſe individuals who acquire them."

Though this was a matter, rather of converſation than debate, ſuch an avowal from that quarter, was thought too dangerous, to be paſſed over without animadverſion. It was ſaid, that the relation which thoſe opinions could have to the Company, depended ſolely upon the manner of ſtating the queſtion; that in certain circumſtances they were very juſt, and were not to be conteſted, when territorial poſſeſſions were acquired under the authority of the ſtate; but that when the ſtate, (as in the preſent inſtance) has in the moſt ſolemn and authentic manner, delegated that

authority to a diſtinct and ſeparate body, it can never, without a breach of the conditions on which it was granted, be reſumed, without the moſt manifeſt injuſtice, and flagrant violation of public faith; that ſuch doctrines were ſubverſive of all true commercial principles; and were equally inconſiſtent with the high rights of the royal prerogative, the faith and honour of parliament, and that right of confirmed property, which every man, and every body of men, have, or ought to have, in their legal acquiſitions. It was further obſerved, that the Company's poſſeſſions in India were not in ſtrictneſs conqueſts; that they were farms held from the prince who was their proprietor and rightful owner; but that a queſtion of property of that nature, was to be decided in a court of juſtice, and was not a proper ſubject of diſcuſſion there, where the public, who were themſelves intereſted parties, would thereby become the judges in their own cauſe.

March 23d. In ſome time after, the two following reſolutions were propoſed by the miniſter, and paſſed without a diviſion, "That ſuppoſing the public ſhould advance a loan to the Eaſt-India Company, it is the opinion of this committee, that the Company's dividend ſhould be reſtrained to ſix per cent. until the repayment of the ſum advanced." And, "that the Company be allowed to divide, no more than ſeven per cent. until their bond debt be reduced to 1,500,000l."

In the firſt ſtating of theſe propoſitions, the following words were added to the ſecond; but were afterwards ſtruck out, viz. "and no more than eight per cent. before the participation of profits between the public and the Company ſhould take place."

As theſe reſtrictions were contrary to the terms propoſed by the Company in its petition to the Houſe, they were productive of conſiderable debates. They were ſupported, on the undoubted right which every creditor had, previous to his parting with his money, to exact ſuch conditions and ſtipulations from the borrower, as he thought neceſſary for his own ſecurity; and it was inſiſted, upon the foundation of the reports made by the ſecret committee, of the ſtate of the Company's affairs, that it could not with juſtice to the public, and a due attention to the welfare of the proprietary, afford to make a greater increaſe of dividend. It was hinted, that the Company had been guilty of an act of delinquency, by exceeding its legal powers in the amount of its bond debt; and it was intimated, that it probably would hereafter be thought neceſſary, to agitate the queſtion of *Right*, as to the territorial poſſeſſions, in parliament. As a ſalvo, however, to the apprehenſions excited by theſe dangers, it was alſo thrown out, that when the propoſed reduction of the bond debt had taken place, and the loan was repayed to the public, the treaſury might then, perhaps, contribute a moiety of its ſhare of the participation, entirely to reeſtabliſh the affairs of the Company.

On the other hand, the repreſentations of the Company's affairs, that had been made by the ſecret committee, were declared to be extremely erroneous; the injury

that ſo numerous a body of people as the preſent ſtockholders would receive in their property, by the propoſed reſtrictions, was ſtrongly pointed out; and the chairman of the India Company, was called upon in his place to anſwer, whether he had not declared at a general court, that the propoſed increaſe of dividend, before the participation of profits took place between government and the Company, would have been agreed to? The chairman acknowledged that he had made ſuch a declaration, and thought himſelf authorized ſo to do, from ſeveral converſations which had paſſed between the firſt lord of the treaſury and him upon the ſubject; ſeveral parts of which he then repeated. The noble lord declared, that he had given no ſuch promiſe or hopes to the gentleman, at any interview, in which he conſidered him as acting in his official capacity of chairman to the Company; and that he had repeatedly cautioned him, that whatever paſſed in private converſation was to be buried in oblivion, and never to be quoted as authorizing him to any meaſure whatſoever. Theſe reſtrictions, however, upon the converſations of public perſons on public buſineſs, ſeems to defeat the end of thoſe converſations. A corporate body can have no information otherwiſe authenticated; ſince meſſages in writing are not uſually delivered. Such miſapprehenſions or miſrepreſentations on one hand, or retraction of promiſe on the other, had been frequent in the India tranſactions from the beginning, and had produced many miſchiefs.

It was inſiſted, that the Company had not exceeded its legal powers in regard to the bond debt, though terrific threats upon that ſubject had frequently been held out; and it was declared, that they were ready to meet government upon that ground, whenever it thought proper. To conclude, it was requeſted, that a matter which affected the property of ſo great a number of people, as the propoſed reſtrictions did, ſhould not be haſtily entered into; and that a few days at leaſt might be allowed, to conſider coolly of its conſequences; that it ſhould be remembered, that the proprietary had agreed to treat with adminiſtration upon a ſuppoſition that a dividend of eight per cent. would meet with its ſupport, and that to refuſe it now, was to lend the aid of government to deceive a ſet of men, who had already ſuffered extremely, by being too greatly and too frequently impoſed upon.

To this propoſal it was replied, that nothing could be more unjuſt, or even monſtrous, than the idea of raiſing a dividend, till the Company's debts were diſcharged; that the poſtponing the reſolutions, even for a few days, could anſwer no uſeful purpoſe; the reſtriction of the Company's dividend to ſix per cent. was either a proper or an improper meaſure; if it was an improper meaſure, the ſooner it was diſcuſſed and laid aſide, the better; if, on the contrary, it was a proper meaſure, why poſtpone it?

This inflexibility of the miniſters, brought on much cenſure from the other ſide. It was inſiſted that the Eaſt-India Company were not before the Houſe. That the act of the Company was contained in the whole of the propoſals that were laid before them; that the Houſe was to treat with the Company in its

its corporate capacity, and to accept or reject the whole of its acts; that to accept of part of the Company's propoſals, reject the reſt, and ingraft new propoſals of its own upon thoſe offered by the Company, was to drop the idea of a treaty between parliament and a corporate body, and to deſtroy the charter rights of the Company.

It was aſſerted, that all the late treaties between government and the Company, and particularly the preſent, were in the higheſt degree iniquitous on the ſide of the former; that the artifice, duplicity, and treachery, uſed in conducting them, were as ſhameful, as the terms were unfair, and the ultimate deſigns wicked; and that if ever the Company were before the Houſe, they had either been compelled there by violence, circumvented by fraud, or impelled by menaces.

April 5th. In ſome time after, the following reſolutions were moved, and carried by the miniſter, viz.—"That it is the opinion of this Houſe, it will be more beneficial to the public and the Eaſt-India Company, to *let* the territorial acquiſitions remain in the poſſeſſion of the Company for a limited time, not exceeding the term of ſix years, to commence from the agreement between the public and the Company."—"That no participation of profits ſhall take place between the public and the Company, until after the repayment of the 1,400,000 l. advanced to the Company, and the reduction of the Company's bond debt, to 1,500,000 l."—"That after the payment of the loan advanced to the Company, and the reduction of their bond debt to the ſum ſpecified, three fourths of the nett ſurplus profits of the Company at home, above the ſum of eight per cent. upon their capital ſtock, ſhall be paid into the Exchequer, for the uſe of the public, and the remaining one fourth ſhall be ſet apart, either for further reducing the company's bond debt, or for compoſing a fund for the diſcharge of any contingent exigencies the Company may labour under."

The right of the ſtate to the territorial poſſeſſions was now inſiſted upon; but that from motives of policy, expediency, and mutual advantage, it was thought better to wave that right for the preſent, and to ſuffer the Company to enjoy them for ſome time longer; the limitation for ſix years was accounted for, by the expiration of the Company's charter, which would take place in the year 1780.

The meaſure of aſſuming and eſtabliſhing a right, without any legal deciſion, or juridical diſcuſſion, or ſo much as hearing the party on the matter of his right, was, without queſtion, a very extraordinary proceeding. The other ſide cried out againſt it; but in vain. It was to as little purpoſe to declare, that the whole conduct with reſpect to the Company, was equally contradictory to every principle of general law, of equity, and of the policy of nations, as it was impolitic, unwiſe, and entirely repugnant to the letter as well as ſpirit of the laws, to the liberties, and to the conſtitution of this country. For what purpoſe, ſaid they, do you aſſert this right, when, in the very ſame breath, you admit that it is not proper to exerciſe it? Nobody was then conteſting it. It was no part of any queſtion then before the Houſe. If there was not ſome

ſiniſter deſign, why not reſerve the queſtion of right to its proper time, and then to give it a proper diſcuſſion.

To this nothing was directly anſwered. But government took great pains to diſplay its kindneſs to the Company. It was ſaid, that notwithſtanding the great loſſes ſuffered by their miſconduct, which rendered them incapable of paying the annual ſtipulation to the public, they now generouſly ſupplied them with a loan of near four times that ſum to preſerve them from ruin, and would ſtill, from a tender conſideration of the Company's affairs, ſuſtain an additional loſs in their favour; it was therefore propoſed, and agreed to, that as the Company had a ſtock of teas amounting to above 17,000,000 of pounds, by them, and it would be greatly to their advantage to convert as much of it as they could into money, they ſhould therefore be allowed, to export any quantities of it they pleaſed, duty-free.

April 30th. The reſolutions having been reported in the Houſe and agreed to, a petition was preſented from the Eaſt-India Company, in which they were complained of in the ſtrongeſt terms, as unjuſt and injurious. They complain, that the moſt material articles of their propoſitions are rejected: and repreſent, that when the loan which they have requeſted from the public is diſcharged, it muſt be unreaſonable to require any further terms *upon that account*; that the limitation of the dividend to 7 per cent. after the diſcharge of the loan, and until the reduction of the bond debt, is neither founded on any juſt calculation of their affairs, nor neceſſary, either with reſpect to their credit, or that of the public, and that the ſmall addition of one per cent. though of conſiderable conſequence to them, was too trifling in the amount, to cauſe any material delay in the reduction of that debt; that the hardſhip of this limitation is exceedingly aggravated, by a conſideration of the great loſſes which they, as proprietors have ſuſtained, and the expences they have incurred, in acquiring and ſecuring the territorial revenues in India, at the riſque of their whole capital, from which the public had reaped ſuch vaſt advantages, without any equivalent to themſelves; and that they had only offered the propoſals, which were now made the ground of theſe reſtrictive reſolutions, upon the faith of thoſe aſſurances which they had received, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer coincided with them in his intentions.

They farther repreſented, that the limitation for ſix years to their territorial poſſeſſions, was altogether arbitrary, as it may be conſtrued into a concluſive deciſion againſt them, in regard to thoſe poſſeſſions, to which they have an undoubted right; a right againſt which no deciſion exiſts, nor any formal claim has ever been made. They refuſe to acquieſce in the propoſed allotment of their ſurplus profits; and inſiſt, that ſuch a diſpoſal of their property without their own conſent, is not warrantable by any pretenſions that have been formed againſt them; that when they offered a participation in a different proportion of the ſaid ſurplus, it was in a full perſuaſion that they might freely enjoy the remainder; that the preſcribed limitation,

mitation, with reſpect to the application of the one fourth allotted to them in this participation, after the payment of their ſimple contract debts, and the reducing of their bond debt, to the point affixed by the Houſe, is ſo ſubverſive of all their rights and privileges, by denying them the diſpoſal of their own property, though all their creditors ſhall be fully ſecured according to law, that rather than ſubmit to ſuch conditions, as proceeding from any conſent expreſſed or implied by themſelves, they declare their deſire, that any claims againſt them, that can be ſuppoſed to give riſe to ſuch reſtrictions, may receive a legal deciſion, from which, whatever may be the event, they will at leaſt have the ſatisfaction of knowing what they may call their own.

May 3d. The Houſe had now for about two months, been almoſt continually occupied by the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, when at length reſolutions to the following effect were moved for by the miniſter, and made the foundation of a Bill, "For eſtabliſhing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, as well in India as in Europe." 1ſt. That the court of directors ſhould, in future, be elected for four years; ſix members annually; but none to hold their ſeats longer than four years. 2d. That no perſon ſhould vote at the election of the directors who had not poſſeſſed their ſtock twelve months. 3d. That the ſtock of qualification, ſhould, inſtead of 500l. be 1000l. 4th. That the mayor's court of Calcutta, ſhould for the future be confined to ſmall mercantile cauſes, to which only its juriſdiction extended before the territorial acquiſition. 5th. That in lieu of this court, thus taken away, a new one be eſtabliſhed, conſiſting of a chief juſtice and three puiſne judges. 6th. That theſe judges be appointed by the crown. 7th. That a ſuperiority be given to the preſidency of Bengal, over the other preſidencies in India.

Some of theſe propoſitions were ſupported upon the following principles, That in the preſent ſtate of the Company, the gentlemen in the direction were ſo diſconcerted by the ſhortneſs of their turn, and their time ſo much taken up by caballing for their re-election, that they had neither leiſure to form, nor time to execute, any permanent ſyſtem of general advantage. That the term of 6 months was too ſhort for a qualification to vote, as it did not preclude temporary purchaſes of ſtock, merely for that purpoſe; and that the preſent qualification of 500l. capital ſtock, was not a ſufficient intereſt in the Company, to entitle the holder to a vote. That the contraction of powers in the mayor's court at Calcutta, was only reducing its juriſdiction within that narrow circle, to which it had been originally confined; that it was a court compoſed of merchants and traders, and therefore evidently improper and incompetent, to the trial of thoſe many great, momentous, and complicated matters, which muſt now come before it; that for theſe reaſons, the erection of a new judicature was abſolutely neceſſary; and that the judges ought evidently to be appointed by the crown, not only

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as a matter of propriety, but to give a due weight and conſequence to their deciſions. That the granting a ſuperiority to one preſidency over the reſt, was alſo abſolutely neceſſary, as their being furniſhed with equal and ſeparate powers, in matters that related to war, peace, and alliance, had frequently been productive of great diſorder, confuſion, and contradiction; and that the propoſed ſuperiority, only related to general affairs, and did not at all interfere with internal regulation.

It was alſo thrown out, that other regulations would be neceſſary, particularly that the Company ſhould immediately communicate their advices from Bengal, to the treaſury, or ſecretaries of ſtate; and that the Company's ſervants ſhould under heavy penalties, bring all their fortunes home in the Company's ſhips. It was concluded, that though theſe regulations would operate greatly towards a reformation, it was not to be expected, that the whole could be done at once, and require no farther attention; that on the contrary, it was probable that Bengal would require their annual care; and that as new information could be obtained, a fixed and conſtant attention in the controuling and legiſlative power, would at all times be neceſſary.

As this bill excited a very general alarm, not only with reſpect to the Company, but thoſe who conſidered it merely, as dangerous in its tendency with regard to the conſtitution, it was vigorouſly combated in every part of its progreſs; every queſtion, every clauſe, and every addition, was productive of a warm debate, and of a diviſion.

Every queſtion was, however, carried by a great majority. In the mean time, the Eaſt-India Company, the City of London, and thoſe proprietors who poſſeſſed votes, by holding 500l. ſtock, but being under a thouſand, were now to be deprived of their franchiſes, and who amounted to above 1200 in number, preſented ſeparate, and unuſually ſtrong petitions againſt the bill. Counſel were alſo heard in behalf of the Company, and of the 500l. ſtockholders.

Upon the firſt diviſion on the qualification clauſe, whether it ſhould be fixed at 1000l. ſtock, the queſtion was carried by 179 to 65. Upon the next queſtion, which related to the eſtabliſhment of a governor and council at Bengal, after long debates, and a variety of amendments being propoſed and rejected, it was at length put, whether the right of nominating the governor and council, ſhould be veſted in the crown, or in the Company, and was carried by 161 in favour of the former, to 60 who oppoſed. By this determination, the immediate appointment was veſted in parliament, the officers being, however, removable at the will of the Crown. The right of appointing judges was carried in favour of the crown by a ſtill greater majority, the numbers being 103 to 18 only. The ſalaries of the judges were fixed, at 8000l. to the chief juſtice, and 6000l. a year to each of the other three. The appointments of the governor general and council were fixed, the firſt at 25,000l. and the four others at 10,000l. each annually.

Other queſtions were carried in the ſame manner as to numbers, though all were ſtrenuouſly debated. Upon the preſenting of the petition, and the hearing of counſel, in behalf of the 500l. ſtockholders, the following reſolution was moved, "That it does not appear to this Houſe, that the proprietors of 500l. capital ſtock, in the united company of merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, have been guilty of any delinquency in the exerciſe of their charter rights, according to the ſeveral acts of parliament made in that behalf." This motion cauſed long and warm debates, in which the rights of the petitioners were ably pleaded, and the alleged injuſtice of the enacting clauſe, and the violent injury to their property, ſtrongly repreſented. Upon a diviſion, the motion was rejected, by 123 to 43.

At length, after more than a month's continual agitation in the Houſe of Commons, and finally concluded by long and eager debates in a late houſe, this bill, which had attracted the attention of all orders of people, was paſſed by a majority of more than ſix to one, the numbers being 131 to 21 only. It was oppoſed in its progreſs (beſides thoſe we have already mentioned) by a petition in behalf of thoſe, who were poſſeſſed of property in the Eaſt-Indies, who repreſented, that every kind of tranſaction, either by remittance or otherwiſe, with foreign companies, or foreigners ſettled at Bengal, being prohibited by the bill, their property would be virtually confiſcated; and ſtrongly claimed the exerciſe of that right, which every Britiſh ſubject enjoyed, of remitting his fortune from any part of the world, in the manner he conceived moſt advantageous to himſelf.

June 10th.

This bill did not meet with a much leſs warm reception in the Houſe of Lords, than the ordeal which it had already undergone in that of the Commons; it was however ſupported and carried through, by a power equally efficacious. Upon the bringing it up, the noble duke whom we have before obſerved to have conducted the oppoſition to the ſupervifion bill, moved for a conference with the Commons, upon the ſubject-matter of the preſent bill. This motion was ſtrongly oppoſed, as an unneceſſary application, and leading to a tedious and troubleſome delay, at this unſeaſonable time of the year; the motion was accordingly rejected upon a diviſion, by a majority of 39 to 12 lords who ſupported it.

The ſame nobleman made a motion, that a meſſage ſhould be ſent, for a communication of the reports of the ſeveral committees, that had been appointed to make an enquiry into the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, together with a liſt of the witneſſes that had been examined, and of all the papers that had been produced before the Houſe of Commons, with copies of their reſolutions, and all the other evidences, facts, and matters, which they had proceeded upon, as a ground for paſſing the bill. This motion was oppoſed upon the ſame principle as the former, and upon a diviſion rejected by nearly the ſame majority. This refuſal of the means of information, was not paſſed without much debate and animadverſion, and was the foundation of a particular proteſt, in which

which it is ſeverely complained of, and their preſent conduct ſtrongly contraſted with that practiſed upon former occaſions, particularly in the year 1720, when the Lords had a conference with the Commons, which laſted the greater part of the month of July; but by this mode, it ſays, the Commons have it in their power to preclude that Houſe from the exerciſe of its deliberative capacity; they have nothing more to do, than to keep buſineſs of importance until the ſummer is advanced, and then the delay in one houſe is to be aſſigned as a ſufficient ground for a precipitate acquieſcence in the other. It was indeed, generally thought, not very decent for the Houſe of Lords to proceed without any regular parliamentary information whatever, upon matters which the Houſe of Commons had examined ſo much in detail.

Upon the ſecond reading of the bill, a petition was received from the Eaſt-India Company, and counſel heard againſt it; after which, and many debates, the queſtion was put upon the firſt enacting clauſe, with reſpect to the alteration in the directorſhip, when upon a diviſion it was carried, to ſtand part of the bill, by 51 to 16; and the qualification clauſe was carried on a following diviſion, by nearly the ſame number. On the third reading, the bill was carried through, by 47 to 15; but including the proxies, the majority was much greater, the numbers then being 74 to 17 only. It was however productive of a proteſt, ſigned by 13 lords.

June 19th.

Many of the arguments oppoſed to this bill, were neceſſarily upon the ſame ground, with thoſe which we have ſtated upon other occaſions; the charges of violation of public faith, private property, and chartered rights, have already been ſo often recited in the affairs of the Company, that a repetition of them, except where they vary in their circumſtances from former caſes, would be needleſs. The throwing of ſo immenſe a power and influence into the hands of the crown, was repreſented as totally ſubverſive of the conſtitution, and made a cauſe of great and principal objection. The diſfranchiſing of 1246 freemen of the Company, without a charge or pretence of delinquency, was exclaimed againſt as an act of the moſt violent oppreſſion, and crying injuſtice; it was obſerved that thoſe proprietors of 500l. ſtock, were the only claſs of voters, known or qualified by the Company's charter; and that the very grievance of ſplitting ſtock by which they had hitherto been injured by the great proprietors, was now aſſigned as the cauſe for ſtripping them of their franchiſes, while the former were furniſhed with new powers for the legal multiplying of that evil.

The whole management of the affairs of the Company in India, being veſted in perſons, who were neither appointed nor removable by them, thereby cutting them off from all means of controul, from the redreſſing of grievances, and the applying of a remedy to evils, in their own affairs, was repreſented as the moſt glaring abſurdity, and unaccountable ſoleciſm in politics, that ever had entered the mind of man; that this uſurpation of right in the appointment of the Company's ſervants, being loaded with the compulſory payment of large

ſalaries,

ſalaries, arbitrarily fixed, and chargeable on their revenues, without their conſent, was an act of the moſt flagrant injuſtice, and a violent outrage on all the rights of property.

The appointment of executive officers in parliament, was highly condemned, as unconſtitutional, moſt pernicious in its example, productive of faction and intrigue, and calculated for extending a corrupt influence in the crown; as freeing miniſters from all reſponſibility, whilſt it leaves them all the effects of patronage; thereby defeating the wiſe deſign of the conſtitution, which placed the nomination of all officers, either immediately or derivatively, in the crown, whilſt it committed the check upon improper nominations to parliament, and by confounding thoſe powers which it meant to keep ſeparate, has deſtroyed this neceſſary controul, along with every wiſe proviſion of the laws, to prevent abuſes in the nomination to, or exerciſe of office. Similar objections were made to other parts of this bill. The appointment of judges and a new court of juſtice, was not ſo much debated in either Houſe, as other parts of the regulating bill, except upon fixing the nomination in the crown. In the preceding year, the Company itſelf had formed a plan for courts of juſtice, little differing from that adopted by government.

Thus this memorable revolution was accompliſhed. From that time, the Company is to be conſidered as wholly in the hands of the miniſters of the crown.

During the long enquiries which had been continually carried on, by the *Select* Committee, Lord Clive, with ſeveral other civil and military officers, who had been in high ſtations in India, were frequently interrogated, and underwent the ſtricteſt examination in that committee, relative to the foreign affairs, and conduct of the Company abroad. Theſe enquiries took in a period of many years, from the beginning of the war, which brought about the revolution in Bengal, in the year 1756, to the preſent time.

The ſevereſt ſtrictures were paſſed in ſome of the reports of the committees, upon the conduct of many of the gentlemen concerned in thoſe affairs, to which all the paſt misfortunes and preſent diſtreſſes of the Company, were principally attributed. At length, a direct enquiry being reſolved on, a report was brought up by the chairman of the ſelect committee, containing charges of the blackeſt dye, of rapacity, treachery, and cruelty, againſt thoſe who were principally concerned, in the depoſal and death of Serajah Dowlah, the ſigning of a fictitious treaty with one of his agents, the eſtabliſhment of Meer Jaffier, the terms obtained from him upon that occaſion, and the other capital circumſtances which led to, or attended, the celebrated revolution of the year 1756; thereby comprehending Lord Clive, and the other chief actors in thoſe tranſactions.

The chairman, after regretting the particular ſituation, which put him under the diſagreeable neceſſity of entering upon ſo irkſome a ſubject, and expatiating largely and very ably upon the nature and extent of the enormities comprized in the charges, propoſed the following reſolutions, which were agreed

May 10th. agreed to, viz. That all acquiſitions, made under the influence of a military force, or by treaty with foreign princes, do of right belong to the ſtate. 2. That to appropriate acquiſitions ſo made, to the private emolument of perſons entruſted with any civil or military power of the ſtate, is illegal. 3. That very great ſums of money, and other valuable property, have been acquired in Bengal, from princes, and others of that country, by perſons entruſted with the military and civil powers of the ſtate, by means of ſuch powers; which ſums of money, and valuable property, have been appropriated to the private uſe of ſuch perſons.

The gentleman who moved the reſolutions, declared that he would not ſtop there, that he would proſecute the ſubject with the utmoſt vigour, and that reſtitution to the public was the great object of his purſuit. Though theſe reſolutions in their tendency, might have endangered the fortunes of moſt of thoſe who acquired them in India, and might have eſtabliſhed a precedent, equally fatal to private ſecurity, and to the military ſervice; yet ſo ſtrong was the indignation excited by the enormities in India, and ſo pleaſing the ideas of eſtabliſhing our character of national juſtice by puniſhing delinquents, and above all of obtaining reſtitution to the public, that they were carried through with great rapidity; and it ſeems probable, that while the tide continued in its full ſtrength, if others had been propoſed, they would have been attended with equal ſucceſs.

Upon cooler reflection, however, a cloſer view of the ſubject, and greater attention to its conſequences, it was productive of great debates, and occaſioned ſome very late nights. The nobleman who was accuſed, gave a general account of his conduct, the ſeveral parts of which he vindicated with great ability; and ſhewed the critical neceſſity that prevailed in certain ſituations, where the Engliſh power and fortune in Aſia, depended ſolely, upon rapid, well-timed, and extraordinary meaſures. Moſt people pitied his preſent deplorable ſituation, who after the great and undeniable ſervices he had rendered to the ſtate and to the Company, the public and honourable teſtimonials of them, which he had received from both, and the quiet poſſeſſion which he had ſo long held of his great fortune, was to have that and his honour put to the hazard, by a ſtrict and ſevere retroſpect, into tranſactions, which had happened ſo many years before, that they were now become a fitter ſubject for hiſtory than juridical enquiry.

On the other hand, thoſe who puſhed the proſecution, aſſerted, that for criminal matters there was no limitation of time. That the charge muſt proceed according to the offence. That the idea of a *ſet-off* of ſervices againſt offences, was trivial and illegal. That their former reſolutions againſt thoſe who had embezzled the money of the ſtate, and who had plundered princes in alliance, would be a groſs mockery, if the guilty were ſuffered to eſcape. That Lord Clive was the oldeſt, if not the principal delinquent, and had ſet an evil example to all the reſt. To puniſh thoſe that followed, and not thoſe who ſet the example, would be

be groſs injuſtice; and they foretold, that his eſcape would be an indemnity to the whole corps of delinquents.

Theſe reaſons were ineffectual. The principal ground of argument upon which this enquiry was defeated, was the incompetence of the reports from the ſelect committee being admitted as evidence, whereon to found any judicial proceedings in parliament. This matter was accordingly much agitated; but the general ſenſe, ſeemed to be againſt the admitting of thoſe reports as evidence. The witneſſes were perſonal and principal actors in the affairs on which they were examined, and as the enquiry was only ſuppoſed to tend to the future regulation and government of the Company's affairs, it could not be imagined, that they were under any guard with reſpect to their teſtimonies in the relation of tranſactions, which at this diſtance, they could ſcarcely think, by any retroſpect, to affect themſelves.

A motion to the following purport, was at length put and carried: That Lord Clive, about the time of depoſing Serajah Dowlah, and the eſtabliſhing of Meer Jaffier, did obtain and poſſeſs himſelf of ſeveral ſums, under the denomination of private donation; which ſums, were of the value, in Engliſh money, of 234,000l. The following words were originally part of the reſolution; but after long debates were rejected, viz. "To the diſhonour and detriment of the ſtate." —On this point the grand ſtruggle was made. Thoſe who ſpeculate, obſerved an extraordinary diviſion of thoſe who on all other occaſions acted together. The miniſter declared in favour of the words of cenſure on Lord Clive, and divided in the minority. The attorney-general was a principal in the attack. The ſolicitor-general managed his defence. The courtiers went different ways. The moſt conſiderable part of the oppoſition ſupported Lord Clive, though he had joined adminiſtration, and ſupported them in their proceedings againſt the Company.

A motion was then made and rejected, That Lord Clive did, in ſo doing, abuſe the power with which he was entruſted, to the evil example of the ſervants of the public. A motion was then made, at near four o'clock in the morning, That Lord Clive did, at the ſame time, render great and meritorious ſervices to this country; this reſolution was carried, and put an end to the enquiry.

While the Eaſt-India regulation-bill was agitated in the Houſe of Lords, and that for eſtabliſhing the loan, in the Houſe of Commons, a petition was preſented to the latter from the Company, refuſing to accept of the loan upon the conditions with which it was intended to be clogged, and requeſting to withdraw their former petition; leſt it ſhould be imagined that they were in any degree acceſſary to their own deſtruction, or thought anſwerable to poſterity, for the miſchiefs which thoſe conditions might bring upon the nation. This petition was treated by adminiſtration, rather as an act of inſanity, than a matter that deſerved any ſerious conſideration; and it was determined to ſave the Company from ruin in her own deſpight, and to force the benevolence of the public upon her againſt her will.

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A period was at length put to this tedious ſeſſion, during a great part of which, there ſeemed to be no buſineſs to attend to, and matters of the greateſt national and conſtitutional importance were brought on, when the ſeaſon for all buſineſs ſeemed to be over. In the ſpeech from the throne, much ſatisfaction was expreſſed, at the zeal, aſſiduity, and perſeverance, with which they had applied themſelves to the very important buſineſs, which had been recommended at the opening of the ſeſſion; and it was fully hoped, that the laws which were the reſult of their deliberations, would anſwer the ſalutary purpoſes for which they were intended. The continuance of the war between Ruſſia and the Porte was regretted; a cloſe friendſhip with both acknowledged, but no engagement to either. It was hoped, from the pacific diſpoſition of other powers, that thoſe troubles would extend no farther; and the uſual profeſſions were made, of endeavouring to preſerve the general tranquillity, ſo far as it could be done with conſiſtency. After returning thanks for the ſupplies, much pleaſure was expreſſed, that notwithſtanding the ample proviſion which had been made for every branch of the public ſervice, and the effectual relief and ſupport which had been afforded to the Eaſt-India Company, they had been able to make ſome progreſs in reducing the national debt.

July 1ſt.

CHRO-

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

d. THE Archbiſhop of Paris ordered a ſolemn maſs, to return God thanks, for preſerving from the conflagration, great part of the Hotel Dieu. It was celebrated on the 7th in the Metropolitan Church, and on the oth, in all the other churches.

The Expreſs packet, with the mail for France, ſailed from Dover; when off Calais the wind blew full into the harbour, ſo that the Union packet, with the French mail, could not get out; whereupon the mate, Mr. Paſcall, took a French boat to meet the Expreſs, with intent to change mails; but the Expreſs ſailed into the harbour; and the ſea running high, the boat overſet in her return, and Mr. Paſcall, with ſeven Frenchmen, periſhed in ſight of a great number of ſpectators. The mail was ſoon after caſt on ſhore. It is ſaid that Mr. Paſcall got upon the bottom of the boat, and might have been ſaved, but the French guard, ſeeing their countrymen periſh, would ſuffer no veſſel to put off to ſave the Engliſhman.

th. This day was held a board of green cloth at Whitehall, when orders were agreed on for the court's ſcreening no debtor who owes more than twenty pounds to one perſon.

Several hundred perſons aſſembled in a riotous manner at Dundee in Scotland, and carried off 400 ſacks of wheat and barley, from the packhouſe there; they then proceeded to a ſhip in the harbour, and plundered her of her ſtores; after which they broke open two cellars, and carried off a large quantity of potatoes; which they diſtributed among themſelves. The riot-act was read, but to no manner of purpoſe.

The high tribunal at Copenhagen declared the Sieur Thura, author of a pamphlet called *The Prognoſticator*, guilty of high treaſon, and condemned him to ſuffer the ſame puniſhment as Struenſee and Brandt.

A proclamation was the ſame day publiſhed, forbidding the meeting of multitudes of people together, which is a ſure indication of the unſettled ſtate of government in Denmark.

On Friday, Sir James Gray, Knight of the Bath, 11th. being ſeized with a fit while attending the levee at St. James's, was carried home in a chair, and died on Saturday morning.

Extract of a Letter from Warrington, Jan. 1.

"The Duke of Bridgewater's canal is now paſſable for boats, be-

tween Manchester and the river Mersey, at Runcorn, except about one mile.

"The fall from the canal into the tide-way of the Mersey, is near 90 feet, which, within the distance of about 600 yards, is divided into ten locks, for vessels of upwards of 50 tons burden. They are supplied with water from the canal through basons and aqueducts formed in the rock.

"Yesterday the locks were opened, and the Heart of Oak (a vessel of 50 tons burden, from Liverpool, belonging to the duke) passed through them. This day upwards of 600 of his Grace's workmen were entertained upon the lock-banks, with an ox roasted whole, and plenty of liquor."

13th. This day the report was made to his Majesty in council, of the twelve following convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, viz. William Simpson and George Turner, for robbing William Graham, in Chelsea-fields; Joseph Harrison and John Mitchell, for a rape and robbery on Mary Wilds, in Bethnal-green-fields; William Griffiths for robbing Dr. and Mrs. Dodd, near Tottenham-court turnpike; Nathaniel Baily, alias Bailis, and James Crompton, for robbing John Bullock of his cane, in Aldermanbury; Benjamin Bird, for forging a draught for 22 l.; John Law, alias Low, Michael Doyle, John Bagnall, and William Booth, for returning from transportation.

His Majesty was pleased to pardon Harrison and Mitchell, and to respite Doyle, Bagnall, and Booth. The rest are left for execution.

An extraordinary mummy was brought from Teneriff by his Majesty's sloop Weasel, Captain Young, in October last, and is deposited in the library belonging to Trinity College, Cambridge. The following account is given of it:

Captain Young having touched at Teneriff, in his return from the coast of Guinea, had the curiosity to ascend the Pike with a guide; whereon, in a cave (the burying-place of the ancient Pagan inhabitants) he discovered several dead bodies, sewed up in goats-skins, one of which he opened, and discovered a body perfect, fresh, and the features not in the least mutilated: some were seven feet long, and others five feet three inches. He expressed a great desire to obtain one of these bodies; but the Romish priest made many objections. Those, however, a little gold removed, and he procured him a female mummy. The body is perfect in every particular, the bowels are extracted, and the skin appears of a deep tanned copper colour. The hair is long and black, and retains the curl; and the teeth and nails of the toes and fingers are fresh. According to the tradition of the priest, and the extinction of the ancient inhabitants, it cannot be less than 500 years since the decease of this body. Indeed it may be as probably 1000; for, according to its appearance, it may as well continue ad infinitum, as remain one year in its present condition. It looks like a tanned hide, and consists of bone and skin; the nerves, tendons, veins, and arteries, appear distinctly like strings.

The senate of Venice hath refused to receive a bull from the Pope, by which he had conferred two abbeys, situated in the Venetian state, on his nephew Cardinal Rezzonico; the

the ſenate having ſome time ago reſolved, that no benefice in the Venetian territory, ſhould be poſſeſſed by any eccleſiaſtic who did not reſide therein.

They write from Liſbon, that ten religious houſes have lately been ſuppreſſed in that city, and many more in other parts of the kingdom.

By the work of the Abbé de Expelly, which has been lately publiſhed in Paris, and preſented by the author, in perſon, to the French king, it appears, that from the year 1691, to the year 1700, incluſively, France contained 35,127 pariſhes, in which, within the above period, by an exact and complete abſtract, taken from the public regiſters, there were 7,679,083 births, 1,807,891 marriages, and 6,784,724 deaths.—From 1754 to 1763, incluſively, being a like period of nine years, and in the ſame 35,127 pariſhes, there have been 8,532,110 births, 1,893,472 marriages, and 6,564,694 deaths; and within the latter period, that is, from 1754 to 1763, in the 42,105 pariſhes contained in the kingdom of France, in which thoſe of Lorraine and Bar are comprized, 8,661,381 births, 4,663,822 being boys, and 3,997,560 girls; 1,922,163 marriages, and 6,664,161 deaths, 3,460,241 being men and boys, and 3,203,920 women and girls.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Jan. 5.

"We hear from Perth, that the meal mob aſſembled again on Friday night, in order to reſcue two of their number, who, on account of Wedneſday's riot, were committed to priſon. The magiſtrates called for the aſſiſtance of the military, and endeavoured to prevent them. The mob behaved very rudely to the ſoldiers, and pelted them with ſtones; the riot-act was read, but the rioters ſtill continued aſſembled, and their numbers increaſed; and rather than order the ſoldiers to fire, the provoſt very humanely ordered them to withdraw, and delivered up the two priſoners to the mob, who then proceeded in triumph to the houſe of Mr. John Donaldſon, a cornfactor at Elcho, where they broke down and deſtroyed every thing they could come at. After this they brought off the keys of his granaries, and delivered them to the ſheriff-ſubſtitute of Perthſhire, with orders to bring the corn to Perth, and have it ground into meal as faſt as poſſible. Mr. Donaldſon ſaved the ſheriff this trouble, by ſending in the grain himſelf next morning."

Edinburgh, Jan. 11. Laſt night ſeventeen of the rioters, who have been concerned in the meal mobs on the other ſide of the Forth, were brought from Dundee to this city, bound in chains, under a ſtrong guard, and committed priſoners to the Tolbooth."

At Duff-houſe, the joinſture apartments of the Counteſs-Dowager of Fife, was exhibited the firſt maſquerade ever ſeen in Scotland. In order that proper decorum might be preſerved, ſeveral ladies of diſtinction were there unmaſked, among whom were the Counteſs-Dowager of Moray, Lady Elphinſton, and Mrs. Mure, Lady of Baron Mure. A number of dreſſes, rich, genteel, and curious, were exhibited by the maſks. About ten o'clock the company unmaſked. There was a great deal of dancing, after that a collation, and that ſucceeded by dancing again,

15th.

again, and the affair went off with more ſucceſs than was expected.

The following anecdote, relative to the King of Pruſſia, has appeared in one of the papers, and is there ſaid to have been communicated by a gentleman, who had it from Mr. Mitchell, our ambaſſador at that time at Berlin.—The Marquis of Titchfield, now Duke of Portland, being on his travels at Berlin, was introduced to his Pruſſian Majeſty; their diſcourſe turned on the diviſions in England, and the unpopularity of the court. After diſcourſing for ſome time, and expatiating on the cauſes which had occaſioned ſuch diſcontents among the people—"If, ſaid Frederick, I were to ſit on your throne for three days, I'd make you know what it was to have a king."—"Pleaſe your majeſty, replied the young nobleman, I do not think you would be able to keep your ſeat on the Engliſh throne for three hours."

19th. The parliament met, purſuant to adjournment. The Houſe of Lords broke up early, as did likewiſe the Houſe of Commons, after receiving ſeveral petitions, particularly one from Glouceſter, complaining of the diſtreſs of the innholders, &c. from the great number of ſoldiers quartered upon them.

Mr. Dowdeſwell preſented a bill for providing an eſtabliſhment for the indigent and aged, under certain circumſtances.

This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this ſeſſions ten priſoners were capitally convicted.

A young man charged with forgery on Meſſrs. Child and Co. was tried on two indictments, and acquitted of them both. He ſent a porter with the draughts to the banker, who would not ſwear to the identity of his perſon, and the judge, on the laſt verdict of the jury, ſaid, he hoped he was *not* guilty.

At this ſeſſions George Armſtrong, Robert Armſtrong, and William Cotterell, were tried for entering the Bengal warehouſe belonging to the Eaſt-India Company, and ſtealing 628 pieces of ſilk handkerchiefs, &c. but, by a *flaw* in the indictment, they were acquitted of the burglary, and only found guilty of the theft. They are to be tranſported.

20th. The following convicts were executed at Tyburn, viz. Benjamin Bird, George Turner, William Simpſon, Nathaniel Bailey, and William Griffiths.—John Lowe, for returning from tranſportation before the expiration of his time, and who was to have been executed at the ſame time, received a reprieve from the ſecretary of ſtate's office, on account of the ſingular hardſhip of his caſe, being tranſported for receiving a ſhilling for the carriage of a gooſe that had been ſtolen, of which theft he declared he was ignorant.

When the malefactors ſtopped as uſual, oppoſite St. Sepulchre's church, to hear the dying words from the bellman, Bird threw his head on the ſhoulders of the clergyman, who ſat next to him, and, while he hid his face, his whole frame was agitated in a manner not to be deſcribed, and he ſeemed to feel what the Author of the Rambler calls, "The utmoſt exacerbation of human miſery."

Early this morning a young woman, ſervant to a farmer at Northdown, near Margate, threw herſelf from a cliff about 40 feet high, and broke

broke both her thighs; the firſt perſon who came to her was her brother, whom ſhe earneſtly entreated to put a period to her miſery by cutting her throat; ſhe was immediately taken home, but with little hopes of recovery. It is thought that a love affair was the cauſe of this raſh action.

21ſt. Letters were tranſmitted from the corporation of Canterbury, to Sir William Lynch, Knight of the Bath, and to Richard Milles, Eſq; their repreſentatives in parliament, inſtructing them to attend the Houſe of Commons on the motion to be made there by Mr. Sawbridge this ſeſſions, for ſhortening the duration of parliaments.

Frontiers of Poland, Jan. 16. The number of Poliſh lords which return to their country under the preſent circumſtances, are very few; many chuſing rather to abandon their fortunes, than be reſtored to the poſſeſſion of them by a ſubmiſſion which they are averſe to. The oath which the Ruſſians require the inhabitants of this country to take, is as follows:

"I do ſwear to Almighty God, upon the Holy Evangeliſts, and I promiſe by the preſent oath, an inviolable fidelity, and perfect obedience, to her Imperial Majeſty the Empreſs Catherine Alexiowna, Autocratrix of the Ruſſias, and to her beloved ſon the Grand Duke Paul Petrowitz, preſumptive heir of all the Ruſſias. I promiſe to be always ready to ſacrifice my life, and to ſhed the laſt drop of my blood for their ſervice. I kiſs the Holy Scriptures, and the croſs of my Saviour, to render my oath ſacred and inviolable."

Copenhagen, Jan. 19. This morning, about ſix o'clock, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Louiſa of Heſſe was ſafely brought to bed of a princeſs.

Stockholm, Jan. 19. On the reception of our laſt letters from Amſterdam of the 29th ult. which informed us of the many failures at that place, our merchants were thrown into the greateſt perplexities. M. Soderlin, Counſellor of Commerce, and Commiſſary of the Bank, well known for his patriotiſm and diſintereſtedneſs, loſt not a moment to remove their fears. He immediately called an aſſembly of the deputies of the bank, from whom he obtained their conſent to aſſiſt all the ſolvable houſes, who were able to give ſecurity, either in effects, houſes, ſhips, or any other valuables. His Majeſty not only approved of this generous reſolution, but ſent a meſſage to the body of merchants, exhorting them to lend their aid on this preſſing occaſion, declaring at the ſame time, if any one ſhould take advantage of the times to raiſe the exchange, or the intereſt of money, they would incur his Majeſty's higheſt diſpleaſure. From that moment tranquility took place of deſpair, and we feel the happy effects of a revolution, which has put it in the power of the beſt of kings, to do the moſt eſſential ſervice to his ſubjects.

27th. This morning, about five o'clock, the Queen was taken in labour, when his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, with other officers of ſtate, were ſent for; but, before their arrival, her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a prince, about ten minutes before ſix, and both her Majeſty and the

young prince are as well as can be expected. At noon the park and tower guns were fired on the occaſion. The above is their Majeſties ninth child, having now ſix princes and three princeſſes.

In the afternoon, meſſengers were ſent with diſpatches to the courts of Bronſwick, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and ſeveral other courts, to notify the above happy event.

Same day the Lord-Mayor went to court, to pay his compliments to his Majeſty on the above occaſion.

A motion was made on Monday in a great aſſembly, to bring in a bill for ſhortening the duration of parliaments, which, after a ſhort debate, paſſed in the negative, 133 againſt 45.

No leſs than eleven aldermen have died, and one reſigned, ſince the beginning of the year 1769; viz. Sir Francis Goſling dead, ſucceeded by Mr. Wilkes; Sir Matthew Blakiſton reſigned, was ſucceeded by Mr. Townſend, the preſent Lord-Mayor; Sir Joſeph Hankey dead, ſucceeded by Mr. Sawbridge; Sir Thomas Rawlinſon dead, ſucceeded by Mr. Roſſeter; Sir William Baker dead, ſucceeded by Mr. Bird; William Beckford, Eſq; dead, ſucceeded by Mr. Oliver. None died in 1771. In 1772 died Richard Peers, Eſq; ſucceeded by Mr. Bull; Sir Robert Kite, ſucceeded by Mr. Lewes; Mr. Bird, ſucceeded by Mr. Plomer; Sir Richard Glyn, ſucceeded by Mr. Rawlinſon; and laſtly, Mr. Naſh, ſucceeded by Mr. Thomas: circumſtances not to be paralleled, in ſo ſhort a ſpace as four years, in the annals of this metropolis.

Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, Jan. 9.

"The following odd affair happened here laſt Friday. A ſoldier belonging to Douglas's regiment, went to court, and deſired to be admitted to the Prince Stadtholder, having ſomething, as he pretended, of great conſequence to communicate to him. Being ſtrenuous in his demand, the Prince was informed of it, and ordered him to be introduced to him in his cloſet. There he told his Serene Highneſs, that he had happily diſcovered a plot which was formed againſt his life by four men, who had provided themſelves with arms for that purpoſe, and were determined to put their deſign in execution the firſt favourable opportunity, which was propoſed to be in the evening when his Highneſs went to the play. The Prince thanked him for his intelligence, but told him at the ſame time, that he did not believe the truth of it. His Highneſs however ordered the man to be confined, and determined to make proper enquiry into the affair. The man afterwards confeſſed, that he only intended to get a few ducats, but failing in his attempt, and, apprehending that he might ſuffer ſome puniſhment, he endeavoured to make a hole with his knife near the priſon window, in order to make his eſcape. The gaoler ſurprized him in the fact, and getting up in a chair, to ſee what he had done, the ſoldier pulled the chair from under him, and attempted to cut his throat, but the thickneſs of the neckcloth ſaved his life; however, the ſoldier ran away, and meeting the gaoler's wife, he told her to go help her huſband, who had fallen down and hurt himſelf; but ſhe had the preſence of mind to puſh the door to, and call out for help, by which means the fellow

was

was ſecured, and will probably meet with the puniſhment he deſerves."

Berlin, Jan. 12. On Sunday laſt the marriage of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, with the Princeſs Philipina of Schwedt, was celebrated in the great apartments of the palace. The ceremony began a little after ſeven, and laſted till near eleven.

His Pruſſian Majeſty, who ſupped this evening in public with the Queen and royal family, was ſerved in a magnificent ſervice of gold plate. The court was in gala on this occaſion; and the whole was conducted with great ſplendor and magnificence.

On the 18th inſtant, a ſhip from *Philadelphia* to Newry, in Ireland, was driven by a ſtorm near the rocks of St. Elvis, on the coaſt of Wales, where ſhe let go her anchor to endeavour to ride it out. Next day four brave ſeamen belonging to Solva, generouſly undertook to give her relief; but not being able to ſave the ſhip, they endeavoured to land the crew. The firſt attempt proved ſucceſsful, and in the ſecond trip was a gentleman juſt married, who reluctantly parted with his wife, on a promiſe that ſhe ſhould be one of the next taken on board. The third trip, however, proved fatal; a dreadful ſea broke upon the boat, turned her keel upwards, and all on board periſhed; it is impoſſible to expreſs the agony and lamentation occaſioned by this diſtreſsful ſcene. The young gentleman's ſituation was truly affecting; but the cries of the wives and children of the four brave ſeamen, with the horror viſible in the countenances of their weeping relations and friends, exceed all deſcription. The ſhip's boat ſhared the fate of the former, and the captain with three men only ſaved themſelves by ſwimming. The number that periſhed were in all twenty-one, including women and children.

A cauſe came on before Juſtice Nares, brought by one Adorr, a ſailor, againſt an Eaſt-India captain, for cruel uſage. The cauſe was, the ſailor, wanting ſomething in the cook-room, ſaid, he had as good a right to the fire as any other man; which being reported to the captain, he ordered him to be whipped, which was ſo ſeverely executed, that for five days the man was unable to do his duty. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 50l. damages, and full coſts of ſuit.

The Lord-Mayor gave notice to his houſhold, that he ſhould not go to St. Paul's church on the day of the Martyrdom of King Charles I. and therefore their attendance would not be neceſſary. Many invectives have been ſince thrown out againſt his Lordſhip in the public papers, for this ſingularity of conduct.

An officer of the ſhip Indecifive, belonging to Bourdeaux, arrived lately at St. Malo, has brought the melancholy news of the loſs of that ſhip on ſome rocks near the iſle of May. This officer, with nine other perſons, were taken up by a captain of an Engliſh ſhip, who not being able to provide for any more, propoſed drawing lots for the ten that he could accommodate; in conſequence of which, 26 were left upon the iſland, with ſuch proviſions as could be ſaved from the wreck.

A terrible fire broke out, in the night, at the porcelain manu- 31ſt.

manufactory at Dreſden, by which a great part of the white porcelain was deſtroyed.

Died lately, in Sweden, a peaſant, at the age of 109 years. What is remarkable, his mother died aged 110; and his brother a few years ago died when he was 109.

Mr. James Newnham, aged 102, at Hampſtead; he was a lieutenant in the Duke of Marlborough's own regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Blenheim, receiving a ball in his thigh, which went quite through.

Mr. William Dykes, in the 103d year of his age; one of the people called Quakers, and late an eminent woollen-draper in Cheapſide.

At Eamont-bridge, near Penrith, James Bell, aged 113: he was a Dutchman by birth, and came over here with King William.

Mrs. Booth, relict of the late Barton Booth, Eſq; who died in the year 1733, to whoſe memory his affectionate widow erected an elegant monument in Weſtminſter-Abbey, which ſhe had the happineſs of ſeeing compleated juſt before her death.

Mr. Thomas Frowd, aged 103, in Red-lion-ſtreet, Holborn; he was in the navy in King Charles's time.

John Nicholls, a labouring man, at Darlington, aged 111.

Thomas Smith, Eſq; aged 80, in Gray's-inn; he is ſaid to have died worth 50,000l. excluſive of the lead mine lately gained in the conteſt between him and Lord Pomfret.

Janet Grant, of Cromdell, in Scotland, aged 95. She had ſeen 113 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, deſcended from her before ſhe died.

FEBRUARY.

This afternoon the long-ſubſiſting difference between Lord Townſhend and the Earl of Bellamont was finally decided in Mary-le-bon-fields, when the latter received a ball in the right ſide of his belly, near the groin; the event of which the ſurgeons cannot yet decide. They were armed with ſmall ſwords, and a caſe of piſtols, but it was agreed to uſe the latter firſt. Lord Townſhend fired firſt, which gave the unfortunate wound, and Lord Bellamont diſcharged his piſtol immediately after, without effect. The ſeconds were, the Hon. Mr. Dillon for Lord Bellamont, and Lord Ligonier for Lord Townſhend. Lord Bellamont was immediately taken up, and put into a chaiſe, but from the agony arriving from his wound, he could not bear the motion; a chair was therefore immediately ſent for, to carry him to his lodgings, where, when he arrived, he deſired to be laid on his back. Mr. Bromfield, and other ſurgeons, were immediately called in, who endeavoured, but in vain, to extract the ball. 2d.

Extract of a Letter from Aberdeen, Jan. 25.

"On Wedneſday morning we had the moſt dreadful ſtorm of wind ever remembered here, which damaged ſeveral houſes.

"Our accounts from the country all agree, that incredible damage has been done to the farmers, a great many of their houſes blown down, and ſtacks of corn blown away and ſcattered through the fields in ſuch a manner, that ſome of them compute they have loſt a third, and others more of their ſtock.

"We

"We are informed, that above a third of the valuable and extenſive woods at Monymuſk and the neighbourhood are deſtroyed."

Reading, Jan. 30. Monday laſt, two young men underwent a flagellation at the public whipping-poſt in our market-place, in conſequence of an order from a Juſtice of Peace, conformable to a late amendment in the game act, for killing a hare. As the act now ſtands, the offending party muſt be puniſhed (i. e. whipt) within three days after his commitment, and on the fourth he may bring an appeal.

3d. The ſale of the jewels, trinkets, plate, gold medals, china, &c. lately belonging to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, ended, when a curious French collection of ſilver medals of Louis the XIVth and XVth, were ſold for only eight pounds; and a German prayer-book, with various devices, in gold enamelled, and embelliſhed with diamonds and miniature paintings, &c. was ſold for twenty-ſix guineas. Moſt of the jewels were purchaſed by two jewellers; and though the auction room was prodigiouſly crouded with people of the firſt faſhion, yet, from the preſent ſcarcity of money, they ſold uncommonly cheap.

A petition was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, ſigned by 430 inhabitants of the city of Briſtol, ſetting forth the many evil conſequences that muſt ariſe from licenſing a theatre royal in that city, which they underſtand is intended by a late application to the Houſe for that purpoſe. A bill however is ordered.

4th. A convocation was held at Oxford, for the enacting of a new declaration in the place of ſubſcription to the thirty-nine articles. There were ſome excellent ſpeeches made for and againſt the queſtion. The houſe would not aſſent to any alteration of the ſtatutes; of courſe the new formulary was excluded, and not ſo much as ſuffered to become the ſubject of debate, &c.

5th. This day the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, waited upon his Majeſty; and being introduced to his Majeſty by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſhold, John Glynn, Eſq; the recorder, made their compliments in the following addreſs:

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"Your Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, approach your Majeſty with their congratulations on the happy delivery of their moſt amiable Queen, and the birth of another Prince.

"Your faithful citizens of London, ever zealous for your Majeſty's happineſs, and the true honour and proſperity of your reign, will continue to rejoice in every event which adds to your Majeſty's domeſtic felicity: and they hope that every branch of the auguſt houſe of Brunſwick will add further ſecurity to thoſe ſacred laws and liberties, which their anceſtors would not ſuffer to be violated with impunity; and which, in conſequence of the glorious and neceſſary revolution, that illuſtrious houſe was called forth to protect and defend.

Signed by order of the court,

JAMES HODGES."

To

To which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer.

"I thank you for this dutiful addreſs, and your congratulations on the happy delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Prince. The religion, laws, and liberties of my people have always been, and ever ſhall be, the conſtant object of my care and attention."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Thomas Hallifax, Eſq; alderman; Watkin Lewes, Eſq; alderman, and one of the ſheriffs.

This day the Right Hon. Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq; was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

An ingenious chymiſt on the continent has lately diſcovered a very cheap and elegant method of dying a moſt beautiful ſcarlet, which has, by the means of Lord Hertford, been procured for the uſe of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and the members on Wedneſday night voted their thanks to that nobleman and Lord Newnham, who brought an account of the proceſs to England.

6th. Came on in the court of Chancery the appeal from the deciſion of the maſter of the Rolls, Hatton againſt Hooley. The cauſe was briefly this: Lady Bell Finch had left by will 500l. and 12l. per ann. to her ſervant E. Hooley, and afterwards added a codicil of her own hand-writing, by which ſhe left Mrs. Hooley 1000l. more. The maſter of the Rolls ſuſtained both will and codicil. The Lord Chancellor called to his aſſiſtance the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Mr. Juſtice Aſton of the King's-bench, when the decree of the maſter of the Rolls was affirmed.

10th. This day the report was made to his Majeſty, by the recorder, of the capital convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate; when the following were ordered for execution, viz. Matthew Doyle, for robbing Lewis Hearne on Iſlington-road, of his watch and money; Samuel Male, alias May, for robbing Mrs. Grignion on the highway in a coach, at Kentiſh town; Joſeph Richardſon, for breaking open the houſe of Samuel Summers in Whitechapel, and ſtealing two caſks of ſpirituous liquors, and other things; and John Brannon, for breaking open the houſe of Mr. Vaux in Spitalfields, and ſtealing ſome wearing apparel.

The following are reſpited during his Majeſty's pleaſure, viz. James Bray, for three ſeveral highway robberies on Meſſ. Edwards, Powell, and Towle; Samuel Humphreys, for ſtealing three bank notes, value 40l. belonging to Mr. Holzendorf; James Wilſon, for being concerned with the beforementioned Samuel Male in robbing Mrs. Grignion; Salkeld John Proctor, for firing a loaded piſtol at Capt. Roach, near Chelſea, on his reſiſting an attempt to rob him; William Waters, for a burglary in the houſe of Ary Holman; and Samuel Dean, for being concerned with the above-mentioned John Brannon in a burglary in the houſe of Mr. Vaux.

The

The revenue of the exciſe for England and Wales amounted laſt year to 3,784,643l. 17s. 8½d. excluſive of all charges of collecting and managing the ſaid revenue.

Vienna, Jan. 17. We have juſt received the melancholy news of a moſt terrible earthquake having happened at Comorra, in the night between the 12th and 13th inſt. by which the town was almoſt entirely reduced to ruins. The Danube roſe to a great height, which greatly added to the calamity, for it overflowed its banks with great rapidity, ſo that hundreds were drowned. The diſtreſs of the inhabitants on this occaſion is inexpreſſible; for, while their houſes were tumbling about their ears, the water was ruſhing from the river into the middle of their ſtreets, ſo that nothing but ruin and deſolation was to be ſeen on either ſide. In ſhort, this earthquake was more ſhocking than that which happened on the 28th of July 1763.

Petitions are every day delivered to his Imperial Majeſty from Moravia and Bohemia, where the inhabitants are almoſt dying of famine. His Majeſty has given ſtrict orders to his miniſters, that they uſe their utmoſt endeavours to alleviate the diſtreſſes of his ſubjects, particularly in the city of Prague, where their ſituation is truly deplorable, ſcarce any proviſions being to be had for money, ſo that rich and poor are almoſt equally involved in this ſad calamity.

A letter from the Hague ſays, "The ſoldier who attempted to impoſe upon the Prince Stadholder has been publicly whipped with a rope about his neck, afterwards branded, and is ſince ſent to the houſe of correction for fifty years."

This day was finally determined, at Serjeant's Inn in Chancery-lane, before a full commiſſion, conſiſting of Lord Dartmonth, Lord Sandys, Biſhop of Oxford, Biſhop of St. Aſaph, Biſhop of Llandaff, Lord Chief Baron Smythe, Juſtice Aſton, Juſtice Willes, Dr. Ducarel, Dr. Markham, and Dr. Simpſon, the long conteſted cauſe of jactitation, brought by the Hon. Thomas Harvey againſt his lady, after a cohabitation of 18 years, and had iſſue by her; when, after a long hearing for ſeveral evenings prior to this, and ſix counſel on each ſide, the two ſentences at Doctors Commons were reverſed, and the marriage pronounced for. 11th.

At an adjourned meeting of the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, the following motion was made and ſeconded, "That the chairman, deputy chairman, together with Edward Wheeler, and Robert Gregory, Eſqrs. (directors), do immediately wait on the firſt lord of the treaſury, with the thanks of the general court for his kind intention to ſerve them, and would be glad to know from him what general plan he would propoſe for the mutual good of the public, and the company." After ſome warm altercations the queſtion was put, and agreed to by a great majority. Lord North declined making any propoſitions. 12th.

Dr. Richmond was conſecrated Biſhop of Sodor and man, at Whitehall chapel, by the Abp. of York, the Bp. of Durham, Bp. of Ely, and Bp. of Cheſter; and did homage to the King next day. 14th.

The liſt of bankrupts in the Saturday's Gazette, contains no fewer

fewer than fifteen names; a greater number than has yet appeared at one time in that paper ſince it was firſt printed in the year 1666.

17th. A great aſſembly continued ſitting from Monday afternoon till half an hour paſt one o'clock yeſterday morning, on the conſideration of the St. Vincent affair. A motion was made, and the queſtion put, whether the expedition againſt the black Caribbs, in St. Vincent's, was not undertaken without any provocation on their part, and at the inſtigation of perſons who intended their total extirpation? It paſſed in the negative, 206, againſt 88.

Another motion was made and the queſtion put, whether the ſending troops unprovided with neceſſaries, at an unhealthy ſeaſon of the year, was not contrary to the advice of the governor, and proved deſtructive to his Majeſty's troops, &c. It paſſed in the negative 199 againſt 88.

A third motion was made, That an addreſs be preſented, that the aſſembly may be acquainted by whoſe advice the attacking the Caribbs was undertaken in the unhealthy ſeaſon of the year, &c. It paſſed in the negative without a diviſion.

Holywell, Flintſhire, Feb. 2. The memory of man cannot recollect ſuch quantities of ſnow to have fallen in theſe parts, as laſt week; my houſe is three ſtories high, and I can hardly lay me down with ſecurity in the garrett. Men, women, children, and cattle, have found their tombs in the ſnow. The night before laſt, Moelfamma (a very high mountain in this neighbourhood) was heard to utter, as it were, deep groans; the adjacent hills trembled from their roots. The noiſe at eleven o'clock was like the ſound of a diſtant thunder, from the rolling of huge ſtones down a craggy precipice. At twelve there was a loud clap, and the vertex of the hill threw up in the ſame inſtant vaſt bodies of combuſtible matter; liquid fire rolled along the heaps of ruins; at the cloſe of all, nature ſeemed to make a grand effort, and rent one ſide of the mountain, which was ſolid ſtone, into an hiatus, whoſe breadth ſeems to be about 200 yards; the ſummit of the hill tumbled into this vaſt opening; and the top appears level, which before was almoſt perpendicular. All is now huſhed; but in the places where the fire melted the ſnow, the earth throws out the verdure of May. At Ruthin, as two perſons were fooliſhly endeavouring to make their eſcape from the danger, they were buried in a drift; ſeveral made their eſcape from St. Aſaph into the ſea, and fell victims to their timidity.

18th. About ſix in the morning, a ſudden fire broke out in the houſe of Mrs. Collier and Miſs Smith, milliners, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, which burnt with ſuch violence, that only three perſons out of eleven, who went to bed in perfect health, were found alive in the morning. A ſawyer going to his work, was the firſt who diſcovered the fire in the lower part of the houſe, and endeavoured to wake the family. The man ſervant, who lay up three pair of ſtairs, was the only perſon who heard the alarm. He had but juſt time to rap at his maſter's door, and to wake Mr. Jewſon a caſhier of the Bank, who lodged in the houſe, before

before the ſmoke and flames aſcended ſo faſt as to force him to ſave his life by creeping acroſs a beam to a window in the next adjoining houſe. He was followed by a young woman, who in her fright fell down in the court, and was much bruiſed. Another young woman had juſt reached the beam, when the floor gave way under her, and ſhe ſunk in the ruins. Mr. Jewſon, on opening the door of his room, was met by the ſmoke and flame, and cried out to his wife to follow him: he groped his way to a window in the dining-room, and threw himſelf out, but ſhe periſhed in the flames. One of the maid ſervants, and Miſs Milne, threw themſelves out of a two pair of ſtairs window, and were both killed on the ſpot. The unfortunate maſter and miſtreſs of the houſe ſunk alſo in the flames; as did likewiſe another maid ſervant, and Miſs Noble, an apprentice. This melancholy cataſtrophe was occaſioned by a great fire being made in the kitchen, when the family went to bed, to dry ſome linen; a caution to others to avoid a too common practice.

Extract of a Letter from Cheſter.

"On Friday the 4th inſtant, was killed, near Aſtbury, in this county, a hog pig two years old, which was purchaſed by Ephraim Meck, of Mr. John Broadhurſt, maſter of the Black Lion in Congleton; it weighed, when alive, 1085 pounds, and meaſured in length ten feet, and round his body eight feet three inches. When killed, he weighed 982 pounds, and cut on the chine ſixteen inches and a half deep. The above pig is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt that ever was ſlaughtered in this kingdom."

This day a chapter of the order of the Bath was held at St. James's, when General James Oughton was elected, and inveſted one of the knights of that order, in the room of Sir James Gray, deceaſed. 21ſt.

A duel was lately fought in Dublin, between Col. Blaquiere, ſecretary to the lord lieutenant, and Beauchamp Bagnell, Eſq; member for the county of Catherlough. The cauſe of their quarrel was, we hear, Col. Blaquiere, while he was Chargé des Affaires at Paris, refuſed to preſent Mr. Bagnell at the French court, becauſe he had not been preſented in England. They fired their piſtols without effect, and the reſerved fire being with Col. Blaquiere, he declared he bore no ill-will to Mr. Bagnell, and fired his ſecond piſtol in the air. Here the affair ended.

Laſt night a motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, that the preſident ſhould quit the chair, in order for the aſſembly to take into conſideration a motion relative to the ſubſcription to the 39 articles, or any teſt required of perſons at their matriculation in either of the two univerſities; on a diviſion there appeared for the motion 64; againſt 159. 24th.

It was afterwards moved, that the further conſideration be put off till laſt Tueſday ſix months, and carried without a diviſion.

This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey; at this ſeſſions, 13 were capitally convicted, and 37 ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years.

The following convicts were executed at tyburn: Matth. Doyle, Samuel Male, Joſeph Richardſon, and

and John Brannon, all young in years, but old in iniquity. They desired the ordinary to inform the ſpectators, that they owned the juſtice of their ſentence, and deſerved to have ſuffered long before. Richardſon was about 26 years of age, and has left a wife and four children; the others were not aged 21. Samuel Male, was the youth that was accuſed of a robbery committed on the highway, at the very time that he was ſtanding on his trial at the Old Bailey for another robbery, of both which he was acquitted.

There was a general court at the Eaſt India Houſe for deciding the following queſtion, by ballot.

"That it is the opinion of this court, that an application be made to parliament for the loan of 1,500,000l. or ſo much as ſhall be wanted, by inſtalments for four years, at four per cent. per ann. with liberty of repaying the ſame, as ſoon as the company is able, by payments of not leſs than 300,000l."

The balloting began at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and ended at ſix, when the ſcrutineers reported to the directors, who reported to the general court, that the numbers ſtood as follows: for the queſtion 405. Againſt it, 199.

St. James's, Feb. 25. This evening the ceremony of chriſtening of the young Prince was performed in the great chamber by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. His Royal Highneſs was named Auguſtus Frederic.—The ſponſors were his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Saxe Gotha, repreſented by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold; his Serene Highneſs Prince George of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, repreſented by the Earl of Briſtol, Groom of the Stole: and her Serene Highneſs Princeſs Louiſa of Heſſe Caſſel, repreſented by Viſcounteſs Weymouth, Lady of her Majeſty's Bedchamber in waiting.

Capt. Grey, brother of Sir Henry Grey, kiſſed the King's hand, at St. James's, on being appointed one of his Majeſty's Aides de Camp.

Lampeter, Cardiganſhire, Feb. 5. A few days ago died, William Williams, Eſq; of Pantyſiry, near this town. This remarkable perſon led the life of a hermit, at a place ſurrounded by moſt ſtupendous rocks. He was poſſeſſed of a plentiful fortune, and the poor people near his abode ſtiled him 'King of the Mountains,' from the great number of horſes he had there.

26th. It blew a hurricane at London, by which the ſhipping in the Thames is ſaid to have ſuſtained damage to the amount of 50,000l. In this ſtorm the Queen of Naples, Capt. Proud, was loſt off Newhaven, and the Captain, and Lord Forteſcue's ſon, a paſſenger from Naples, both periſhed.

Extract of a Letter from Conſtantinople, Jan. 22.

"A French veſſel juſt arrived here from the Archipelago, brings advice, that on the night of the 1ſt inſt. being at anchor in the iſland of Santorini, a great noiſe was heard from that ſmall iſland, ſimilar to that which roſe out of the ſea in 1707, between the iſland of Megali Kammeni, or the Great Burnt Iſland; and Mihemmi Kammeni, or the Little Burnt Iſland. At firſt the noiſe ſeemed like the diſtant ſound of great guns, but ſoon increaſed

creaſed like the roaring of the loudeſt thunder; preſently thick clouds of ſmoke and fire aroſe out of the earth, the ſea boiled, Santorini, and the adjacent iſlands, were ſhook in a violent manner, and the veſſels in the harbours were toſſed about as in a ſtorm. This commotion laſted for twelve days. When it ceaſed it was found that large rocks were thrown up, which had increaſed the iſland near half a mile towards Megali Kammeni. Between the two iſlands there is now a deep ſtraight, which will admit one large ſhip to paſs at a time into the harbour of Santorini."

Stockholm, Jan. 22. By letters from Wonerſberg we have received the following account of the damage done lately near that place. The ſhocks of earthquakes have been ſo violent that they have forced open the doors of ſeveral houſes, and thrown down a vaſt number of chimnies: the waters of the lake Wener ſwelled prodigiouſly, and deſtroyed from its very foundation the bridge of Dalhbo, which is now one maſs of ruins under the water; the ſhips ſnapt their cables, ſeveral were wrecked, and one veſſel, which had on board 6000 quintals of iron, was carried over the little hill of Dalhbo, and left on the plain where the fair is kept, and where the troops performed their exerciſes, which is now entirely overflown. Greater damage would have enſued, if ſome dikes had not been immediately broken to carry off the water. The loſs ſuſtained on this occaſion amounts to ſeveral tons of gold.

The States of Britany have granted a penſion of 300 livres to an old man named John Cauſeur, who has juſt attained the 130th year of his age.

There are now living together in Lambeth-marſh, two women, whoſe ages put together make 199. What is remarkable, one of them, who is 101, is mother to one Mr. Fewcett, a grocer, in Whitechapel; the other, who is 98, is mother to Mr. Fewcett's wife, and both enjoy a good ſtate of health and memory.

DIED, the firſt of this month, at Alten, near Rhinberg, Henry Junkerman, aged 108 years. He could very well remember ſeeing Louis the XIVth in 1672, when that place was ſurrendered to that Monarch.

Jane Reeves, aged 103, at Saffron Walden.

Mr. Clarkſon, aged 112, at Birmingham.

Mr. Hales, aged 104, in Clifords-inn.

Wm. Wootten, aged 111, in Virginia, an old ſoldier.

MARCH.

Being St. David's Day, the tutelar ſaint of Wales, the ſame was obſerved at court as a high feſtival; and a ſermon was preached at St. Martin's by the Biſhop of Cheſter, before the Society of Ancient Britons, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort being their Preſident. The Society, however, were not permitted to approach his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, but received the uſual preſent by the hands of one of the members. 1ſt.

Two London riders, being attacked by two foot-pads, in their road from Lancaſter to Mancheſter, and

and refuſing to be robbed, were both ſhot dead upon the ſpot. The villains were ſoon after apprehended by means of the horſes with which they endeavoured to make their eſcape, but being known at the firſt place they came to, the murderers were ſeized, and committed to Lancaſter gaol.

Was tried before Lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, a cauſe, wherein the Lord Mayor was plaintiff, and Meſſrs. Barnes and Golightly, defendants, to try the legality of inſuring lottery tickets; after many arguments, his Lordſhip was of opinion, that every ſubject had a right to ſecure his property in the beſt manner he could, whether lottery tickets or not, and the jury found for the defendants.

Stockholm, Feb. 2. Hadgi Abder-Haman Aga, Envoy from Tripoli to Sweden, ſent, the 27th of laſt month, a letter to the Academy of Sciences at this place, in which, after paying great compliments to the Society, he ſpeaks of his own country as a place that merits the attention of ſome eminent member of their body, who ſhould travel not only through the country of Tripoli, but that of Tunis; but adviſes the perſon who ſhould undertake the journey firſt to acquire the Arabic language. He concludes with aſſerting, that in return for the *bread* and *ſalt* which he received in Sweden, [an Eaſtern expreſſion, acknowledging his being entertained while there] he will not only defray the expences of the perſon ſent, while at Tripoli, and on his journey, but give him every aſſiſtance he can require.

6th. This day Dr. Solander was appointed librarian at the Britiſh Muſeum, in the room of Dr. Maty, who is appointed principal librarian; and Mr. Juſtamond and Mr. Planta (ſon of Mr. Planta, deceaſed) are appointed aſſiſtant librarians, in the room of Dr. Solander, and the late Mr. Planta.

Edinburgh. Feb. 27. On Tueſday laſt, being the Candlemas fair of Thornhill, ſeveral perſons on their return from the fair, in the hurry they were in to get over the river of Nith, at that time very much flooded, crowded into a ſmall boat, and overloaded her, by which means ſhe overſet, and of 16 perſons who were in her, nine periſhed.

Portſmouth, Feb. 28. The murder of Goffry in the Peſt-houſe field, about a twelvemonth ſince, was brought to light in the following manner: one of the villains in gaol, who was ſome time ſince apprehended for houſebreaking, &c. was telling one of his companions that he was glad Tom was gone (meaning one who was drowned in attempting to make his eſcape) for if he had lived (ſays he) one or other of us muſt have been hung: for it was him and me that robbed and murdered Binſteed Goffry about a twelvemonth ago; however, you need not ſay any thing about it. The companion could not keep the ſecret, but diſcovered it to the gaoler; in conſequence of which they were properly examined, and he confeſſed the fact.

Extract of a Letter from Turin, February 20.

"On Wedneſday evening the 17th inſtant, about ſix o'clock, his Sardinian Majeſty was taken ill, and at two the next morning he loſt his ſpeech, and apparently all kind of ſenſation, not taking any nouriſhment

nourishment from that time, or shewing any other sign of life, than barely continuing to breathe, till near one o'clock this morning, when he expired, as sincerely lamented by all his subjects, as he had constantly lived beloved and respected by them during a reign of upwards of forty years.

His present Majesty, and all the royal family, are in the deepest affliction on this mournful event, and propose to remove from hence to-morrow to the Veneria for some time."

8th. This day the Count de Scarnafis, Envoy-Extraordinary from the King of Sardinia, had a private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his new credentials, and to notify the death of the late King of Sardinia.

One Alice Martin, a nurse at the Grey-coat-Hospital, was found inhumanly murdered by one Lockington, son to an intimate friend of the old woman's, to whom she had been very kind. The young villain, not yet 20 years of age, wanted the day before to borrow money of her, and had obtained a guinea; but that not satisfying him, he next day murdered her, and robbed her of 20 guineas, which were found upon him when he was apprehended.

For eight days together, at the end of last February, on the coast of Normandy, they had the most violent winds ever remembered on that coast, in consequence of which the sea overflowed part of the town of Havre, and its neighbouring villages; the banks, jettees, and sluices, built to defend the town, were torn up, the houses situate on the quays entirely overflown, and the inhabitants with the greatest difficulty escaped with their lives; several boats and small vessels were lost in the harbour, and many persons drowned, but the shipping escaped pretty well. The waves that broke on the jettees were so excessive strong as to throw a mass of iron, which weighed near 6000 lb. to a considerable distance. Some vessels were lost on the coast, and a great number of seamen perished.

10th. This day the council of the Royal Society waited upon his Majesty, when their president, Sir John Pringle, Bart. presented the following address:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the president and council of the Royal Society, beg leave to approach your royal person, and in the name of that body, humbly to express our most grateful acknowledgments to your Majesty, for the repeated marks of your royal favour: in particular for your Majesty's ample benefactions, and for the assistance of your Majesty's ships, whereby we have been enabled to make observations of various kinds, in the remotest parts of the globe, which could not have been effected by the funds of the society.

"Impressed with the deepest sense of their duty, and animated with the favour of their most gracious patron, the members of the Royal Society will continue ardently to pursue the great end of their institution, the improvement of natural knowledge, for the honour of their country, and for the benefit of mankind.

JOHN PRINGLE, President."

His Majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously; and they

they had all the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand. After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on James Burrow, Eſq; the late preſident.

Mr. Banks, celebrated for his voyage to the South-Seas, together with the Hon. Charles Greville, ſecond ſon to the Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick, aſſiſted lately at an aſſembly of the Batavian Society held at Rotterdam, when Mr. Banks communicated to that ſociety his deſign of undertaking a voyage towards the arctic pole, and requeſted the principal navigators to communicate to him ſuch diſcoveries and obſervations as have been made by their nation, as far as the 84th degree of latitude, promiſing at the ſame time, to acquaint them with all ſuch diſcoveries as ſhall be made by him in the courſe of his voyage.

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburgh, Feb. 2.

"The intendant of the royal mines in Siberia, has lately communicated intelligence to her Ruſſian Majeſty, that there have been lately diſcovered, in that inhoſpitable country, ſeveral rich ſilver mines, three of which he cauſed to be opened, and the produce of them already amounts to at leaſt 150 quintals (or 15000 weight) of fine ſilver; and he has the greateſt hopes, that the other mines will prove full as valuable. In conſequence of this advice, the Empreſs has ordered the intendant a grant of land in the province of Dwina, with 2000 peaſants, a penſion of 40,000 rubles, and an immediate preſent of 120,000. She has likewiſe ordered the other mines to be opened as ſoon as practicable, and that particular care be taken of the workmen, &c."

Peterſbourg, Feb. 9. Her Imperial Majeſty is greatly embelliſhing ſeveral towns in her empire, particularly this city and Moſcow. She has dedicated for ten years to come, an annual ſum of 200,000 rubles for this uſe, and in particular for the rebuilding of the imperial palace in the heart of the city of Moſcow, which is called the Kremſel.

The Lord-Mayor, at the requeſt of a numerous body of liverymen, having ſummoned a common-hall, the livery met, and being informed by the common-ſerjeant, that the buſineſs about which they were aſſembled was a redreſs of grievances, Mr. Biſhop came forward, and acquainted the livery, that having the honour to be chairman of a committee for the purpoſe of drawing up a petition to the throne, they had prepared the ſame, and if it were the pleaſure of the common-hall, it ſhould be read; which being aſſented to, the town-clerk read the petition; and Mr. Wellings objecting to the form of it, was aſked to aſſign his reaſons; to which he made anſwer, "that it was only the ſecond part of the ſame tune;" and therefore from what the king had already ſaid, nothing of conſequence could be expected from it. 11th,

Being read a ſecond time, it was in general approved, not above ſix hands having been held up againſt it. It was therefore ordered to be engroſſed; and a motion was made, that the Lord-Mayor, and city repreſentatives, attended by the ſheriffs, aldermen, common-council, and ten of the livery, in their gowns, do preſent the ſame, which was unanimouſly agreed to.

This firſt part of the buſineſs being

ing over, Sir Watkin Lewes came forward, and, after a ſhort ſpeech, propoſed a *reſolution for ſhortening the duration of parliaments*, almoſt in the ſame terms as it was carried before in common-council: which paſſing in the affirmative, a motion was made to thank the Lord-Mayor for his readineſs in convening a common-hall, which, being ſeconded, was likewiſe carried in the affirmative.

The Lord-Mayor then came forward, and ſaid, "Gentlemen of the Livery, I thank you moſt ſincerely for this mark of your approbation; and be aſſured, through life, I will endeavour to merit a continuance of it, according to the beſt of my abilities." This ſhort ſpeech was received with great applauſe; after which the hall broke up.

The above reſolution was as follows:

"We the liverymen of the city of London, in common-hall aſſembled, taking into our ſerious conſideration the pernicious effects of long parliaments, and being convinced that the moſt effectual remedy for the many grievances under which the people of this country have ſo long laboured, is to be found in a frequent appeal to the people by ſhort parliaments; do reſolve, that we will Not Vote for, countenance, or ſupport, either directly or indirectly, any candidate to repreſent this city in parliament, until he ſhall have, previous to his ſtanding forth as a candidate, ſolemnly aſſented to, and ſigned, an engagement for ſhortening the duration of parliaments."—The engagement is as follows:

"I A. B. do moſt ſolemnly engage my word and honour, that as long as I live I will faithfully and ſincerely endeavour, to the utmoſt of my power, to promote and procure, and having procured, to maintain and continue a perpetual act of parliament to ſhorten the duration of parliaments, and to reſtore and preſerve to the people their conſtitutional right of an annual, or, if that cannot be obtained, at leaſt a triennial choice of repreſentatives; and if I am a member of either houſe of parliament, when a motion ſhall be made, I will not fail to attend, and give my utmoſt ſupport to ſuch motion."

The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the following acts, viz. 16th.

An act to indemnify ſuch perſons as have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices and employments within the time limited by law.

An act to encourage the ſubjects of foreign ſtates, to lend money upon eſtates in the Weſt-Indies.

An act for naturalizing the children of foreign proteſtants, ſubjects of Great-Britain.

An act to enable certain perſons to work a peſtle-mill at Tunbridge in Kent.

An act for building a ſhire-hall in the county of Devon.

An act for draining and improving the fens in the pariſhes of Upwell, Outwell, Denver, and Weley, lying on the ſouth ſide of Popham's Eau, in the iſle of Ely.

An act for draining the fens between Mildenhall river, ſouth; Plant-Load and Brandon river, north; bounded on the weſt by the Ouſe, and the eaſt by Winder Load Marſwell Brook, in the iſle of Ely.

An act for paving, lighting, and cleanſing Graveſend, in Kent.

And to ſuch other public and private bills as were ready.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge moved, that the ſum of 2000l. be directed to be paid out of the chamber of this city, for allowing a bounty of four ſhillings a quarter, for the firſt 20,000 quarters of foreign wheat, of a certain quality, that ſhall be imported into the port of London, between the laſt day of this inſtant March, and the 30th day of June next.

17th. A petition from the corporation of London, was this day preſented to the Houſe of Commons, ſetting forth, That the petitioners, always ready to unite in every degree of ſupport neceſſary for the ſecurity, intereſt, and honour of the nation, cannot help lamenting, with ſerious concern, the frequent toleration of lotteries in time of peace; and conceive, that ſuch a parliamentary right of gaming (eſpecially in this trading city) is highly injurious to the commerce of this kingdom, and to the welfare and proſperity of the people, many of whom, from an ideal and flattering proſpect of rapidly accumulating wealth, without the means of honeſt induſtry, reſort to methods of raiſing money by dangerous and unwarrantable practices, in order to become adventurers, thereby involving themſelves in a labyrinth of difficulties, oftentimes terminating in very diſtreſsful conſequences, and in the ruin of many families; the petitioners therefore pray the Houſe to give ſo important a ſubject, that full conſideration which the nature of it neceſſarily requires, and to grant ſuch relief as ſhall be judged expedient.

In Lathum coal-works, in Lancaſhire, a large toad was found alive in a ſolid coal, 180 feet under ground. On being expoſed to the air, it inſtantly died.

Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, Feb. 12.

"By the laſt letters received here from Eaſtern Dalecarlia we learn, that the want of bread is ſo great, that many perſons are daily found ſtarved to death in the woods, highways, and in the houſes; and that this want has occaſioned ſo great an emigration of the inhabitants from that province, as to be viſible to every one. It was hoped that the ordinance forbidding the diſtillery from grain, would have put a ſtop to this terrible calamity, which has deſolated this country for the two laſt years: but the brewers, who are at the ſame time diſtillers, though they are forbidden carry on the latter buſineſs, buy up all the corn they meet with, and have raiſed it to ſuch extravagant prices, as to put it out of the power of the poorer people purchaſing it."

20th. The king has been pleaſed to appoint Sir Baſil Keith, Knt. to be Captain-General and Governor of Jamaica, in the room of Sir William Trelawney, Bart. deceaſed. This late worthy governor is an example to all governors: he died beloved by his ſovereign, and adored by the people over whom he preſided.

Extract of a Letter from Dieppe, March 7.

"The packet boat from London arrived here yeſterday, and this morning two bundles brought in it, were carried to the cuſtom-houſe, one directed to the comptroller-general, the other to the chancellor; the

the officers, however, without any conſideration for thoſe noblemen, opened them both, and finding they contained ſeveral books not permitted here, applied to the magiſtrates of the town, who ordered a bonfire to be made of them all before the great gate of the court of juſtice."

Paris, March 5. The Duke de Chaulnes was laſt Saturday put into the caſtle of Vincennes, and has ſince been removed to the caſtle of Havre de Grace, on account of his ill uſage of the Sieur de Beaumarchois, whom he accuſed of enticing away his miſtreſs. The duke's paſſion for revenge was ſo violent, that the king was pleaſed to interfere. Mr. de Beaumarchois was likewiſe ordered to keep at home: but as he paid no regard to the injunctions laid upon him, but went about in Paris, ſoliciting judgment againſt the Duke de Chaulnes, whom the king has puniſhed, his diſobedience has coſt him dear. He was arreſted the day before yeſterday, and ſhut up in Fort l'Eveque.

Naples, Feb. 16. Advices from Malta, of the 30th of January laſt, bring the account of the death of the late Grand-Maſter there, Don Emanuel Pinto, on the 24th of the ſame month, and of the election of a new Grand-Maſter, Don Francis Ximenes, on the 28th.

Vienna, March 3. Prince Poniatowſki, brother to the King of Poland, died this morning ſoon after receiving the ſacrament.

A young gentleman, of the noble family of Bothmar, in the electorate of Hanover, an officer in the Stadtholder of Holland's body guard, ſhot himſelf with a piſtol through the heart. He was unfortunately in love with a girl of inferior rank, and applied to the Duke of Wolfenbuttle for leave to marry her; who not giving his conſent, the youth wrote an affectionate letter to his love, and immediately committed this deſperate act.

Captain Robinſon, of the royal highlanders, now in Ireland, has been guilty of the ſame raſh act. A lady, to whom he is ſaid to have been contracted, married another gentleman a few days before.

Lord Bellamont has reſted well for ſeveral nights paſt, and is now out of danger. The faculty, deſpairing of finding the ball, have determined to irritate the wound no further by ſearching for it, but to heal the orifice with all expedition.

The members of a conſtitutional ſociety for the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Newcaſtle upon Tyne, have pledged themſelves mutually to each other, not to vote for any member, at the enſuing general election, who will not engage to uſe his endeavours to obtain a bill for ſhortening the duration of parliament; and for reſcinding the arbitrary and illegal reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, which ſeated Colonel Luttrel in that Houſe, in place of John Wilkes, Eſq; the legal repreſentative of the county of Middleſex.

Liſbon, Feb. 23. The King hath publiſhed an edict, by which his Majeſty orders, that the children of ſlaves ſhall in future be free, and that thoſe who were born ſince the 16th of laſt January, ſhall now enjoy that favour.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Jan. 12. Wedneſday laſt the New Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, met at the State-

Houſe in this town, when the Hon. Rawlins Lowndes was again unanimouſly choſen ſpeaker, and preſented to his excellency the governor, who diſapproved of their choice, and directed the members to return, and make choice of another; but the Houſe unanimouſly adhering to their choice, his excellency, on Saturday laſt, by a meſſage, prorogued the general aſſembly to Monday the 15th of February next.

Wincheſter, March 20. This day Robert Arlett, for robbing and threatening to murder Mr. D. Chaſe, near Baſingſtoke, was executed here purſuant to his ſentence. He confeſſed the fact. His father and grandfather were both hanged here for offences of the like nature; his mother was tranſported; his brother is now here under ſentence of tranſportation; and he himſelf was tried at Reading, on four indictments, two years ago.

26th. This day, at two o'clock, the Lord-Mayor, attended by Serjeant Glynn, Recorder, Alderman Bull, Mr. Sheriff Lewes, the City Remembrancer, Common Serjeant, Town-Clerk, eight of the Livery, and the reſt of the city officers, went to St. James's, where the Recorder read to his Majeſty the addreſs, petition, and remonſtrance from the city of London.

The King was attended by a numerous court, and ſeemed very chearful; and before the citizens were introduced to his Majeſty, they were given to underſtand, that on ſuch an occaſion as the preſent, they were not to expect to kiſs the King's hand.

[Our readers will ſee both the addreſs and the King's anſwer in the Appendix.]

The judges opened their commiſſion for the county of Somerſet at Taunton; but an epidemical fever prevailing there, they thought proper to adjourn the aſſizes to the city of Wells.

The laſt accounts from Madagaſcar inform, that a current has been diſcovered within 12 leagues of the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, which runs from 17 S. to 3 N. ſetting N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and running at the rate of eight miles an hour; ſo that the navigation between that iſland and the continent is greatly facilitated.

Abercorn, a German printer, who lately failed in England, having found means to ſet up his trade at Altena, began his firſt enterprize by publiſhing a news-paper upon the Engliſh plan: and having republiſhed a plain relation of the Copenhagen revolution, as he found it in the Engliſh prints, the very next day he was ſerved with a ſweeping warrant, his whole property ſeized, and his perſon ſecured, and thrown into priſon, from whence, it is feared, he will never be freed, except to be puniſhed for high treaſon.

Verſailles, March 18. The 16th inſtant the King declared that the marriage of the Count d'Artois, with the Princeſs Maria Thereſa, ſecond daughter of the King of Sardinia, was agreed upon.

Hague, March 4. Their High Mightineſſes have received an account from their conſul at Morocco, that peace, friendſhip, and good harmony, are entirely eſtabliſhed between them and the Emperor of Morocco, on the ſame footing as by the preceding treaty.

Two very extraordinary petitions have lately been preſented to parliament;

liament; the one, Briſtol againſt Briſtol, in the caſe of licenſing a playhouſe in that city; the other, the Diſſenters againſt the Diſſenters, in the caſe of praying relief in ſundry matters touching ſubſcription. The Briſtol petitions, both for and againſt the licence, were preſented by Mr. Brickdale, one of their city members, who declared his neutrality, being unwilling to offend either party; but Lord Clare declared himſelf an advocate for the licenſe, having firſt requeſted the lord chamberlain to reſerve for him the appointment of a manager, if the bill ſhould paſs.

The following has been given as the genuine copy of a real letter of application from a ſhoe-maker's wife to a cuſtomer of her deceaſed huſband:

Madam,

MY huſband is dead, but that is nothing at all; for Thomas Wild, our journeyman, will keep *doing* for me the ſame as he did before, and he can work a great deal better than he did, poor man, at the laſt, as I have experience of, becauſe of his age and ailment; ſo I hope for your ladyſhip's cuſtom.

From your humble ſervant,

ANN R——s.

31ſt. Edward Fleming, Eſq; of Sibdon-caſtle, near Ludlow, poſſeſſed of 1500l. a year, after eating a hearty breakfaſt of ſpring-pottage, declared to his daughters, that he believed poiſon had been mixed in his meſs. The ladies taſted, as did an old houſekeeper; and all of them were more or leſs affected in proportion to the quantity they eat. Mr. Fleming died in great agony, before any relief could be adminiſtered; but the ladies and houſekeeper recovered. The perpetrators of this wretched act, are not yet diſcovered.

This day the banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Sir George Colebrooke, Leſſingham, and Binns, ſtopt payment.

DIED lately, James Tracey, Eſq; of Newington, in Surry. He has left 100l. to Chriſt's-Hoſpital; 50l. to the charity-ſchool of Newington; and 300l. for erecting a houſe for the maſter, and ſchool-room for the boys.

Mrs. Mary Samborne, late of Hertford, who died a few days ago, has left 100l. to be diſtributed next Chriſtmas holidays, to 20 poor houſekeepers in the pariſh of Hatfield, in Herts, in equal proportions. Alſo 100l. to 20 poor houſekeepers in St. Andrew's, Holborn. To St. Luke's-Hoſpital for lunatics, 500l. after the deaths of George Becher and Lucy Mayne; and the two laſt-mentioned legacies, ſo far as may be thought proper, are to be applied for the benefit of the incurables.

James Forthton, Eſq; in the 127th year of his age, in Grenada. He was born at Bourdeaux in 1645, ſettled in the Weſt-Indies in 1694, married at St. Chriſtopher's, and removed to Martinico, where he remained 30 years, and has reſided in Grenada 40 years. He retained his eye-ſight till his 117th year, and his health till within a few days of his death.

At Leiceſter, Thomas Cartwright, aged 24 years. It is remarkable he meaſured only 36 inches high, and had never any teeth.

Daniel Bennet, aged 107, who had been an out-penſioner of Chelſea ſince the year 1706. His ſecond

wife, who is yet living, has been married to him upwards of ſixty years.

At Paiſley, in Scotland, Margaret Snodgraſs, aged 104.

At Lynn, Mr. Cade, aged 101.

APRIL.

1ſt. This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for continuing ſeveral acts for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army in America.

The bill for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the Militia for 1773.

The bill for the more effectual execution of the criminal laws in both the united kingdoms.

The bill for naturalizing ſuch foreign proteſtants as are ſettled, or ſhall ſettle in America, who have ſerved, or ſhall ſerve, as officers or ſoldiers in the royal American regiment, or as engineers in America.

The bill to prevent abuſes in the ſale of ſhares of ſhips, to foreigners, Britiſh built.

The bill for the better regulating of ſhips loaded with coals in the ports of Sunderland and Newcaſtle.

And to ſuch other bills as were ready.

Lovell Stanhope, Eſq; uncle to the Earl of Cheſterfield, now a minor, had the honour of a private audience, and delivered to his Majeſty the late Earl's enſigns of the moſt noble order of the garter.

The collection at St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, for the benefit of the Weſtminſter-Infirmary, amounted to 1331. 13s. 6d. The ſermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Shute Barrington, Biſhop of Landaff.

A letter from Newark, dated March 25, ſays, on Monday laſt Lord George Sutton entertained the Eſquimaux chiefs, who are here, with an Engliſh fox chace. The day was remarkably fine, and near an hundred horſemen were in the field. The fox broke cover in ſight of the Indians, took a woodland country, and made great ſport. With all the variety which is incident to this noble diverſion, the hounds purſued him for fourteen miles, running harder and harder as the chace continued. He was forced out of a very ſtrong cover, when he had not ſtrength to reach another, ſo that he was overtaken in an open field, when not above ten of the numerous company were in at the death, among which happy number were the two Indians. They enjoyed the chace with the greateſt tranſports, and their horſemanſhip was the admiration of the whole field, as well it might, for it was but the fifth or ſixth time they had ever been on horſeback. The Indian prieſt was ſo ſtruck with the circumſtances of the day, that he told Captain Cartwright he ſhould record them in a ſong, which will be ſung by his poſterity to the lateſt generations. Previous to this day's entertainment, his lordſhip had ſhewn them courſing in great perfection, when they were amazed at the ſwiftneſs of our greyhounds, and highly pleaſed with every part of the diverſion. Within doors, a band of the ableſt muſicians was aſſembled to perform a concert, and their reception was, in every particular, ſuch

ſuch as became the munificence and hoſpitality of Engliſh nobles. The manners of theſe people beſpeak them of amiable diſpoſitions, and ſhew the uncultivated nature of man to ſo much advantage, that they are favourites with all who know them. Their countenance (never taught to deceive) are faithful to the feelings of their heart, of which they preſent a variety of intereſting pictures, well worthy the eye of the connoiſſeur; and their obſervations abound with fine ſtrokes of nature, never wearing any other than the tranſparent dreſs of pure ſimplicity.

2d. The Diſſenters bill was this day, after a long debate, rejected in the Houſe of Lords, by a majority of 86 to 28. The ſpeakers in favour of the bill were, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Mansfield, Lord Camden, Earl of Shelburne, and Lord Lyttelton: againſt it, Earl of Denbeigh, Lord Bruce, Earl Gower, Biſhop of London, Biſhop of Peterborough, the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Suffolk, Duke of Grafton, and Biſhop of Landaff.

It was this day confidently aſſerted in the public papers, that 85,000l. had been lately iſſued in one year to defray the ſupra charge of coinage; and that ever ſince the year 1745, there has been annually coined at the tower, 1,750,000l. which makes the groſs ſum of 49 millions ſterling; yet there is ſtill a ſcarcity of coin for circulation.

The ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, have given the following medals inſcribed, To George Young, M. D. culture of cinnamon in St. Vincent's, gold medal.—To John Sneyd, Eſq; for planting Scotch firs, 1772, gold medal.—To Brian Higgins, M. D. for making white copper in England, gold medal.—To John Harriſon, Eſq; for planting Scotch firs, 1772, ſilver medal.

6th. The Earl of Dartmouth, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, this day received a letter, dated Feb. 22, from Major General Dalrymple, commander in chief of his Majeſty's troops in the iſland of St. Vincent, containing an account of the total reduction of the Charibs, and incloſing a copy of the treaty entered into with the ſaid Charibs, by which they ſubmit themſelves entirely to his Majeſty, and cede to his Majeſty a large tract of very valuable land.

Major General Dalrymple tranſmits the following returns of the loſs ſuſtained by his Majeſty's troops, and highly commends their activity, bravery, and patience, in the courſe of this difficult and fatiguing ſervice.

Return of the caſualties of the ſeveral regiments in St. Vincent's, from the time of their taking the field againſt the Charibbee Indians, in September 1772, *to the concluſion of the campaign the 20th of February* 1773.

Killed, one lieutenant-colonel; three ſubalterns; three ſerjeants; 65 rank and file.—Wounded, one captain; one ſubaltern; eight ſerjeants; 73 rank and file.——Deceaſed, one captain; one ſubaltern; eight ſerjeants; 100 rank and file.—Deſerted, four rank and file.——Sick, one lieutenant-colonel; five captains; 12 ſubalterns; 16 ſerjeants; 394 rank and file.——Total of killed, 72; wounded, 83; deceaſed 110; deſerted 4; ſick, 428.—In all 697.

Killed, Lieutenant-Col. Walſh, of

of the 31ſt regiment; Lieutenant Darrah of the 70th; Lieutenant Gower, and Enſign Mackay, of the 14th.

Deceaſed, Captain O'Hara, of the 14th; Enſign Bruce of the 70th.

Wounded, Captain Stanton, and Lieutenant Brown, of the 14th.

Signed W. DALRYMPLE,
Major-General.

7th. The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons having ſent the Sheriff of Middleſex the following letter:

Houſe of Commons, 7 April, 1773.

SIR,

"I am commanded by the Houſe of Commons to acquaint you, that you are immediately, upon the receipt of this, to ſummon the repreſentatives of your county, and boroughs within the ſame, to attend their ſervice in parliament, on Monday the 26th of this inſtant April, the Houſe of Commons intending to proceed, with the utmoſt ſeverity, againſt ſuch of their members as ſhall then neglect to attend the ſervice of the Houſe; and you are to give me an account of the receipt of this, and what you have done therein, upon pain of incurring the diſpleaſure of the ſaid Houſe.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,
FLETCHER NORTON."

The Sheriffs, in purſuance thereto, ſummoned the ſeveral repreſentatives for London, Middleſex, and Weſtminſter, and ſent the following letter to the Speaker:

SIR,

"In purſuance of your direction to us, in the name of the Houſe of Commons, we have given the proper notice to

"Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, and Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; repreſentatives of London.

"John Wilkes, Eſq; and John Glynn, Eſq; knights of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex.

"And to Earl Percy, and Sir Robert Bernard, Bart. repreſentatives of Weſtminſter.

"We have the honour to be, Sir, your humble ſervants,

RICHARD OLIVER,
WATKIN LEWES, } Sheriffs."

Mr. Recorder made the report to his Majeſty of the convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, viz. John Foſſet, Thomas Bond, Henry Weſt, Kennereth M'Kenzie, William Harding and James Sheridan, Richard Beazor, John Beazor, and Richard Bilby, Ann Griffiths, otherwiſe Hall, Francis Mercier, and one Piddock for high treaſon in coining; when the following were ordered for execution on Friday next, viz.

John Beazor, Richard Beazor, James Sheridan, William Harding, and Joſeph Piddock.

But after the report was made, the two Beazors received a reſpite from one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

The following are reſpited during his Majeſty's pleaſure, viz. Mercier, Bond, Foſſet, Ann Griffiths, Bilby, Weſt, and Harding.

Kennereth M'Kenzie received his Majeſty's free pardon.

The following bills received the royal aſſent by commiſſion, viz.

The bill for the better regulation and government of pilots, conducting ſhips and veſſels out of the port of King's-Lynn, in the county of Norfolk.

The bill to enable the rector of the church of Stockport, in the county

county of Cheſter, to grant leaſes of glebe lands in the ſaid pariſh.

The bill for better lighting, watching, cleanſing, and paving the town of Brighthelmſtone, in the county of Suſſex.

The bill to extend the proviſions of an act, for the better preſervation of timber trees, woods, and underwoods, to poplar, alder, maple, larch, and hornbeam.

The bill to enable the inhabitants of Bethnal-Green to diſcharge debts for building their workhouſe for the ſupport of their poor.

The bill for rebuilding the county gaol of Eſſex.

The bill for making and extending the navigation of the river Bure, from Coltſhall to Aylſham bridge, in the county of Norfolk.

The bill for eſtabliſhing a plate glaſs manufactory.

The bill for better lighting, watching, and paving Birmingham.

And alſo ſeveral road, incloſure, and private bills.

13th. Clifford's creditors held a meeting at Amſterdam, when 15 per cent. was offered, and 20 per cent. more in ſix months. A few ſigned, but a great majority rejected the propoſal with indignation.

The States-General this day agreed to an augmentation of 12,000 men.

16th. This day were executed at Tyburn, attended by Mr. Oliver's under-ſheriff, Joſeph Piddock, for coining, and James Sheridan, for highway robbery. Piddock was drawn on a new ſledge, by five horſes, decorated with ribbons. They behaved ſuitable to their unhappy fate. Piddock was ſo weak, he was obliged to ſit in the cart during prayers. Sheridian was nineteen years old this day. He had wrote round the cap he was turned off in, his name and the girl's he kept company with. She attended in a hackney-coach, and carried him home in it. Piddock had a hearſe.

In a letter, dated this day, *Princes-Court*, and addreſſed 20th. to Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Wilkes renews his claim, in the ſtrongeſt manner, to his ſeat in parliament for the county of Middleſex. In ſupport of his claim he aſſerts, That while the reſolution remains in the journals of the Houſe, That Henry Lawes Luttrel, Eſq; is duly elected a knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, the Houſe of Commons, in the perſon of one man illegally deprived of his ſeat in parliament, have diſfranchiſed all the people of England; and, in the perſon of another, have aſſumed to themſelves, the right of nominating to any county, city, or borough, in defiance of the legal electors. It is ſcarcely poſſible, ſays he, to imagine a precedent more fatal to the free conſtitution of any ſtate, or more alarming to the members themſelves, who, indulging in ſupine eaſe and luxury, amidſt the cries of the ſtarving poor, unfeeling as unrelenting, now glory in the rich ſpoils of this ignoble victory, over their bleeding country, and, perhaps, their poſterity. He adds, that the majority are abhorred as the inſtruments of miniſterial tyranny, not revered as the protectors of the rights of the nation; if they continue actuated by the ſame ſpirit of uſurpation and lawleſs power, one hope ſtill remains, the wiſdom and virtue of a fu-

a future independent parliament, which cannot fail ſoon to give vigour and ſucceſs to the honeſt efforts of all the real patriots for the reſtoration of the conſtitution, and to pour juſt vengeance on their guilty predeceſſors.

22d. At the anniverſary feaſt of the London-Hoſpital, held at Merchant-Taylors hall, the whole ſum collected, and in donatives, amounted to 919l. 15s. 1d. The Biſhop of Carliſle preached the anniverſary ſermon at St. Lawrence's church, near Guildhall.

Stockholm, March 15. The diſtillers of grain, having preſented a petition to the King, to obtain the liberty of diſtilling from that commodity, his Majeſty ordered the following anſwer to be given them: "That he will not acquieſce to a demand ſo prepoſterous and ſo contrary to his intentions; that they who made it, deſerved to be puniſhed for ſo doing; but that his Majeſty, from his uſual clemency, is willing to pardon them this time."

Peterſbourg, March 16. General Sukatin, who commanded the troops in the expedition in Georgia, is returned. He had a very inſufficient number of men under his command to act in a country filled with mountains, marſhes and narrow paſſes. He laid ſiege to a place wherein all the wealth of the country was ſhut up, having nothing but field pieces with him. He battered it a long time in vain, and having loſt all his men by ſickneſs, famine, and forced marches, has brought back with him only twelve officers.

Upwards of 1400 perſons having died here of the ſmall pox laſt year, orders are iſſued, commanding the univerſal practice of inoculation.

Dublin, March 27. Laſt Thurſday the highlanders, to whom the public have been uncommonly generous, embarked on board the ſnow Britannia, for New-York, and yeſterday ſhe ſet ſail from hence with a fair wind. The ſubſcription money raiſed for them amounted to 334l. 7s. 6d.

LENT CIRCUIT.

At Ayleſbury aſſizes, four were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Bedford, Aaron Hern, a black man, for a highway robbery, was capitally convicted, and received ſentence of death; but was reprieved before the Judge left the town.

At the aſſizes at Bury, five were capitally convicted, four of whom were reprieved.

At Briſtol aſſizes, three were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Brecon, one was capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Chelmsford, fifteen were capitally convicted, eight of whom were reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Coventry, none were capitally convicted.

At Dorcheſter aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

The aſſizes at Derby, proved a maiden one.

At the aſſizes at Exeter, ſeven were capitally convicted, five of whom were reprieved, and John Wilkinſon for horſe-ſtealing, and Frances Hallſon for the murder of her baſtard child, were both left for execution.

At Glouceſter aſſizes, nine were capitally

capitally convicted, ſix of whom were reprieved.

At Huntingdon aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Hertford aſſizes, four were capitally convicted.

Of thoſe capitally convicted, one was for murder, viz. William Paſſell, ſcarce twenty years of age, for poiſoning an old man, bailey to the farm at Bramfield, which Paſſel worked at, who had refuſed advancing him a guinea; this inhuman wretch went to a town ten miles off to buy arſenick for a rat-catcher, as he pretended, known there, and took an opportunity by telling his Dame the hens were laying, to mix the arſenick with ſome apple-dumplings for their dinner; the old man and woman were inſtantly ſeized with convulſions, but, by vomiting, the woman recovered; the man was too far gone. This villain came into the houſe during this, and never ſo much as aſked the cauſe, or took the leaſt notice, or offered aſſiſtance, which gave a ſuſpicion; he charged on his trial an innocent man, but at the gallows declared him innocent, and that he only did the fact. His body was given to a ſurgeon.

At Hereford aſſizes, four were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved.

At the aſſizes, at Kingſton, in Surrey, two were capitally convicted. Henry Bricker, alias Gentleman Harry, the coalheaver, who killed William Evans, another coalheaver, in a pitched battle in St. George's Fields in December laſt, was found guilty of manſlaughter. Another man, who killed his antagoniſt in a battle at Kennington Common, was alſo found guilty of manſlaughter.

At the aſſizes at Launceſton, for the County of Cornwall, five were capitally convicted, four of whom were reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Lewes, none were capitally convicted.

At Lancaſter aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Leiceſter, two were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Monmouth, one was capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Northampton, three were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Nottingham, three were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At Reading aſſizes, two were capitally convicted; but were both reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Rocheſter, eight were capitally convicted, four of whom were reprieved before the Judge left the city, and the reſt after.

The aſſizes for the county of Suſſex, at Eaſt Grinſtead, proved a maiden one.

At Saliſbury aſſizes, eight were capitally convicted, one of whom, viz. William Amor, for a murder, was executed, and hung in chains; the others were reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Shrewſbury, four were capitally convicted.

At Stafford aſſizes, ſix were capitally convicted, four of whom were reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Thetford, for the county of Norfolk, two were capitally convicted, both of whom were reprieved.

At Warwick aſſizes, three were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Wells, twelve were

were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved for tranſportation.

At Worceſter aſſizes, four were capitally convicted, all of whom were reprieved.

At Wincheſter aſſizes, twelve were capitally convicted; one of whom was executed, and the reſt were reprieved for tranſportation.

At York aſſizes, five were capitally convicted, one of whom was for a murder, and another for high treaſon, in diminiſhing the coin; one of the convicts was reprieved before the Judge left the town.

Report of the State of the City Hoſpitals, as read before the Governors.

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and diſcharged from this hoſpital — —	4839
Out patients relieved with advice and medicines —	3987
Buried this year — —	391
Remaining under cure —	410
Out patients — — —	240
In all, including out patients,	9417

St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

Cured and diſcharged from this hoſpital — — —	7310
Buried this year — — —	250
Remaining under cure —	472
Out patients — — —	245
In all, including out patients,	8277

Chriſt's Hoſpital.

Children put forth apprentices, and diſcharged out of this hoſpital laſt year, nine whereof were inſtructed in the mathematics — —	147
Buried the laſt year — —	13
Remaining in this hoſpital -	1054

Bridewell Hoſpital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and diſcharged — — —	580
Maintained in ſeveral trades, &c. — — —	48

Bethlem Hoſpital.

Admitted into this hoſpital	231
Cured — — — —	208
Buried — — — —	28
Remaining under cure —	257

26th. Mr. Reynolds, late Mr. Wilkes's under ſheriff, having applied on Saturday to the Petty Bag-Office for Mr. Wilkes's certificate as one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, Mr. Charles Frewen ſhewed him the return to that office altered by the Houſe of Commons, by the erazure of Mr. Wilkes's name, and the inſertion of that of Mr. Luttrell.

Mr. Wilkes, however, in perſon went to the proper rooms at the Houſe of Commons, and demanded to be ſworn, which the commiſſioners applied to refuſed. Mr. Wilkes then deſired a member to ſtate the facts to the houſe; and wrote the following paper to Mr. Glynn:

"Mr. Wilkes complains againſt Mr. Frewen, deputy clerk of the crown, for refuſing him the proper certificate as one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, and againſt Mr. Stracey, one of the clerks of the office where the members are uſually ſworn, who informed Mr. Wilkes, that in the courſe of office no member can be ſworn, who is elected ſince the general election, without producing a certificate of ſuch election from the clerk of the crown.

JOHN WILKES."

Mr. Glynn, on receiving this paper, moved, That Mr. Wilkes ſhould be called in to make good his complaint againſt Mr. Frewen, which paſſed in the negative, 225 againſt 124.

While the members who divided in favour of Serjeant Glynn's motion

tion were in the lobby, encouraged by the fullneſs of the Houſe, the friends of Mr. Wilkes applied to Sir George Saville to renew his motion relative to the rights of election, which he readily agreed to; and that motion being ſeconded by Mr. Dowdeſwell, brought on a very warm debate, which ended in a diviſion of the Houſe, when the numbers were for the motion 151, againſt 201, majority in favour of miniſtry 50. The call of the Houſe was put off to Monday, May 3.

Mrs. Tonge, who kept a milliner's ſhop in Fleet-ſtreet, was this day tried at the Old Bailey upon two indictments. The firſt was for privately ſtealing a piece of lace in the ſhop of Mr. Green in Cheapſide. Upon the ſhopman's charging her with ſtealing the lace, ſhe offered him twenty guineas to let her go; but he ſtill perſiſting in ſending for a conſtable, ſhe threw her arms round him, told him ſhe was not married, and that if he would forgive her ſhe would give him 100l. and he ſhould have free acceſs to her bed-chamber whenever he pleaſed; but as the caſe did not properly come within the deſcription in the act reſpecting ſecret and private ſtealing, ſhe was, after two very long trials, acquitted of that part of both the indictments, and received ſentence of tranſportation.

On the 15th inſtant, about a quarter paſt two, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt throughout the whole iſland of Guernſey. It laſted near a minute, and was accompanied with a noiſe like the rolling of a cart on a ſtone pavement. There was another ſhock the next morning at four, which was more ſeverely felt than the former.

The ſame day, between one and two o'clock, the inhabitants of Jerſey were greatly alarmed by two violent ſhocks of an earthquake, but no great damage was done. The market-place and all the ſtreets were immediately crouded with people, and the whole place was in the utmoſt conſternation. It was alſo felt on the ſea coaſt of Dorſetſhire.

Some gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Buckland, ſon to the late Engliſh conſul at Nice, having been out on a ſhooting party in that neighbourhood, were overtaken by a ſtorm of thunder, which forced them to take ſhelter in the lanthorn at the mouth of the harbour of Villa Franca, under which was a magazine of powder, which taking fire by the lightning, the whole fabric blew up, and all the gentlemen periſhed.

28th. The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey; at this ſeſſions, 12 were capitally convicted, 48 were ſentenced for tranſportation, five were ordered to be whipped, and 31 diſcharged.

29th. Was held the anniverſary meeting of the governors of the Magdalen Hoſpital, at which were preſent the Earl of Hertford, Preſident, the Lords Willoughby de Brook and Orwell, and many other perſons of rank and diſtinction, when the collection at the chapel and hall amounted to 1339l. 9s. 9d.

A fire broke out in one of the caſerns without the city of Zutphen, in Holland, in which nine ſoldiers, a ſerjeant, and a child, were burnt to death; nine or ten more were very dangerouſly burnt; and

and, of the whole company, 40 in number, only four or five men were left to do duty.

Paris, April 16. A gang of robbers infeſt this town under the name of Paraſols. They go about the ſtreets at night, and carry an umbrella, from the ſtick of which comes out a ſort of cane with a leaden head, with which they aſſaſſinate thoſe whom they meet. Several perſons have lately been found murdered and robbed; and one of theſe wretches, on the night of Eaſter-day, killed M. Joli, an advocate, in his bed. A number of people were ſent out in purſuit of them.

The annual regiſter-ſhip from the Havannah to Old Spain, on board of which 500,000 piaſters and 10,000 ounces of gold were embarked for his moſt Catholic Majeſty, and about twice that ſum on the merchants account, was loſt in her paſſage, but by what accident is not ſaid.

Orders have been ſent to Portſmouth for fitting out ſome men of war with all expedition.

There are the ſtrongeſt grounds to apprehend an approaching war. Ships are fitting out with uncommon expedition. His Majeſty's proclamation is iſſued for encouraging ſeamen and landmen to enter on board our ſhips of war; and ſtocks have fallen from ſix to twenty per cent; notwithſtanding the miniſter ſtill cries *Peace*.

Belfaſt, April 6. The number of ſhips, and their tonnage, that ſailed with paſſengers from the North of Ireland for North-America, in the laſt two years, taken from the advertiſements publiſhed in the Belfaſt News Letter, viz.

In 1771	32 ſhips	8900	Tons
1772	30	8450	
	62	17350	

It is ſuppoſed, on a moderate computation, that the number of paſſengers were equal to the tons. The greateſt part of theſe emigrants paid their paſſage, which at 3l. 10s. each, amounted to 60,725l. moſt of them people employed in the linen manufacture, or farmers, and of ſome property, which they turned into money, and carried with them.

The firſt ſtone of a houſe intended to be built for the 30th. uſe of the Marine Society in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, was laid by their Preſident Lord Robert Romney. His Lordſhip was attended by the Governors, and preceded by 20 of the ſociety's boys with their banners, who, after the ceremony was over, ſet out for Portſmouth under the convoy of proper officers.

During the courſe of the month paſt a very remarkable affair has been agitated in the papers, of which the following is a true relation: On the 29th of March the commiſſioners of Colnbrooke Turnpike met at the Caſtle Inn, at Salthill, when the Hon. Mr. Obrien, Capt. Needham, Edw. Maſon, Eſq; Maj. Mayne, Maj. Cheſhire, Walpole Eyre, Eſq; Capt. Salter, Mr. Iſherwood, Mr. Benwell, Mr. Pote, ſen. and Mr. Burcombe, attended, and dined together. The dinner was ſoup, jack, perch, and eel pitch cockt, fowls, bacon, and greens; veal cutlets, ragout of pigs ears; chine of mutton and ſallad; courſe of lamb and cucumbers; crawfiſh, paſtry, and jellies. The wine Madeira and Port of the very

very beſt quality. The company eat and drank moderately. No exceſs in any reſpect appeared. Before dinner ſeveral paupers were examined, and among them one miſerable object that was remarkable. In about ten or eleven days after, every one of the company, except Mr. Pote, who walked in the garden during the examination of the paupers, were taken ill, and Capt. Needham, Mr. Eyre, Mr. Iſherwood, and Mr. Benwell, ſoon died; Mr. Burcombe languiſhed a ſhort time, and is ſince dead; the reſt are ſtill alive, but not yet out of danger.

From every circumſtance that can be collected, ſome infection from the paupers muſt have occaſioned this fatal cataſtrophe, as Mr. Pote, who was abſent at their examination, was the only perſon who eſcaped unaffected, tho' he eat and drank exactly in the ſame manner as the reſt did.

We hear from Staffordſhire, that by an account lately delivered in, at the General Aſſembly of the proprietors of the inland navigation from the Trent to the Merſey, it appears that 66 miles of this navigation are now intirely finiſhed; that the canal, from the river Trent, near Wildon-Ferry in Derbyſhire, to Stoke upon Trent, in Staffordſhire, being in length 56 miles, hath for ſome time been navigable; and that many veſſels have accordingly been employed thereupon. It appeared alſo, from the eſtimates, &c. that 40 locks, 114 cart-bridges, 9 foot-bridges, and 120 culverts, or aqueducts, including thoſe magnificent ones over the rivers Dove and Trent, were compleated. Alſo, that 2151 yards of the ſubterraneous paſſage at Harecaſtle, (the whole being 25000) and 770 of that at Preſton on the Hill, were compleated.

There is now living in Whitechapel, one Philip Collet, who was 112 years of age laſt month, and was a ſoldier in the ſervice of King James the ſecond, in the year 1685. He retains all his faculties, and now works as a cobler for his ſubſiſtence.

Died lately, at Wem, in Shropſhire, aged 100 years, Mary Jones, who was only two feet eight inches in ſtature, very deformed, and lame.

Mrs. Mary Bond, a maiden lady at Upton near Windſor, worth 50,000l. great part of which ſhe has left to her ſiſter, who keeps a chandler's ſhop in Southwark.

At Plaiſtow in Wales, Mr. David Worſam, aged 109, formerly an eminent cornfactor in the Borough.

The Rev. Mr. Dyton, aged 76, of the ſmall-pox at Chelſea.

Mrs. Coape, at Tottenham. She has left 100l. to the Preſbyterian independent fund; 100l. each to the funds for widows and orphans of Diſſenting Miniſters; and 100l. to the Orphan-ſchool at Hoxton.

Antonine Camboulas, miniſter of the pariſh of Barbatogue, in the dioceſe of Caſtres, on the 11th. ult. at the age of 114 years.

At Burgate, near Fordinbridge, Mrs. Ann Bulkeley, daughter of the late Sir Dewy Bulkeley, Knt. a maiden lady, in the 75th year of her age. Lady Bulkeley, her mother, who is now upwards of a hundred years of age, is a fine woman, and in good health and ſpirits.

At Dunkirk, Capt. Rob. Creed, aged 110; he was ten years a Lieutenant in Queen Anne's wars, and commanded a man of war in the reign of George I.

In Clifford's Inn, Mr. Hales, aged 104.

MAY.

1st. Yeſterday the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Oliver, and ſeveral other gentlemen, went from the manſion-houſe to Mile-End, to be preſent at the meeting of the freeholders of Middleſex. Mr. Wilkes alſo went thither from his houſe in Prince's Court, accompanied by many gentlemen of Weſtminſter, &c. Mr. Wilkes was voted to take the chair, and ſeveral reſolutions were agreed to, in ſubſtance as follows, viz. That the moſt effectual means of obtaining redreſs for the violated right of election, and other national grievances, is by bills for ſhortening the duration of parliaments, for excluding placemen and penſioners from the Houſe of Commons, and for a more fair and equal repreſentation of the people. That thanks be given to John Wilkes, Eſq; for his perſeverance in ſupport of the rights of the freeholders of Middleſex. Alſo thanks to Mr. Serjeant Glynn, for his conduct in Parliament and defence of the rights of the nation at large, and of Middleſex in particular. They reſolved to ſupport their preſent members Meſſ. Wilkes and Glynn to repreſent Middleſex in parliament at the next general election: that thanks be given to Sir George Saville, for his endeavours to reſtore the right of election, &c. That thanks be given to the minority in the Houſe of Commons, who ſupported the motion on the 26th of April, in ſupport of the rights of the freeholders of Middleſex. Thanks were likewiſe voted to the preſent ſheriffs, for having ſummoned Meſſ. Wilkes and Glynn to attend their duty in parliament. Thanks to Mr. Sawbridge, for his repeated endeavours to procure a bill for ſhortening the duration of parliament. And thanks to Mr. Wilkes, for his conduct on Friday as chairman.

The thunder and lightning was ſo dreadful this morning, that the centinels in St. James's-Park were relieved every hour as in the depth of winter. Five ſheep and three lambs were killed by the lightning in a field near Kentiſh-town. It pierced through a houſe in Fenchurch-ſtreet, unroofed part of it, and ſinged ſome linnen that was on a horſe in the kitchen.

4th. This day, at a meeting of the creditors of Sir George Colebrooke, the truſtees, who at a former meeting were appointed to enquire into the eſtate and effects of that gentleman, made their report, by which it appeared, that the balance in favour of Sir George was 315,000l. that from that balance the truſtees had thought proper to write off 120,000l. on account of Sir George's engagements for his brother-in-law, Mr. Gilbert; and 80,000l. which had been ſettled on Lady Colebrooke and her family, which reduced the balance to 106,000l. beſides the eventual chance of the Chilham eſtate in Kent; that, notwithſtanding this balance, by reaſon of the diffuſe ſtate of Sir George's effects, it muſt be near two years and a half before the creditors could be fully paid their principal and intereſt; but that 7s. in the pound ſhould be advanced within the ſpace of two months. With this promiſing ſtate of Sir George's affairs the creditors ſeemed well ſatisfied; and it was propoſed by ſome gentlemen

men preſent, that Sir George ſhould again reſume the banking buſineſs with his old partners; but others were of opinion, that it would be proper to aſſociate a new partner, who would have an intereſt in keeping the old debts diſtinct.

The Kircudbright claim of peerage was further heard yeſterday, by counſel, in the upper aſſembly, in behalf of Lieut. John M'Clellan, when he was allowed the titles, honours, and dignities of Kircudbright.

Poole, April 30. Laſt week two ſevere ſhocks of an earthquake were felt in ſeveral parts of this town, which greatly alarmed many of the inhabitants, and rouſed them from their ſleep, by the noiſe of throwing things from the ſhelves, &c. but happily no other damage has attended the alarm.

5th. This day a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the ſubſcribers, benefactors, and friends to the ſociety for the diſcharge and relief of perſons impriſoned for ſmall debts, were held at the Thatched Houſe tavern in St. James's-ſtreet; when the Right Hon. the Lord Romney, preſident of the charity, being in the chair, rules and orders for the eſtabliſhment of the ſociety were read, and unanimouſly agreed to; and the noblemen and gentlemen preſent began an annual ſubſcription for the ſupport of that humane inſtitution.—Within the laſt fortnight the committee for the above charity diſcharged 42 debtors, who had 30 wives and 73 children, from the ſeveral priſons of this metropolis.

The company of cooks delivered ſilver medals to their liverymen, to produce when they go to Guild-hall on any public occaſion.

7th. Came on before Lord Mansfield, a trial between Mr. Davies, of Church-ſtreet, pawnbroker, plaintiff, and a ſilverſmith of Cheapſide, defendant, concerning ſome plate which he ſold ſome time ago to a perſon, who in payment gave a forged draft; a little after it was carried to the plaintiff's to be pawned. At firſt he ſuſpected the man, (as the plate was new) but when he produced a bill of parcel and receipt from the ſilverſmith, lent him money on it. The perſon who pawned the plate was tried at Guildford, where the parties and plate were produced; the defendant got the plate in his poſſeſſion, and would not deliver it to the plaintiff. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, with coſts of ſuit.

The following is an account of the legacies, &c. of the late Lord Berkeley, viz. To Miſs Egerton, ſiſter to the biſhop of Durham, his lordſhip's executrix, Berkeley-Square, &c. for her life; to the the amount of about 60,000l. To Earl Berkeley, of Berkeley in Glouceſterſhire, a very diſtant relation of his lordſhip, 20,000l. with all his plate and pictures, four large eſtates in Somerſetſhire, two eſtates in Dorſetſhire, and, after Miſs Egerton's death, Berkeley-ſquare, which is eſtimated at 15,000l. a year, at the expiration of the preſent leaſes. To Commodore Biron his eſtates in Yorkſhire and Hampſhire, eſtimated at 20,000l. 5000l. to each of the commodore's daughters, and 2000l. to each ſon. To lady Sophia Egerton 5000l. To the Hon. Mrs. Wodehouſe, his lordſhip's niece, 5000l. to Major Egerton 2000l. to three of the major's daughters 500l. each; to Col.

Egerton 1000l. to the archdeacon of York 1000l. to Miſs Daviſon an annuity of 50l. a year. To his ſervants as follows: his gentleman 600l. his valet de chambre 500l. his houſekeeper 500l. his London and home ſtewards 200l. each; his butler, bailiff, coachman, houſemaid, laundry and chamber maids, 100l. each; his under ſteward and family 400l. his groom and family 150l. his gardener and poſtillion 50l. each. To the Bath, Briſtol, Middleſex, and St. George's hoſpitals, 1000l. each, and to the poor of Bruton 100l.

Henſham Hall, in Suffolk, the ſeat of Sir John Rouſe, Bart. was burnt to the ground. It is ſaid that it was not inſured, and that the loſs amounts to 30,000l.

10th. The following bills received the Royal aſſent by commiſſion, viz.

The bill to allow a drawback of the duties of the cuſtoms on the exportation of teas to any of his Majeſty's colonies or plantations in America.

The bill to regulate the importation and exportation of corn.

The bill to enlarge the powers of two acts, for making a navigable canal, from the river of Forth, at or near the mouth of the river Carron, to the river Clyde, in Scotland.

The bill to enable the Earl of Thanet to make a navigable canal from the ſpring near Skipton in Yorkſhire, to communicate with the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

The bill to enable Mr. James Cox to diſpoſe of his Muſeum.

And alſo to ſeveral road, incloſure, and private bills.

On Saturday came on in the court of King's Bench, Weſtminſter-Hall, a motion made by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, in behalf of Mr. Miller, the printer, to remove the action of 10,000l. damages brought againſt the ſaid printer, by Lord S———ch, into the city of London, inſtead of trying the ſame in the county of Middleſex; but the motion was over-ruled, and the cauſe will be tried in the court of King's Bench, Weſtminſter-Hall.

On Saturday Mrs. Tonge was diſcharged out of Newgate, by warrant of Mr. Recorder, ſhe having entered into recognizance with ſureties to tranſport herſelf to ſome one of his Majeſty's colonies in America, purſuant to the conditions of his Majeſty's pardon.

Was tried in the court of King's Bench, before Lord Mansfield, the long conteſted cauſe (upon a note of hand loſt) between Mr. Ryder, plaintiff, and Mr. Chambers, defendant; and after a ſhort hearing the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, for 10l. damages.

The L'Appollon, a French man of war, is foundered in a hard gale of wind off the Land's-End, and all on board periſhed.

Madrid, April 19. On the 13th of this month about five in the morning, two violent ſhocks of an earthquake were felt here, which laſted a minute, but happily did no damage. The ſame concuſſion was likewiſe felt at Cadiz, but we do not hear that the ſea was agitated by it.

13th. The order for the diſcharge of the ſeamen from the ſhips, fitting out at Portſmouth, was this day countermanded.

At the anniverſary feaſt of the ſons of the clergy, held this day, the whole collection, including donations, and the ſum received at the rehearſal, was found to amount to 951l. 5s. 3d.

Letters

Letters from Cadiz mention, that an account is received there of an earthquake having happened in ſeveral of the Spaniſh iſlands in America, which had done conſiderable damage, and that a great number of perſons loſt their lives.

A letter from Gibraltar ſays, that on the 12th ult. at half paſt five in the morning, a violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt there, but that no damage was received from it.

On the ſame day, between five and ſix in the morning, a violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Tangiers, on the coaſt of Africa, by which 98 houſes were deſtroyed, and the reſt ſo ſhaken, that moſt of them muſt be rebuilt. Few lives were loſt, but many people were much bruiſed by falling under the ruins. It is remarkable, that on the 15th and 18th of the ſame month, ſeveral ſhocks were felt on the S. W. coaſt of this kingdom; and that on the 3d ſeveral ſhocks were felt at Liſbon. There is no period in hiſtory in which earthquakes have been ſo frequent as in the 20 years laſt paſt.

Letters from Warſaw mention, that the Ruſſian General Tottleben, who died lately at that place, had made the beſt uſe of his time while in command, as, by a calculation made of the value of his eſtate, effects, moveables, and bills of exchange, he was poſſeſſed, at his death, to the amount of ſixteen millions of Livres: and that his ſon was daily expected to take poſſeſſion of them.

Notice was given at the bank, that from the 24th of June next, no bill of exchange would be diſcounted under 5 l. per cent.

14th. Lord Kircudbright was preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's; his lordſhip's claim to that antient title having been allowed by the Houſe of Peers. He was moſt graciouſly received.

This day a very important queſtion came on to be argued in the court of King's Bench, in which the ſheriffs of London (Baker and Martin) were plaintiffs, and Wenman and others, ſureties for Bolland (ſheriff's officer) defendants; for the recovery of 360 l. received by Bolland, but never returned to their office. The defendants plea was, that they had given parole notice to the ſheriffs agent not to deliver any more warrants to be executed by Bolland, for that they would be no longer ſureties for him after a certain day. This plea was over-ruled; becauſe, had the notice been delivered in writing, it would have been optional in the ſheriffs, or their ſubſtitutes, either to accept or refuſe it, as the ſecurity was not conditional, but given for twelve months. Lord Mansfield, the Juſtices Aſton and Aſhurſt, were clearly for over-ruling the plea; but Juſtice Willes was for ſending the facts to be tried by an iſſue.

Amſterdam, May 10. Letters from Batavia of the 16th of September laſt, adviſe, that on the 11th of Auguſt they obſerved at midnight a bright cloud that covered the mountain in the diſtrict of Cheribon, and that at the ſame time ſeveral reports were heard, like thoſe of a gun; that the people who dwelt on the top, and at the foot of the mountain, not having been able to fly faſt enough, a great part, of almoſt three leagues in circumference, detached itſelf under them; that afterwards it was ſeen riſing and falling like the

rolling waves of the ſea, and emitted globes of fire ſo luminous, that they were ſeen from afar, and rendered the night as clear as day; that the loſſes occaſioned by this phænomenon were the more conſiderable and melancholy, as 2140 perſons, both foreigners as well as natives, loſt their lives; that 1500 head of cattle periſhed, and a great number of horſes, goats, and fowls of every kind; that 39 negro habitations were deſtroyed; the plantations of coffee, indigo, &c. buried in the earth; that in the diſtrict Panimbam, where this mountain is ſituated, there remained only a fifth part of its inhabitants, and that the devaſtation occaſioned by this accident, was felt at the diſtance of ſeven leagues round.

19th. Being the anniverſary of her Majeſty's birth-day, who then entered the 30th year of her age, his Majeſty received the compliments of the nobility and foreign miniſters at St. James's; as did her Majeſty at her palace.

Letters from Baſingſtoke inform us, ſome workmen digging up the roots of an old tree in the foreſt, found 150 pieces of gold and ſilver coin of Henry I. in high preſervation.

Canterbury, May 12. On Sunday laſt a lady, who had eloped from her huſband, and carried off about 1500l. in caſh, beſides trinkets, &c. was ſtopped at Dover by two meſſengers, juſt as ſhe was on the point of embarking with a French hair-dreſſer, on board the packet for Calais, and brought back the ſame evening to the Fountain tavern in this city, on her way to London.

The Racehorſe and Carcaſe frigate are fitting out for an expedition to the north pole, under the command of Capt. Phipps. Mr. Lyons is appointed, by the board of longitude, to make obſervations in aſtronomy, natural hiſtory, and philoſophy.

Extract of a Letter from China, Aug. 20, 1772.

"We have had the moſt violent tiſſoon or hurricane here, which began in the morning, and laſted twelve hours, and deſtroyed upwards of 150,000 Chineſe in Canton river, but we have not heard of any of the Engliſh ſhips meeting with any damage, except the London, which had her main maſt carried away, but no other damage."

On the 4th of February, the general-aſſembly of the province of Virginia met at the capital, when the Governor informed them in his ſpeech, that all the emiſſions of their paper currency, now in circulation, are forged, and that in ſo maſterly a manner, as to make it almoſt impoſſible for the moſt knowing to diſtinguiſh the good from the bad; and moſt ſincerely congratulated them, both on its being diſcovered ſo ſoon, and that the authors were in a fair way of receiving that puniſhment which is due to their crimes.

22d. A petition was preſented to his Majeſty in council, on behalf of —— Harvey, Eſq; who ſome time ago brought a ſuit of jactitation againſt his wife. This petition is for a commiſſion of review, in order to have a new trial granted, which is referred to the Lord-Chancellor to hear counſel on both ſides, in order to know what grounds there are for a new trial, and to preſent the ſame to his Majeſty. This cauſe has gone through the Conſiſtory-Court of London, from

from thence was appealed to the Arches-Court of Canterbury, afterwards to the Court of Delegates, and was heard about three months ago at Serjeants-Inn in Chancery-Lane, before a full commiſſion of lords ſpiritual and temporal, when the marriage was pronounced for.

Letters from Trowbridge, in Wiltſhire, mention the death of William Temple, Eſq; who, among other legacies to his friends, it is ſaid, has left Mr. Wilkes 500l.

The importation of coals laſt year amounted to 720,000 chaldrons, which was by far the greateſt ever known; and fortunately for the public, they were bleſſed with a very mild winter. With theſe advantages, there muſt remain ſtocks in hand ſufficient to prevent any improper advantage being taken, eſpecially if the public are not too precipitate in their orders.

At a meeting held a few days ago by the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor of London, and the other truſtees appointed by the will of the late Samuel Wilſon, of Hatton-Garden, Eſq; for lending out his 20,000l. legacy to young men, who have been ſet up one year, or not more than two years, in ſome trade or manufacture, &c. application was made by two young men, hair-dreſſers, to be partakers of the ſaid loan, whoſe petitions were rejected, his Lordſhip and the reſt of the truſtees being of opinion, that the ſaid occupation was not fit for young men to follow, and were perſuaded the teſtator never deſigned his money ſhould be lent to promote ſo pitiful and unmanly an employment, which did not ſeem to require a capital of above five pounds.

As a gentleman belonging to Durham was croſſing the river Wear, his horſe got into a hole in the bed of the river, and, after remaining a little time under water, came up without his rider, and ſwam to ſhore. All means were immediately uſed to find the gentleman, but it could not be effected for above half an hour, when he was taken up apparently dead. He was laid before the fire, and after rubbing his body with ſalt, and applying tobacco fumigations, he at length ſhewed ſigns of life, and is now ſo well recovered, as to be able to walk about his room.

Lord North, by his Majeſty's command, acquainted 25th.
the Houſe of Commons, that his Majeſty recommends to the Houſe the conſideration of making preparation for the relief of the Eaſt-India Company, and for ſecuring to the creditors of the ſaid Company, a more ſpeedy ſatisfaction of their demands. After this the Houſe reſolved, that the clear revenues and profits of the Eaſt-India Company, after the current payments of intereſt, and other outgoings of the ſaid Company, ſhall be deducted, ought from time to time to be applied, in the firſt place, to the diſcharge of ſuch debts as being due and payable at the time, ſhall be demanded by the reſpective creditors.

The ſame day there was a general-court of the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, for ballotting for the following queſtion:

"That the petition prepared by the general-court be approved of, and humbly preſented to the Hon. Houſe of Commons."

The balloting began at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and ended at ſix the ſame evening, when the

numbers ſtood as follow: for the queſtion 445; againſt it 14.

Was held the anniverſary feaſt of the governors of the city of London Lying-inn Hoſpital, at the London tavern. The collection at the church and tavern amounted to 616l. 6s.

The 32d regiment of foot, which has been at St. Vincent's upwards of eight years, marched into Bath from Wells. The private ſoldiers were only eighty-five in number.

A petition was preſented, for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Adams's to diſpoſe of the Adelphi buildings by lottery. The Houſe having relaxed from their general order of not receiving private petitions after a certain day, is a circumſtance much in favour of thoſe who promoted the petition.

The officers of the troops at St. Vincent's, have ſent over a petition to his Majeſty, ſetting forth the great expences they have been at during the late expedition, and the danger they were expoſed to by the unwholeſomeneſs of the climate; and therefore praying, that when the newly acquired lands are to be ſold, or given away, they may have the offer of part of them.

28th. The Lord-Mayor held a court of common-council, in purſuance of a ſummons, "to conſider of an application to parliament, reſpecting a bill now depending, relating to the Eaſt-India Company." Mr. Alderman Kirkman very ably went into the particulars of the bill, and proved inconteſtably, that the bill was no leſs injurious to the rights of every corporate body in the kingdom from its principle, than a direct and immediate attack on the privileges of the Eaſt-India Company, and the rights of the proprietors, ſecured to them by charter and by parliament. He afterwards expatiated on the conſequences of placing ſo enormous a power in the crown, to the total deſtruction of the conſtitution, and concluded with moving for a petition to the Houſe of Commons againſt the bill now depending, and for inſtructions to the members to oppoſe its progreſs in the Houſe. Mr. Alderman Wilkes ſeconded Mr. Alderman Kirkman, and obſerved, that the bill was founded on the principle of iniquity and robbery, as well as a barefaced violation of the public faith, and therefore ought to be oppoſed by every corporation in the kingdom, as well as by every elector in it. Mr. Kirkman's motions were then carried unanimouſly, and the petition was ordered to be immediately preſented to the Houſe of Commons.

This day the following bills received the royal aſſent by commiſſion, viz.

The bill to diſcourage the practice of commencing frivolous and vexatious ſuits in his Majeſty's courts at Weſtminſter, in cauſes of action ariſing within the dominion of Wales, and for further regulating the proceedings of the courts of great ſeſſions in Wales.

The bill for appointing wardens and aſſay-maſters, for aſſaying wrought plate in the towns of Birmingham and Sheffield.

The bill for better regulating the beadles, and for lighting, watching, and paving the town of Marybone.

The bill for making better proviſion for the poor of Southampton.

The bill to enable the inhabi-

tants

tants of St. Matthew Bethnal-green, to pay debts contracted in finiſhing and furniſhing their workhouſe on account of their poor, and for their farther relief.

And alſo to 25 road, incloſure, and private bills.

A ſubſcription is begun at Birmingham, and an aſſociation is forming, ſimilar to that at the Thatch'd-Houſe tavern, for the relief of perſons confined for ſmall debts.

29th. About eight o'clock in the evening the Dutcheſs of Glouceſter was brought to bed of a princeſs. Previous to the delivery of the Dutcheſs, it is ſaid, the uſual notice was ſent to the King, requeſting he would direct the proper officers to attend the birth, to prevent any doubts ariſing of its reality; but no notice was taken of the meſſage. The event was immediately notified to the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and all the great officers of ſtate; and a meſſenger was diſpatched to Kew, to acquaint their Majeſties therewith.

They had violent ſtorms, accompanied with ſuch abundance of hail and rain, in the neighbourhood of Mentz, that moſt of the fruits of the earth are deſtroyed, more particularly about Francfort, Kroenigſtein, Hamburgh, and Darmſtadt; ſo that the lands which promiſed a plentiful harveſt, have been entirely laid waſte. There has alſo been a violent hurricane in the Archipelago, wherein a Ruſſian man of war of 64 guns periſhed, with all its crew, and a frigate of the ſame nation was much damaged. A Venetian veſſel laden with corn for Conſtantinople, and four French ſhips, were loſt at the ſame time in different parts of that ſea.

On the 6th inſtant, about the hour of ten in the morning, ſeveral violent ſhocks of an earthquake were felt along the coaſt of Africa. At firſt a rumbling was felt, which laſted about half a minute, then a violent ſhock, after that a trembling for ſix or ſeven ſeconds, then another ſhock more violent than the former, and theſe ſhocks and tremblings continued to the number of twenty, and all happened in near the ſame ſpace of time as the firſt. At Algiers the ſea roſe five feet ten inches every fourteen minutes, and fell ſo low, that boats and ſmall craft near the ſhore were left aground, as were numbers of ſmall fiſh. This flux and reflux laſted till four the next morning, having decreaſed gradually from twelve at noon. The Dey's palace, which fronts the harbour, was ſeverely ſhook, but not damaged; the chriſtian hoſpital likewiſe eſcaped, but many buildings fell; yet happily only two lives were loſt. Tangier has greatly ſuffered, being almoſt deſtroyed; the ſea roſe there upwards of thirty feet perpendicular, the fountains ſtopped, and at laſt guſhed out with a black water of a bituminous taſte, and ſeveral people were killed.

The weather, which has been uncommonly mild during the winter in our climates, ſet in with uncommon rigour in the more northern latitudes of Norway, Lapland, and Siberia. In this laſt country, at four in the morning, in the month of December, the mercury was congealed in both the barometer and thermometer; at eleven it returned again to its fluidity. We are not told in what latitude this happened.

On the 26th of March, his Excellency

cellency Joſiah Martin, Eſq; Governor in Chief of North-Carolina, gave his aſſent to twenty-five bills, and rejected ſeventeen. His Excellency then in a ſpeech, wherein he cenſured the conduct of the Commons-Houſe, firſt prorogued the General-Aſſembly, and the next day diſſolved the ſame by proclamation.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Ulrickſtadt, elected Mr. Banks, his companion Dr. Solander, (who is by birth a Swede) and Dr. Lewis, a famous Engliſh chymiſt, members of that learned body.

Advices are received in Spain, from Mexico, that a plague of a very malignant kind had broke out in that city, which in ſix days had carried off 30,000 of the inhabitants; theſe advices add, that it is a judgment from God for the wicked and diſſolute lives of the Spaniards, and their progeny, in that part of the world.

One Mr. Gelas, curate of Longrate, in the dioceſe of Agen, aged 101 years, fell into a trance the 31ſt of laſt month, when every body thought he was dead, inſomuch that preparations were made for his funeral; but juſt when they were going to carry him to the church he awoke, and aſked for ſomething to eat, and has ſince enjoyed perfect health.

There is now living, at Cockham in Somerſetſhire, one Rachael Street, who has attained the 103d year of her age. She retains all her faculties, is ſurpriſingly agile, and ſtill earns her livelihood by ſpinning, &c.

There are ten perſons now living in Whitehaven, within the circumference of eighty yards, whoſe ages together amount to 930 years.—A remarkable inſtance of longevity in a cloſe-built town, ſurrounded with high hills, except in one narrow opening to the ſea; and more particularly, as the greater number of theſe perſons have been ſeamen, who have frequently felt the extremes of the torrid and frigid zones.

Died lately, Mr. Roſen, of Redburn, Hertfordſhire. He has left to each of his tenants half a year's rent; 10l. a year to the poor of Redburn; and the remainder of his fortune to his poor relations.

Rachael Solomon, a jeweſs, at Rotterdam, aged 110. She has left 9 children, 32 grandchildren, and 25 great-grandchildren.

Near Koninſberg, in Pruſſia, a woman lately died at the age of 99, who has left 13 children, 124 grandchildren, 114 great-grandchildren, and 13 great-great-grandchildren, all ſaid to be alive.

Hugh Moran, a ſoldier, in the royal hoſpital at Dublin, aged 113.

James Kealing, another ſoldier in that hoſpital, aged 103.

Mary Worſley, aged 105, at Apſley, Bedfordſhire. Her ſon, aged 88, was chief mourner at her funeral.

Mrs. Ann Welder, aged 107, at Stone, Staffordſhire.

One Gatty, a taylor, at Helſtone in Cornwall, aged 104.

Major Aſtle, of Carlow, Ireland, aged 100.

JUNE.

Extract of a Letter from Aleppo, March 13.

"We have juſt received letters from Cairo, of the 30th of January, which bring advice that James Bruce,

Bruce, Esq; was lately arrived in that city, from one of the most extraordinary voyages ever undertaken by an European, in which it has often been reported he had perished.

"In December 1768, he left Cairo, passing through Arabia Deserta, and Arabia Felix. He embarked on the Red-Sea in August 1769, and in September arrived in a small island on the frontiers of Abyssinia. In November he gained an entrance into that jealous kingdom, and in February 1770 arrived at Gondar, the capital. In November he visited those famous sources from whence the river Nile rises. Returning to Gondar, he signalized himself so greatly in two battles gained by the King, over his rebellious subjects, that he became so much in favour with that young prince, as to be refused all his petitions to return; but his health declining daily, at length, in January 1772, he was permitted to set out through Senaar. In November of that year, he arrived at Barbar, the last inhabited part of that kingdom, and in 25 days crossed the great desart of Nubia. Here, reduced to great distress, his camels all perishing with cold, he was obliged to throw away all his drawings, papers, and instruments, and, destitute of every thing, arrived in December at a small village, near the cataracts at Assouan, (Syene). Having got fresh camels, he again returned through the desart; and having retrieved all his papers, books, &c. he descended the Nile to Cairo. Of the nine servants which entered Abyssinia with him, only one remaining alive.

"Mahomet, the reigning Bey of Cairo, desiring out of curiosity to see him, after a long conversation, ordered him to be presented with a purse of sequins, covered with fruit and flowers, at the bottom of the stairs. Mr. Bruce took up one flower, and refusing absolutely the money, he was re-conducted to the Bey, to give his reason,. "I am, says he to the Bey, an Englishman, servant to a great king; it is not the custom in my country, to receive pecuniary gratuities from foreign princes, without the approbation of our sovereign." The Bey, still more than ever surprized, dismissed him with the greatest marks of distinction."

Extract of a Letter from Alexandria, March 22.

"Yesterday we had a terrible gale of wind, in which were lost ten French ships, and two Turkish; they were mostly laden for Smyrna and Constantinople, but the following English ships received no damage, viz. the ——, Capt. Aubrey; Resolution, Parry; Tuscany frigate, Donney; China, Hill; and Golden-Fleece, Duncan. All the French abandoned their ships at the beginning of the gale, but the English remained on board, and by that means preserved their ships. One of the French ships had on board 28000 sequins: Capt. Aubrey having all his cargo on board, will sail the first fair wind."

This day the sessions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this 2d. sessions 16 prisoners were capitally convicted; 39 were sentenced to be transported for seven years; four were branded in the hand; seven were ordered to be privately whipped; and thirty were discharged by proclamation.

The Hon. Captain Phipps and Capt.

Capt. Lutwidge, in the Racehorſe, and Carcaſe frigates, ſailed from the Nore to attempt the north-weſt paſſage. They are provided with time-keepers, quadrants, &c. and are accompanied by ſeveral gentlemen of eminence.

At the monthly meeting of the friends of freedom at the Standard-tavern, Leiceſter-Fields, a handſome ſilver cup, with ſeveral emblems, expreſſive of liberty and the free conſtitution of this country, in particular, the head of Alfred the Great, engraven, was produced to the ſociety, and, in conſequence of a former unanimous vote, preſented to Mr. Thomas Blair, the ſecretary, as a teſtimony of their grateful ſenſe of his trouble and aſſiduity in the execution of that office.

This morning, about two o'clock, came on a moſt violent ſtorm of lightening, thunder, and rain, when a watchman belonging to the general-poſt-office, was by the lightening ſtruck from his ſeat at the front gate of that office: he was taken up quite inſenſible, and put to bed in the office. He is ſomewhat recovered, but ſtill incapable of doing his duty. He was for a time deprived of his ſight.

At the ſame time the lightening beat down the roof of a houſe in Berners-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, and damaged the houſe next to it; but happily none of the family received any hurt.

The ſame morning a gardener's boat, coming from Greenwich to town with goods, was overſet juſt below Rotherhithe, and immediately ſunk. A boy was drowned, but the reſt of the people in it were ſaved.

The lightening likewiſe pierced through a houſe in Fenchurch-ſtreet, unroofed part of it, and ſinged ſome linen that was on a horſe in the kitchen.

We alſo hear that the maſts, &c. of ſeveral ſhips in the Thames were ſplit by the lightening, and that much damage was done below bridge, by the overflowing of the river.

This morning, about two o'clock, a fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Kent, hoſier, in Cornhill, which conſumed the ſame, with the ſtock in trade and furniture. Mr. and Mrs. Kent, and the maid ſervant, got upon Mr. Sydenham's houſe adjoining; Mrs. Kent had one of her arms much burnt, before Mr. Sydenham's family could be awakened. At length Mr. Sydenham and his family, with the above unhappy ſufferers, got out of that houſe with great difficulty, it being all in flames, and was in a ſhort time entirely conſumed, with the furniture and ſtock, as was the houſe of Mrs. Flight adjoining. The flames ſpread into Lombard-ſtreet, and conſumed the houſe of Mr. Goodwin, oilman, with his ſtock, &c. alſo the houſe of Mrs. Ray, baker, and the honey-warehouſe, beſides damaging ſeveral others. Several perſons were hurt by the falling of a wall: two are ſince dead, and two were carried to St. Thomas's-Hoſpital. 6th.

At Woodford, in Somerſetſhire, Mrs. Coneybeare, aged 80, and her two daughters, were all barbarouſly murdered, between the hours of nine and twelve in the morning, by villains unknown.

In the night, Richard Holt, of Bierton, near Ayleſbury, in the county of Bucks, farmer, was moſt bar-

barbarouſly murdered in his bed-chamber, (his brains being beaten out) and his houſe plundered of money, and other effects, by ſome perſons unknown, who, it is ſuppoſed, got down the chimney into the ſaid room, two ladders having been found the next morning ſet againſt the houſe, and the top of the chimney being damaged.

9th. At a court of common-council, Mr. Alderm. Wilkes moved, That an humble addreſs of congratulation be preſented to his Majeſty, by that court, on the ſafe delivery of the Dutcheſs of Glouceſter, and the birth of a princeſs. Sir Watkin Lewes roſe, and declared that he ſeconded the worthy Alderman's motion. Debates aroſe, which were continued with great warmth. Mr. Alderman Trecothick oppoſed it, as being an affront to the King, his Majeſty having never owned the lady for his ſiſter. To this it was anſwered, that the marriage was notorious; and that the Dukes of Richmond and Dorſet, the Biſhop of Exeter, Lady Albemarle, and others of the firſt quality, had been preſent at the delivery. It was, however, carried in the negative, it not being uſual for the city to addreſs, except for the iſſue of the immediate heir to the crown.

The Recorder made the report to his Majeſty in council, of the malefactors who were capitally convicted at the laſt April ſeſſion at the Old-bailey, when Collins, Oates, Spooner, Duffey, and Bolton, were ordered for execution.—The ſix other convicts are reſpited during his Majeſty's pleaſure.

11th. It was this day voted in the Committee of Supply, that 8250l. be granted to Mr. John Harriſon, as a reward for his new-invented time-keeper.

At a very numerous meeting of the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, the Duke of Richmond declared that he would mark the regulating bill as an infamous, tyrannical, and unconſtitutional bill, and as ſuch oppoſe it in all its ſtages. Governor Johnſtone moved, "That it be recommended to the Court of Directors forthwith, to appoint Governor Monckton, Commander in Chief of the Company's forces in India." Major Grant begged leave to propoſe Sir Eyre Coote, as better entitled to that office, from the ſervices he had already rendered the Company. The Court acknowledged his ſervices; but obſerved, that in the preſent caſe, Governor Monckton had not only been ballotted for in a former Court, but approved of by his Majeſty, yet he was objected to by the Miniſter, merely becauſe he would have no officer of the Company's appointment. The motion was therefore agreed to without one diſſenting voice. Other motions were likewiſe put and carried, among which the following:—"That a committee do prepare a petition to be preſented to the Right Hon. the Houſe of Lords, praying a rejection of the bill juſt paſſed the Houſe of Commons, intitled, "A bill for the better regulation of the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, as well in India as in Europe." After which the Court adjourned.

The clauſe in the will of the late William Temple, Eſq; by which he bequeathed a legacy to Mr. Wilkes of 500l. is couched in the following terms:—"for his ſtrenuous exertions in the cauſe of liberty, and his glorious and noble

defence of the Engliſh conſtitution, againſt a ſeries of deſpotic, tyrannical, and wicked miniſters."

16th. On Wedneſday the report was made to his Majeſty, by Mr. Recorder, of the priſoners under ſentence in Newgate, who were capitally convicted laſt ſeſſions; when the eight following were ordered for execution next Wedneſday ſe'nnight, viz. James Monk, for a burglary in the houſe of John Thitchener, in Newport-ſtreet; William Boyd, for ſhooting off a loaded piſtol at John Morris, a watchman, and wounding him in the cheek; John Waters, for robbing Mrs. Steed, at Marybone; John Johnſon and John Gahagan, for forging an endorſement upon a bill of exchange for 100l. ſtolen out of the mail in Ireland; Edward Delaney, for robbing John Smith of a watch, and John Kearſley of a pocket-book, and ſeveral bills of exchange, in the city road; Joſeph Cooper, for a burglary in the houſe of Mr. Beaumont, at Cripplegate, and ſtealing 100 guineas; and John Cook, for robbing Mr. David Cruſſel, of a watch and 6s. between Stepney and Whitechapel.

The following were reſpited during his Majeſty's pleaſure, viz. William Luſhby, concerned with James Monk in the burglary mentioned in the preceding paragraph; Samuel Plaiſtow and Charles Evans, for a burglary at the Hercules-Pillars in Great Queen-ſtreet; John Smith, for robbing Mr. Chiſholm upon Hounſlow-Heath; Edward Lade, for ſtealing a gelding; James Warby, for ſtealing a ſheep; and Elizabeth Spencer, for privately ſtealing linen in the ſhop of Mr. Foot, linen-draper, in Ludgate-ſtreet.

This day was determined in the Court of Common-Pleas, upon a ſpecial argument, the cauſe between the inhabitants and the Deputy Poſtmaſter of the town of Ipſwich. The queſtion was, whether the Deputy-Poſtmaſter could legally demand any ſum over and above the poſtage for the delivery of the letters to the inhabitants of the town; or, in caſe of refuſal, whether he could oblige the inhabitants to fetch their letters; both which queſtions were determined in the negative.

At a court of Common-Council, 1000l. per annum was granted to the Recorder, during the pleaſure of the Court; and 200l. per ann. additional ſalary, was granted to the Common-Serjeant.

18th. This morning were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence, the following convicts, viz. William Collins, Thomas Oates, and Tho. Spooner, convicted in April ſeſſion of a burglary, in the houſe of Mrs. Baker, at Chelſea; and John Duffey and Richard Bolton, for a burglary in the houſe of Miſs Henley, in James-ſtreet, Bedford-row. —— They behaved with great decency. Before they went out of Newgate, they ſaluted all the under-keepers, and begged they would forgive them, declaring their intention was to have maſſacred them all, had they not been detected in making their eſcape.

Mrs. Gladwin, a lady who was coming home from Bengal, on account of her health, with two young children, and two female black ſervants, on board the Oſterly, has, with her two children, been poiſoned by thoſe ſlaves, who ſince their deaths have confeſſed the crime;

crime, and are now in irons on board the ſhip.

19th. This day the Houſe of Commons granted 2000l. as a reward to Dr. Williams, for his new-invented dye of green and yellow for cotton-yarn, and thread.

On Sunday afternoon, a moſt awful and affecting accident happened, on the turnpike road, about three miles from Brandon in Suffolk:—Mr. Greenacre, a young gentleman of Oxbrough, in Norfolk, being on his return from London with his uncle, Mr. John Harvey, they were overtaken with a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightening.—Mr. Greenacre, who was on horſeback, deſired his uncle to give him his great-coat out of the chaiſe, and in a little time after he had put it on, a dreadful flaſh of lightening ſtruck him and his horſe to the ground. Mr. Greenacre was taken up dead; the horſe was terribly wounded on the head, and many parts of his body appeared as if cut and mangled with a knife. There were no ſpots, nor any apparent effects from the lightening found on the body of the deceaſed; the colour in his face was not changed, and for ſome time after he was got to Brandon, he ſeemed to be in a ſerene ſleep.

A young woman dreſſed in man's cloaths, was carried before the Lord-Mayor, for marrying an old woman. The old woman was poſſeſſed of 100l. and the deſign was to get poſſeſſion of the money, and then to make off; but the old lady proved too knowing.

21ſt. This day the following bills received the royal aſſent, by virtue of a commiſſion from his Majeſty, viz.

The bill for eſtabliſhing certain rules and orders for the future management of the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, as well in India as in Europe.

The bill to prevent paper bills of credit hereafter to be iſſued in any of his Majeſty's colonies or plantations in America, from being declared to be a legal payment, &c.

The bill for better lighting and watching the town of Kingſton, in Surry.

The bill to explain and amend the laws for the better preſervation of moor or hill game in England.

The bill for the more effectual preſervation of the game in Scotland.

The bill for altering the puniſhment of perſons fraudulently marking of plate.

The bill to prevent the retailing of ſpirituous liquors.

The bill to regulate the aſſize, and making of bread.

The bill to amend the laws, to prevent the killing or deſtroying of dogs.

The bill to explain and amend the laws for the better preſervation of the game in England.

And to ſuch other bills as were ready.

The Eaſt-India regulating bill was ſtrongly oppoſed in the Houſe of Lords, and a proteſt entered againſt it.

22d. This morning, about four o'clock, his Majeſty ſet out from Kew, in order to review the fleet aſſembled at Spithead for that purpoſe. He reached Portſmouth about eleven, and dined on board the Barfleur. At ſix he deſcended into his barge, and went round the whole fleet. At eight he viewed the fortifications, and at night ſupped at the Commiſſioner's houſe, where he lay.

Kew,

Kew, June 26. The King having ſet out from the commiſſioner's houſe at Portſmouth at three quarters after ſix this morning, arrived here about two o'clock this afternoon, in perfect health.

[For the particulars of the naval review, ſee the Appendix.]

His Majeſty, previous to his departure from Portſmouth, was graciouſly pleaſed to order the following ſums to be diſtributed, viz.

To the artificers, workmen, and labourers of the dock-yard, victualling-office, and gun-wharf, 1500l.

To the companies of the Barfleur and Auguſta yacht, and the crew of His Majeſty's barge, 350l.

To the poor of Portſmouth, Portſea, and Goſport, 250l.

His Majeſty was alſo pleaſed to make ſome other ſmaller gratuities; and to releaſe the priſoners confined in Portſmouth goal for debt.

26th. This day, the new-born Princeſs, daughter of their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Dutcheſs of Glouceſter, was privately baptized by the Lord Biſhop of St. David's, at Glouceſter-houſe, by the name of Sophia-Matilda. The Princeſs Amelia in perſon, and their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland, being ſponſors.

Obadiah Rolleſon, of Stourbridge, was moſt barbarouſly murdered, as ſuppoſed, by Walter Kidſon of Coleborne-brooke, who called him out of bed about two o'clock in the morning, on pretence that a horſe had got into his mowing graſs. About five the deceaſed was found lying acroſs the road, with the back part of his ſkull beat into his brains, and maſhed in a ſhocking manner; a large cut on the ſide of his neck, and ſeveral other wounds in other parts of his body. The villain's motive was to rob the deceaſed of a ſum of money he had received the night before; but in dreſſing himſelf in haſte he changed his breeches, and left the money behind him.

Extract of a Letter from Kingſton in Jamaica, April 1, *by Capt. Gifford.*

"The 16th of laſt month was hanged at Spaniſh Town, one James Hutchinſon, the moſt deteſtable and abandoned villain that ever diſgraced the human ſpecies. He was a native of North Britain, and had a pen in Pedro Valley, in St. Ann's pariſh: When any of his neighbours cattle ſtrayed on his lands, he always ſecured them as his own, and by that means had acquired a little fortune; and it is imagined that many people have been murdered by him for demanding their property; and this conjecture ſeemed but too well founded, as you will obſerve in the ſequel.—A Mr. Callender (whoſe land joined Hutchinſon's) had loſt a Jack-Aſs, and ſeeing him in this wretch's paſture, went to him, and requeſted that the Aſs might be turned into the highway, when he would take care he ſhould treſpaſs upon him no more. Hutchinſon told him his command ſhould be complied with, and when Callender had turned his back and was going away, the villain took up a gun and killed him on the ſpot. A man then lying ſick at Hutchinſon's, hearing the report of a gun, crept out of his bed, and aſked what firing that was, and ſaid, I believe you have ſhot the man that I heard enquiring about the aſs. The villain replied, Go inſtantly to your

your bed, or I'll ſerve you the ſame ſauce. The ſick man, however, in the courſe of the evening, found means to get privately out of the houſe, and immediately lodged a complaint, upon which Hutchinſon was apprehended, and by the information of one of his negroes, the place was diſcovered where he had conveyed the head of Callender, and where near twenty other human ſkulls were found; the body was thrown into a cockpit, (as is here called) a place deemed inacceſſible, being down a perpendicular rock, that had been ſplit by an earthquake, or ſo formed by Nature, the bottom of which could not be diſcerned; hanging, however, upon a point of the rock which jetted out, the unfortunate man's body was ſeen, and well known by his cloaths: by ſome daring contrivance, a perſon went down a conſiderable length, and diſcovered a great number of human bodies, but no ſkulls; ſo that it is to be ſuppoſed this mercileſs villain had always taken off the heads of thoſe he murdered, in the ſame manner he did with poor Callender. At his trial he had ſeveral of our moſt eminent council to plead for him; and during the whole time, from his commitment to his execution, he behaved with the greateſt inſolence; he employed the whole day before he died, in writing, and told the people he had made his own epitaph, and left 100l. to have it engraved on his tomb-ſtone. It is long, and ill wrote; but he concludes it in theſe words, ſpeaking of the court and jury:

"Their ſentence, pride, and malice I defy,
"Deſpiſe their power, and like a Roman die.

James Hutchinſon, hanged at Spaniſh-Town, the 16th of March, 1773, aged 40 years."——Thus was the world rid of this deteſtable and moſt execrable monſter."

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated the 13th of May, 1773.

"Some time ago, one Sarah Wilſon, who attended the Hon. Miſs Vernon, ſiſter to Lady Groſvenor, and maid of honour to the Queen, having found means to be admitted into one of the royal apartments, took occaſion to break open a cabinet, and rifled it of many valuable jewels; for which ſhe was apprehended, tried, and condemned to die; but through the gracious interpoſition of her miſtreſs, her ſentence was ſoftened into tranſportation: ſhe accordingly, in the fall of 1771, was landed in Maryland, where ſhe was expoſed to ſale, and purchaſed by Mr. W. Devall, of Buſh-Creek, Frederick county. After a ſhort reſidence in that place, ſhe very ſecretly decamped, and eſcaped into Virginia, travelled through that colony, and through North to South-Carolina. When at a prudent diſtance from Mr. Devall, ſhe had aſſumed the title of the Princeſs Suſanna Carolina Matilda, pronouncing herſelf to be an own ſiſter to our ſovereign lady the Queen. She had carried with her clothes that ſerved to favour the deception, had ſecured a part of the jewels, together with her Majeſty's picture, which had proved ſo fatal to her. She travelled from one gentleman's houſe to another, under theſe pretenſions, and made aſtoniſhing impreſſions in many places, affecting the mode of royalty ſo inimitably, that many had the honour to kiſs her hand: to ſome ſhe promiſed governments, to others regiments, with promotions of all

kinds in the treaſury, army, and royal navy. In ſhort, ſhe acted her part ſo plauſibly, as to perſuade the generality ſhe was no impoſtor. In vain did many ſenſible gentlemen in thoſe parts exert themſelves to detect, and make a proper example of her, for ſhe had levied heavy contributions upon ſome perſons of the higheſt rank in the ſouthern colonies; but at length appeared the under-written advertiſement, together with Mr. Michael Dalton, at Charles-Town, raiſing a loud hue-and-cry for her Serene Highneſs; but the lady has made an excurſion a few miles to a neighbouring plantation, for which place the meſſenger ſet out, when the gentleman who brought us this information left Charles-Town. How diſtreſſing to behold a lady of this exalted pedigree and pretenſions, thus ſurpriſed into the hands of her inexorable enemies!

ADVERTISEMENT.

Buſh-Creek, Frederick County, Maryland, Oct. 11. 1771.

"Run away from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant maid, named Sarah Wilſon, but has changed her name to Lady Suſanna Carolina Matilda, which made the public believe that ſhe was her Majeſty's ſiſter; ſhe has a blemiſh in her right eye, black rolled hair, ſtoops in her ſhoulders, makes a common practice of writing and marking her cloaths with a crown and a B. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant woman, or takes her home, ſhall receive five piſtoles, beſides all coſts and charges.

WILLIAM DEVALL.

"I entitle Michael Dalton to ſearch the city of Philadelphia, and from thence to Charles-Town, for the ſaid woman.

WILLIAM DEVALL."

(A true copy.)

By an account laid before the Houſe of Commons, of the number of horſes exported from England, from January 3, 1750, to January 5, 1772, the numbers appeared to be, during fourteen years *peace*, 21,348; during eight years *war*, 7,783; ſo that in twenty-two years, 29,131 horſes were exported.

The total number of proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, with their qualifications, as they ſtood in the Company's books the 4th of March laſt, is as follows:

Engliſh proprietors poſſeſſing 1000l. ſtock and upwards, 487—Stock 1,018,398l. 19s. 11d.

Foreign ditto, poſſeſſing 1000l. ſtock, and upwards, 325—Stock 890,940l. 17s.

Total proprietors of 1000l. ſtock, 812—Total ſtock 1,909,329l. 16s. 11d.

Engliſh proprietors poſſeſſing 500l. ſtock and upwards (not amounting to 1000l.), 1246—Stock 634,464l. 1s. 8d.

Foreign ditto, poſſeſſing 500l. ſtock and upwards (not amounting to 1000l.), 95—Stock 50,226l.

Total proprietors of 500l. ſtock, 1341—Total ſtock 684,720l. 1s. 8d.

On the 17th a moſt violent ſtorm, which fell in the neighbourhood of Belford, in France, and which laſted but twelve minutes, deſtroyed all the hopes of the inhabitants of a plentiful harveſt. The leaſt hail-ſtones that fell, weighed four or five ounces, and many were taken up which weighed half a pound. Several perſons were wounded, many

many much hurt, all the glaſs expoſed to the ſtorm was broken, and great damage done to many houſes.

The ſame day a like ſtorm cauſed great ravages at Sarguemines, and twenty-nine neighbouring towns of Lorraine, and extended likewiſe over ſix diſtricts of the principality of Naſſau.

And on the 18th, a moſt violent ſtorm of hail, not only deſtroyed all the corn in the neighbourhood of Zittau, in Upper Luſatia, but almoſt ruined ten villages. The element appeared entirely green at the time of this dreadful calamity, and the hailſtones were prodigious large; in one village 29 houſes were beaten down, ſeveral trees were ſplit aſunder, and the general damage done to the farmers is incredible.

As the regiment of the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, were on their march, a captain made his company halt, and drew up around him the grenadiers, who loved him as their father, becauſe he treated them as his children. He then made a ſhort ſpeech to them on their ſituation, and earneſtly exhorted them always to diſcharge their duty. Having ſaid this, he next diſtributed all the money he had amongſt them, then drew a piſtol from the holſter of his ſaddle, diſcharged it into his breaſt, and fell dead upon the ſpot.

A company, compoſed of a thouſand families from Dantzick, have aſked liberty of the King of France, that they may ſettle in the ſuburbs of St. Lazare, at Marſeilles, where they propoſe to build themſelves houſes, to carry on new manufactures, and to build a number of veſſels to export them to all parts. The magiſtrates of the above city, to whom the above memorial has been ſent, aſſembled the 3d ult. to take it into conſideration.

By a ſtorm of thunder and lightening that happened lately in the electorate of Saxony, the whole town of Rhichenback is entirely reduced to aſhes. The effects of the lightening were ſo ſudden and ſo very rapid, that the inhabitants had the greateſt difficulty to eſcape from the flames, without time to remove any part of their goods. The officers and ſoldiers of the Elector's regiment of cavalry, which was in the garriſon in that town, had all their baggage burnt.

Accounts have been received of tumults and inſurrections in different parts of France, on account of the dearneſs of bread. In Guyenne the peaſants have armed themſelves, and ranged all over the province, breaking open and plundering the magazines, bakers ſhops, &c. At Bourdeaux, above 1000 peaſants aſſembled on the banks of the river, and ſtopped every veſſel that had corn on board; and, at Alby, the people became ſo deſperate through diſtreſs, that upwards of 40 unfortunate wretches loſt their lives, and with them the mayor of the place, and his lieutenant. The parliament of Thouloufe, in conſequence of this inſurrection, has cauſed 200 perſons to be taken up.

Four men of war, borrowed by the King of Portugal of the States-General, are ſailed to the Weſt-Indies. The States to be allowed 300,000l. for the uſe of them for five years.

A large company being on a party of pleaſure in the river Tagus, in the King's barge, a ſudden ſquall overſet the veſſel off the

Caſcaes, whereby ſeveral perſons were drowned. The company conſiſted of the Earl of Findlater, (a Scotch nobleman) his lady and daughter, the young Count de Lippe (a German colonel in the ſervice of Portugal), the Abbe de Saldanha (brother to the Archbiſhop of Liſbon), two ſons of the French conſul, and ſeveral of the Portugueſe nobility and gentry. The perſons loſt were, two black ſervants, the Count de Lippe, the archbiſhop's brother, and three young ladies, daughters to the chief juſtice of Liſbon. The reſt were ſaved by ſome fiſhing boats belonging to the Caſcaes.

By the Eaſt-India bill now filled up, and printed with the amendments, the ſalary of the governor general is to be 25,000l. per annum, and that of the four council 10,000l. per annum each, who are nominated in the act; and the ſalary of the chief juſtice is to be 8000l. and the three other judges 6000l. each, the judges to be appointed by his Majeſty.

By the bill for granting to his Majeſty the ſum of 1,400,000l. for the relief of the Eaſt-India company, it is provided, that, if the company ſhould not accept of the loan on the terms preſcribed by the act, the commiſſioners of the Treaſury may apply the ſame in diſcharge of the company's debts, particularly of thoſe due to government; and all the profits of the company are to be paid into the Exchequer, half yearly, towards making good the principal and intereſt of thoſe debts ſo diſcharged.

30th. This morning, the ſix convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, were carried to tyburn, in order for execution; but a reſpite, ſent expreſs by one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, arrived at tyburn for John Gahagan, ſome time after the rope was faſtened round his neck, and juſt before he was going to be turned off. He was immediately unlooſed, carried back to Newgate, and bled: he ſeemed filled with the utmoſt gratitude to the Almighty, his Majeſty, and friends, for this his ſignal deliverance. The other five were executed.

Died lately, Charles M'Findley, Eſq; of the county of Tipperary, aged 143 years: he was a captain in the reign of King Charles I. and came with Oliver Cromwell into Ireland; ſoon after which he retired from the army.

Mrs. Jacobs, of the Little Almonry, Weſtminſter, aged 97.

Stephen Fibbleſon, Eſq; aged 98, at Mile-end.

JULY.

1ſt. This day his Majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund, for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill for raiſing 600,000l. by loans on Exchequer bills.

The bill to enable his Majeſty to raiſe 1,400,000l. by loans on Exchequer bills, to be applied for the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company.

The bill to prevent the counterfeiting of bank notes, or bills, and to prevent obtaining falſe credit by the imitation of bank notes or bills.

The bill to explain, amend, and reduce

reduce into one act, the ſeveral laws for the better preſervation of public highways.

The bill to prevent the counterfeiting or diminiſhing the gold coin of this kingdom.

The bill to regulate the wages or prices of journeymen weavers in Spitalfields, or within five miles of London.

The bill to enable Meſſ. Adams to diſpoſe of their buildings, in the Adelphi, by way of chance.

The bill for the better regulation of lying-in hoſpitals.

The bill for the better cultivation of common arable fields, commons, and waſtes.

To ſeveral expiring law bills; and to ſuch other bills as were ready.

After which his Majeſty put an end to the preſent ſeſſion by a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, and the Parliament was prorogued to the 7th of September next.

The following gentlemen kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's, on their ſeveral removes and appointments during his Majeſty's naval review at Portſmouth, viz. Sir Hugh Palliſer, Sir John Williams, Sir Richard Hughes, Charles Proby, Eſq; and George Marſh, Eſq;

On Monday a report was made to a great aſſembly, that their addreſs of Friday the 18th. ult. "That his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to confer ſome mark of his royal favour upon the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Robert Monckton, in conſideration of his meritorious ſervices to his Majeſty and to his country, either by a grant of lands in ſome of the iſlands in the Weſt-Indies which were ceded to his Majeſty by the late treaty of peace, or in ſuch other manner as his Majeſty ſhould think proper," had been preſented to his Majeſty; and that his Majeſty had commanded him to acquaint the aſſembly, that he will take the ſame into conſideration.

Letters from Paris give the following further particulars of the accident that happened on opening a grave in the body of the church of St. Saturnin, on the 20th of April, at Saulieu:—Of 120 young perſons of both ſexes, who were aſſembled to receive their firſt communion, all but ſix fell dangerouſly ill, together with the cure, the vicar, the grave-diggers, and 66 other perſons. The illneſs with which they were ſeized is deſcribed to be a putrid verminous fever, accompanied with an hæmorrhage, eruption, and inflammation. As the perſons who are affected principally dwelt near the church, and the cauſe being known, a ſtop has happily been put to the contagion, but not before it had carried off 18, among whom were the cure and the vicar.

The following letter, ſent to each of the captains of the men of war at Portſmouth, was read to their ſhips companies:

"Sir Thomas Pye, Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at Spithead and in Portſmouth harbour, has it in command from the King, to acquaint the Right Hon. Lord Edgecumbe, Vice Admiral of the Blue; Sir Richard Spry, Rear Admiral of the White; and the Captains of the ſquadron under their command; that he is pleaſed with their attention during his viſitation at Portſmouth; and that he ſhall ever have in remembrance

the activity and vigilance of the officers and men of that ſquadron, on the late equipment.

THOMAS PYE."

6th. This day was tried before Lord Mansfield, a cauſe wherein Joſeph Walker was plaintiff, and Richard Chapman, one of the pages to her Majeſty, defendant; the action was brought to recover back the ſum of 50l. paid to a Mrs. Hoppner, by the direction of defendant, in part of 70 guineas, for which defendant promiſed to get plaintiff a place in the cuſtoms; when, after a full hearing, and the Jury going out about half an hour, they brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 50l. damages, beſides coſts of ſuit.

Extract of a Letter from Oxford, July 7.

"The celebrity of the Encœnia, took place in the Theatre here this day. Nothing could ſurpaſs the ſplendour of the appearance made by the company when they were all aſſembled here. The ladies exceeded the gentlemen in dreſs, as they did infinitely in number. Lord North opened the buſineſs of the day as chancellor, by propoſing the admiſſion of ſome noblemen and gentlemen to honorary degrees in the univerſity. Theſe being approved, they were ſeverally preſented to the body by the Rev. Dr. Vanſittart, and received with applauſe. The honorary members were upwards of a dozen in number: Among them were, the Marquis of Carnarvon, Lords Shelbourne, Beſborough, two Lords Spencer (brothers of the Duke of Marlborough) Judge Nares, &c. This ceremony was followed by the Recital of a Latin Poem, which was written for the prize by Mr. Lowth, ſon of the Biſhop of Oxford: and an Engliſh Oration in the praiſe of muſick, written alſo for the prize, by Mr. Milles, of Queen's College. Both theſe had much merit, and were well delivered, particularly the latter. Mr. Wheeler, the poetry profeſſor, next delivered his commemoration diſcourſe. The morning's buſineſs was concluded by performing the Inſtallation Ode."

By the late Act to prevent the counterfeiting of bank notes, paper-makers, not authoriſed by the Bank, who ſhall make any paper, or be aſſiſting in making any paper, with the words BANK OF ENGLAND, viſible in the ſubſtance of ſuch paper, ſhall be adjudged felons, and ſuffer death without benefit of clergy; and engravers, who ſhall engrave any promiſſory note, inland bill, or bill of exchange, containing the words BANK OF ENGLAND, BANK POST BILL, or any words expreſſing the *Sum* or *Amount*, in white letters in a black ground, or having any plate ſo engraved in their cuſtody, ſhall be committed to the county gaol, and ſuffer impriſonment therein, for any term not exceeding ſix months. The ſame puniſhment is likewiſe to be inflicted upon all perſons who ſhall utter notes with any ſuch marks upon them.

By reports to the Houſe of Commons, it appears, that the linen manufacturers of Scotland and Ireland, have decreaſed theſe two laſt years at leaſt one half, owing to the migration of the poor from thoſe kingdoms.

The ſtates general, at the inſtance of Sir Joſeph York, have given orders for placing lights in the

the ſummer as well as winter in the light-houſes on the oppoſite banks of the Meuſe to prevent the accidents to which Engliſh ſhips are expoſed in cloudy weather.

This day the Encœnia at Oxford, which began on Wedneſday, ended; and is ſaid to have been the grandeſt that ever was celebrated in that univerſity. 9th.

The univerſity of Oxford, in full convocation, paſſed a vote for appointing a ſubſtitute to fill the Vinerian Law Profeſſorſhip, in the abſence of Mr. Juſtice Chambers, who is appointed one of the Puiſne Judges for the Eaſt-Indies; that gentleman having the option, within three years, of returning to his profeſſorſhip, ſhould it prove more agreeable.

On Wedneſday the great cauſe long depending between the heirs of the late Gen. Stanwix, his lady and daughter, was finally determined before Lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench: The counſel recapitulated the old arguments relating to the probability of each party being drowned before the other, but the court adviſed them to compromiſe the matter, and let all parties come in upon an equal footing; which was agreed to.

An action was brought in the court of King's Bench, againſt a pawnbroker, on the ſtatute againſt uſury; when it was proved, that the defendant took 13s. intereſt for five days loan of 26l. 5s. The plaintiff recovered treble the ſum lent, and had accordingly a verdict for 78l. 15s.

A letter from Charles Town, South-Carolina, dated May 14, ſays, "The war between the two Indian nations of Creeks and Chocktaws, which has ſubſiſted for ſeveral years paſt, is again carried on with great inveteracy on both ſides. In a late engagement the Creek Indians had 19 warriors killed, among whom was half-bred Molton, a noted and principal head man of that nation. The Young Twin, another head man, was in the party, but eſcaped and got ſafe, with an account of the diſaſter, to his own country."

A Jew from Poland, travelling through Birmingham, was ſet upon by a deſperate ſet of young villains, who robbed him of 90l. and upwards, and beat and otherwiſe miſuſed him in a barbarous manner. It is now 22 years ago ſince a poor Poliſh Jew was robbed of a like ſum, for which one Goddard was apprehended and tried at the Old Bailey, but acquitted.

A baker, who had been a long time confined in the gaol at Lynn, near Norfolk, for debt, being told by the keeper that his rigid creditor had neglected paying his groats, and that he was now at liberty, the ſurpriſe had ſo great an effect on him that he dropped down dead.

Robert Gunning, Eſq; the Britiſh miniſter at Peterſburgh, was inveſted with the enſigns of the order of the Bath, by the hands of the Empreſs, and, at her own appointment, on the anniverſary of her acceſſion to the throne. After the ceremony, the Empreſs deſired Sir Robert to wear the ſword with which he had been knighted.

This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when ten priſoners were capitally convicted; 49 were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years; one for 14 years; eight branded in the hand; ſix to be privately whipped; 14th.

and 31 were discharged by proclamation.

Among those capitally convicted, was John Lennard, for ravishing Miss Bos. Lennard was a bailiff's follower, and was left by Mr. Vere, a sheriff's officer, in possession of a house in Westminster, into which he had carried an execution, and in which Miss Bos was a lodger. On the 15th of June the maid went out in the evening, and left no body in the house but the prisoner, and his two associates, and Miss Bos: Lennard soon began to be rude to the young lady, and being repulsed, behaved to her in a manner too shocking to be mentioned. She screamed out and made all the resistance in her power, seized the villain by the throat, and struggled with him till she lost her senses: a neighbour hearing her scream, and suspecting some foul play, knocked at the door, and enquiring what might be the cause, Lennard opened the window, and made answer it was only a drunken woman, and retired. The fact was fully proved, and he was capitally convicted. His two associates, whose names are *Graves*, and *Guy*, were indicted, as accessaries after the fact, and being found guilty, were burnt in the hand, and sentenced to remain in Newgate one whole year.

A countryman having bought some linen, at a shop in Holborn, offered in payment a light guinea, which the master of the shop instantly clipt in two. The countryman stared first at his guinea, and then at the man that clipt it; and snatching up the sciſſars made a chop at the shop-keeper's hand, cut off the first joint of his middle finger, and then ran away.

On Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out at Wapping-Wall, in the parish of Shadwell, occasioned by the carelessness of a person who attended the heating of a pitch-kettle, which boiled over, and occasioned the consuming of about 15 houses.

The following is an extract of a letter from Bombay, dated Nov. 26.—"Our whole attention at present is taken up on an expedition against Broach, a small way to the northward of Surat. We made an attempt last year, and brought the Nabob to terms, who paid us a visit at Bombay, and settled matters; but he deceived us in the end, and trifled in so shameful a manner, as to render it absolutely necessary to subdue him, which we effected. He made a valiant defence, worthy a better character, he being dreaded by his own subjects, and every nation round us, as a cruel tyrant.

"The expedition was commanded by Gen. Wedderburn and Mr. Watson, our superintendant of marines. The troops consisted of about 1000 Europeans, and between two and 3000 Seapoys. The general, as I hear, rather disapproving of the ground for the encampment, went to reconnoitre on horseback, was noticed by the enemy, and shot through the head with a ginjawl, either from the walls, or through treachery, as the Nabob had made proposals, but no faith could be put in him.

"These people are so dexterous with the ginjawl piece, which is a very long gun, that it is common for a man to hit an orange at the distance of 150 yards four times out of six.

"In this unlucky manner fell Gen. Wedderburn, of extensive abilities,

abilities, indeed too great for the field he had to act in, and well worth a better fate: he was a warm friend, and poſſeſſed of many good qualities.

"On the 23d inſt. we received advice, that Broach was attacked by ſtorm on the 19th, and that the firing had not ceaſed when the expreſs came away.

"We have this inſtant, ſince writing the above, received the agreeable news of the fall of Broach, where we have been very ſucceſsful, having only loſt in the whole the general and ſix officers killed, and about ten wounded. Among the killed are, John Campbell, called Tall Campbell, Lieutenant Blach, of artillery, Enſign L'Eſtrange, and a cadet of the name of Carrick."

Hague, July 8. We hear from Brome in the county of Zell, that their fields lately promiſed the moſt abundant harveſt; but they have now unhappily experienced a moſt terrible reverſe. A ſtorm has deſtroyed all the fruits of the earth. No perſons there, it is ſaid, were ever witneſſes to ſuch hail, both as to its quantity and duration. Many of the hail-ſtones were of the ſize of a common coffee-cup, with many points, and were prodigiouſly hard. The deſtruction occaſioned by this ſtorm is immenſe. Whole villages, beſides the loſs of their harveſt, have had all their fowls killed or dangerouſly wounded, and the cattle of all ſorts have greatly ſuffered. The linen, which was ſpread in order to be whitened, was torn in pieces, and ſeveral perſons, who were not able to reach ſhelter, were killed or mortally wounded.

The Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel had publiſhed an ordonance forbidding the uſe of coffee: a magiſtrate, however, was imprudent enough to treat his gueſts with coffee, and a ſchoolmaſter gave ſome to his ſervants: they were both condemned to ſuffer the puniſhment inflicted by the law, which is confinement for a certain time to hard labour. The magiſtrate offered 100 Louis to be pardoned; but he was told, that, to preſerve the law in its proper force, it was not in the power of money to buy a delinquent off, which would confine the puniſhment to the poor, and increaſe the number of prevaricators among the rich.

Edinburgh, July 13. On the 22d of laſt month, between ſeven and eight hundred people from the Lewis Iſlands, ſailed from Stornoway for America. They complained much of the oppreſſions they laboured under, which, they ſay, obliged them to quit their country.

A young gentleman, natural ſon to a late eminent attorney in the Temple, was taken into cuſtody, being charged with forging the Will of a gentlewoman, in which he had made himſelf her ſole executor, and had taken out letters of adminiſtration at Doctors Commons, by virtue of which he had ſold South-Sea ſtock to the amount of 350l. in order to pay off the pretended legacies as expreſſed in this Will, but had converted the ſame to his own uſe. The fraud was detected by the gentlewoman's appearing at the South-Sea houſe, in order to receive her dividend, when, to her great aſtoniſhment, ſhe was told ſhe was dead, her Will adminiſtered to, and her ſtock diſpoſed of. She was 20th.

ſtruck

ſtruck with the deepeſt ſorrow, when ſhe was told by whom. She had been intruſted with the care of the youth in his infancy, and loved him as her own child. A melancholy inſtance this, of the temptation to which unexperienced youth are expoſed by the prevailing diſſipation and extravagance of the times!

This day the Recorder made the report to his Majeſty in council of the capital convicts in Newgate, viz. Thomas Younger, James Younger, and Thomas Grear, for breaking and entering the houſe of Mrs. Mortimer, Milliner, in Gravel-lane, Ratcliff-highway, and ſtealing a quantity of effects. Joſeph Holmes and Maurice Murray, for burglariouſly breaking open the houſe of John Wiley, in Crow-court, Whitecroſs-ſtreet, and ſtealing a caſk of liquor, two coats, &c. Thomas Plunkett, for robbing Mr. Dudley on the highway, between Highgate and Iſlington. Alexander Montgomery, for breaking and entering the houſe of Mr. Craig, in Holborn, and ſtealing a table cloth. John Lennard, for committing a rape on Miſs Ann Boſs, William Eames, for uttering a counterfeit Bank note for 40l. knowing it to be forged. Francis Grainger, for being at large after receiving ſentence of tranſportation. And Mary Delany, convicted of felony in February ſeſſion, but reſpited by the Judge on account of her pregnancy. His Majeſty was pleaſed to reſpite James Younger, Alexander Montgomery, Francis Grainger, and Mary Delany. The law is left to take its courſe with the others, and they are to be executed on Wedneſday the 11th of Auguſt.

It is ſaid that the late Lord Tyrawley, who died on the 13th inſt. begged ſome time before his death that he might be laid in the burying-ground of the Royal Hoſpital at Chelſea, with the old ſoldiers of that foundation, ſaying, "As he had bravely lived with them in the field, ſo he wiſhed, after death, that his remains might be depoſited with theirs: A requeſt that cloſed the life of this noble veteran.

22d. At a general court of the proprietors of the Eaſt-India Company, the reſolution of *not* appointing Gen. Clavering Commander in chief of the Company's forces in India, was confirmed.

Peterſburgh, June 22. Her Serene Highneſs the Landgravine of Heſſe Darmſtadt, and the three Princeſſes her daughters, arrived at Revel on Thurſday night laſt, after a voyage of 10 days, from Lubeck; and they are expected this evening at Zarſco-Zelo.

Paris, July 2. The 24th of laſt month two girls, one of 12, and the other of 13 years old, were feeding four cows and a heifer on a hill, named *Coteau de Roſe*, in the territory of Aſpres: About four o'clock in the afternoon, the cows ſuddenly began to run, and one of the girls followed them in order to ſtop them, while the other was giving bread to the heifer; at the ſame time a ſubterraneous noiſe was heard, and all the ground which the cows had juſt left fell in. Diligent ſearch has been made for the other girl and the heifer, but to no purpoſe.

By letters from Prague we have advice, that Mr. Coulſton, an Engliſh merchant reſiding in Bohemia, has lately received from her Imperial

perial Majeſty the Empreſs Queen, a preſent of her Majeſty's cypher, ſet in diamonds, as a teſtimony of her Majeſty's approbation of the great relief given by that gentleman to the poor, during the late ſcarcity of corn.

31ſt. At the requeſt of the Lords of the Treaſury, the Bank gave notice in this night's Gazette, that any quantity of guineas, half-guineas, and quarter-guineas, (cut and defaced agreeable to the act) not leſs than fifty guineas in a parcel, will be taken in there on Monday Auguſt 2, and every Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday, till further notice, at the rate of 3l. 17 s. 10½d. per ounce.

By an act of parliament made in King William's reign, and *yet unrepealed*, "whoever *takes* or *pays away* any milled money, *not cut to pieces*, for *leſs* than it paſſed current when firſt coined, ſhall be deemed guilty of felony, and ſuffer death accordingly."

A young lady, at St. Merrin in Cornwall, threw herſelf from the top of an high cliff into the ſea, and was drowned; her corps was much defaced by daſhing againſt the rocks. This melancholy affair is ſaid to have been occaſioned by her father's refuſing to let her ſee a young fellow a few hours before he died.

Edinburgh, July 27. This day the Court of Seſſion determined the important queſtion, which has been ſo long agitated in this and our neighbouring country, viz. Whether authors ſhould have a perpetual excluſive property in their works, or a limited one. The cauſe before the court was a proſecution brought by Mr. Hinton, a London bookſeller, againſt three Scotch bookſellers, for printing and vending Stackhouſe's Hiſtory of the Bible, firſt publiſhed in the year 1732. The cauſe was argued by the counſel at the bar for four days, with much learning, ingenuity, and acuteneſs. After which the judges delivered their opinions at great length, and by a majority of twelve to one, ſuſtained the defences, and abſoilzied the defenders from the proſecution brought againſt them by the London booksellers. It is ſaid this cauſe will be removed to the Houſe of Lords in England, and there finally determined.

DIED lately, Abraham Cowley, Eſq; of Dublin, who dying a batchelor, has left his fortune to the hoſpital for lunatics.

At his houſe in Roſe-court, Ratcliffe-Highway, aged 71, Mr. Charles Munder, who was originally a coal porter, but for ſome years paſt had dealt in ſeamens tickets, and let out money to intereſt, by which means he died poſſeſſed of upwards of 7000l. which will devolve to his niece, now ſervant to a public-houſe in Southwark, and the only relation he has living.

At Lambeth, in the 104th year of his age, Mr. John Drickly. He was formerly a ſurgeon in the army, and was at the battle of Culloden; he retained his ſenſes till within ten minutes of his death.

At Greenwich, Captain Ridley, aged 104. He was a commander in Queen Anne's wars, and loſt both his legs in the ſervice.

At Cardigan, aged 92, Philip ap Morrice, Eſq; who by his will has ordered 31 calves heads to be given

annually to the poor of Cardigan, on St. Matthew's-day, being his birth-day.

Mungo Humphreys, a fiſherman, of Folkſtone, aged 113, which he had followed near 90 years.

Mr. Long. farmer, at Fourtree-hill, Enfield, aged 102.

AUGUST.

2d. At eleven at night, arrived at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, to plead the cauſe of the freemen of that corporation. As ſoon as it was known, the town was illuminated, and the bells ſet a ringing; the populace dragged the Serjeant's carriage to the lodgings provided for him during his ſtay.

The matter in diſpute is, Whether the Burgeſſes, as heretofore, ſhall be permitted to enjoy, in their own right, the unalienable common property of a common called the Town Moor, or ſhall hold it in future, on the pleaſure of the magiſtrates and common-council.

On Saturday paſſed the great-ſeal, a grant of a penſion of 500l. per ann. to —— Cornwall, Eſq; out of the revenue, duty, or cuſtom of 4 1-half per cent. at Barbadoes, and the Leeward iſlands, to hold the ſame during his life.

7th. This day died at Hampſtead, in the 57th year of her age, Mrs. Catharine Hall, relict of Mr. Anthony Hall, of Crutched Friars. Having loſt her only child in the early part of life, and dying without any near relations, ſhe has directed her fortune to be equally divided between the Aſylum, the Lock-Hoſpital, and the Magdalen; to the laſt of which charities, ſhe was a conſiderable benefactreſs in her life-time. She was eſteemed the beſt worker on the tambour in Europe; and is ſaid to be the only perſon who ever beat the celebrated Jonas at cards. The following whimſical epitaph, which alludes to her two favourite amuſements, is, by her direction, to be inſcribed on her tomb-ſtone.

Ere my *work*'s done, my *thread* is cut;
My hands are cold, my eyeſight fails,
Stretch'd in my *frame*, I'm compaſs'd now
With worms *inſtead of lovely ſnails* *,
The *game* of life is finiſh'd too,
Another now has ta'en my chair;
Griev'd there's no *ſhuffling* after death,
I'm gone, alas, the Lord knows where!

Reader, attend; if you in *works* excel,
In bliſs eternal you'll hereafter dwell:
And if you *play your cards* with caution here,
Secure to win, *the trump* you need not fear.
O care Deus mi miſerere mei!

11th. This morning the ſeven criminals under ſentence of death in Newgate, were executed at Tyburn. Their behaviour was decent and devout. Lennard and Younger appeared greatly affected at their approaching fate; but Grear aſcended the ſteps into the cart with great alertneſs, and took his ſeat with much ſeeming compoſure. After hanging the uſual time, their bodies were delivered to their friends for interment.

Lennard, the Sunday before he ſuffered, received the ſacrament at the chapel in Newgate, from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Temple, and then, in the moſt ſolemn manner, declared to that gentleman, that

* The ſilk-twiſt uſed in tambour work, called in the French *Chenilles*.

that he was entirely innocent of the fact for which he was to die; that he had been repeatedly intimate with Miſs Boſs, with her own conſent; and that all the reaſon he could conjecture for her proſecuting him was, that he had communicated this matter to Graves, the other bailiff's-follower, who availed himſelf of the ſecret, and found means to get into the young lady's room, and really perpetrated the fact with which ſhe accuſed Lennard. In this ſtory he perſiſted all the time he afterwards remained in Newgate; but Mr. Temple, ſuſpecting his veracity, delivered a paper to Mr. Toll, and another perſon, who uſually adminiſter ſpiritual comfort to the malefactors in their laſt moments, in which he requeſted them to aſk Lennard about thoſe two aſſertions juſt before he was turned off. This requeſt Mr. Toll and his colleague punctually complied with; and the unhappy man acknowledged, he had taken the ſacrament to an abſolute falſhood; that he was taught in Newgate to believe it might do him ſervice; that he found his miſtake too late, and all the amends he could make was, to acknowledge the truth before he left the world, and beg pardon of God for having acted in ſo atrocious a manner.

Stopleburſt, near Cranbrook in Kent, Aug. 7. "A perſon of this place has arrived at perfection in the art of hatching ducks; he has uſed this ſeaſon near 500 ducks, by an ingenious method, from a very conſiderable number of old ones, which laid ſix or eight ſetts of eggs: as they lay them he puts them under hen; ſhe ſits on them for a week or ten days; he then places the eggs in a horſe dunghill, and takes care to turn them every twelve hours till they are hatched, which is generally in a month, but he can force them a week ſooner if he thinks neceſſary; he then puts freſh eggs to the hen, which is kept conſtantly ſitting for two or three months; he then moſtly takes them from her at the time before mentioned, but in rainy or cold weather, he lays the eggs before a fire, which anſwers the ſame purpoſe, by turning them every twelve hours; and by theſe means he raiſes every year, from ten or twelve ducks, between five and ſix hundred young ones."

Laſt night, a moſt violent ſtorm of thunder and lightening, accompanied by frequent guſts of wind, and torrents of rain, began between nine and ten o'clock, and, with ſome ſlight intermiſſions, continued till near ſeven o'clock this morning; the two ſtrongeſt, and moſt alarming claps, were at 12 and 5 o'clock. The following are a few of the many inſtances of hurt done in various parts of the town and places adjacent:—The church of St. Peter, Cornhill, was damaged; and a woman paſſing near it loſt an eye. The north-ſide of the obeliſk in St. George's fields, was ſtruck with ſuch violence, that the crown ſtone of the baſe was opened about an inch, and the ſeventh ſtone from the top of the ſpire cracked. A houſe was ſplit aſunder at Limehouſe. A cottage, with a ſhed adjoining to it, on Sydenham-Common, was ſet on fire, and burnt. At Low-Layton, in Eſſex, two large ricks of hay were conſumed. The horſes of two waggons coming to London, ran away, and one was overſet at Barnet, and the other at Whetſtone. The horſes of the Glouceſter 14th.

Glouceſter ſtage alſo ran away near Acton, and the carriage was overturned and broken to pieces. Mrs. Reech, of Tothill-fields, was ſtruck down near her own door, and rendered ſenſeleſs for ſome time. The ſon of Mr. Steelman, cheeſemonger in Oxford-ſtreet, a youth about 17 years of age, ſtanding at his father's door, was ſtruck dead; his hat was ſcorched, and his hair much burnt. A man coming from Iſlington was killed. A waterman and his boy coming in a boat from Blackwall, the man was killed, but the boy eſcaped.

Below bridge conſiderable damage was done to the ſhipping, many maſts being ſhivered to pieces, and ſome ſailors are ſaid to have loſt their lives.

Dreadful as this account may appear, it is but a very ſuperficial detail of the calamities occaſioned by this ſtorm, which, if we conſider the length of its duration, and the amazing extent of its influence, being felt nearly at the ſame time in diſtant counties, we may venture to conclude, that the like has not happened for many years. Let us not, however, murmur at the decrees of the great Author of nature.—The day preceding the tempeſt, was ſultry hot, and the air ſurcharged with ſulphureous matter, which, had it not been rarefied and diſperſed by the ſubſequent ſtorm, might have proved fatal to ſome thouſands of the inhabitants of this metropolis, and its environs.

In the courſe of the month, ſince their meeting in July, the Society at the Thatch'd-Houſe have diſcharged 40 debtors, (who had 23 wives, and 71 children) from the ſeveral priſons in this metropolis, and one of the country gaols.

Extract of a Letter from Newcaſtle, Aug. 11.

"This is a jubilee day here, the town is all in an uproar; our freemen have won their trial, and defeated the magiſtrates entirely; nothing but Serjeant Glynn is to be heard in the ſtreets. I wiſh their kindneſs and gratitude may not hurt him; it was with the greateſt difficulty he could get to or from court, and has been dragged along the ſtreets in his coach by the freemen, to his lodgings. He has done their buſineſs effectually, and they have agreed to have a print of him put up in every company's meeting-houſe in the town."

Paris, July 24. The council of war held at Liſle, has condemned 33 officers of a regiment, for refuſing to ſerve under a lieutenant-colonel placed over them. Some are to be broken, and ſent to certain priſons for a number of years, and others for an indeterminate time. The major has been re-eſtabliſhed; but the lieutenant-colonel is ordered under an arreſt for three months, for preſuming to compromiſe the authority which his majeſty has placed in him. The above judgment, which carries with it a mark of ignominy, was ſent before its publication to the Marquis de Monteynard, who immediately returned orders to the colonel, to diſpoſe of the vacant employs, and particularly in favour of thoſe who had not refuſed obedience; and the 17th inſtant judgment was executed, their employments given away in preſence of all the troops at Liſle, and nineteen of the officers were immediately conducted to different priſons. Every one lamented their hard fate, as they were all men of tried courage.

Paris

Paris, July 30. The following humane action of the Archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, ſhews us, that there are ſtill perſons of the higheſt rank and fortune, who deign to look with compaſſion upon the poor and miſerable. His Grace being informed, that the greateſt diſtreſs reigned in Bourdeaux, on account of the ſcarcity of corn, in order to obviate this calamity as much as poſſible, he retrenched all the ſuperfluities of his table, and has given an hundred crowns daily to the poor ever ſince.

Edinburgh, Aug. 6. We are informed, that not leſs than ten veſſels have either already ſailed, or are engaged to ſail this ſeaſon, with emigrants for America, from Sky, the Long-Iſland, Glengary, Sutherland, Roſs-ſhire, &c. ——What a pity, that the induſtrious poor, who are the real ſupport of the ſtate, ſhould thus be obliged, by the indolence and inhumanity of their governors, to ſeek employment and ſuſtenance in far diſtant climes!

8th. A chapter of the order of the Thiſtle, was held at St. James's, with the uſual ceremonies, when the Right Hon. the Earl of Northington was inveſted with the order of the green ribband, vacant by the death of the late Earl of Warwick.

The King of Pruſſia has lately ſtopped a conſiderable quantity of planks, ſtaves, &c. for which the Britiſh merchants at Dantzick had not only contracted, but even given earneſt; nor have the warmeſt remonſtrances on the part of the factory, been able to obtain any redreſs. Application has been made, and a memorial preſented by the merchants of London to the miniſtry, but we do not hear whether they met with ſucceſs.

They write from the Hague, that the States of Holland, Utrecht, and Guelders, have each of them voted his Poliſh Majeſty a preſent of 2500 ducats, as a ſupport during the infractions in his dominions.

In the violent ſtorm of wind and rain laſt night and this morning, three large trees were torn up in Cold-Bath fields. The roof of a houſe was blown off in Shoe-lane, Fleet-ſtreet. More than 53 feet of the new brick-wall at the bottom of the King's-Bench walks, in the Temple, was deſtroyed. Two cuſtom-houſe officers at Graveſend were drowned in endeavouring to board a ſhip that was paſſing by. An old houſe, the corner of Dobb's-court, Southwark, was thrown down, and a poor woman and two ſmall children were buried in the ruins. And a ſailing lighter being overſet below bridge, Mr. James Moorſbey, a lighterman at Rotherhithe, and his apprentice, were drowned. 19th.

The waters were much out at Egham, and the people in general under great apprehenſions for the wheat. From Lee to the Crays, and round about thoſe parts, they were as high as the horſes bellies in the road. Several ſtage coaches, which were to have been in town laſt night, did not arrive till this day at noon; and this morning moſt of the ſtages that go the north road, came back to their reſpective inns, being unable to proceed.

In Oxford, and its neighbourhood, the weather was ſo tempeſtuous, with a northerly wind, and the rains ſo heavy, that ſcarce any buildings were found to afford a ſufficient ſhelter.

His Excellency Baron de Nolken, Envoy-extraordinary from the court of Stockholm, 21ſt.

was

was inveſted at St. James's, with the enſigns of the Swediſh order of the Polar Star, ſent over for that purpoſe by the King his maſter.

Authentic letters juſt received from Paris declare, that the Chevalier Grenier is going out with a ſmall ſquadron from Breſt to the Eaſt-Indies, upon a ſecret expedition. The above officer is juſt returned to France, from making a voyage into the Indian ſeas, in conſequence of a propoſal he made to the French miniſtry about three years ſince, the iſſue of which was, that he diſcovered a new paſſage from the iſle of France to the coaſt of Coromandel and China, which ſhortened the voyage near 1000 leagues. This important circumſtance was a ſhort time ſince, by order of the French King, laid before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, the Members of which, after examining the Chevalier's journals, &c. gave it as their opinion, that his diſcovery would be of great utility in the nautical world, as the new rout was not only practicable during the latter monſoon, or from October to April, but that it was free from any remarkable danger, even if a large fleet ſhould attempt it.

Letters from Moſcow, of the 26th of July, brought the melancholy news of a dreadful fire, which happened the day before in that city. By a violent ſtorm of wind, the flames ſpread a German mile round, and deſtroyed the moſt ſtately buildings and palaces of the nobility: the merchants eſcaped this calamity, the fire not extending to the quarter they inhabit.

Advice has been received at Liſbon, of an earthquake at Caraccao, in the Brazils, which overthrew forty houſes, and deſtroyed upwards of 400 people, chiefly Indians.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Auguſt 10.

"All the evils which Dean Swift predicted, now appear to have befallen this unhappy country: An empty treaſury, a famiſhed poor, and the ſtaple manufactures of the kingdom declining apace. The ſpirit of emigration hath ſeized our people, and the ſeveral counties hitherto famous for the reſidence of the linen manufacturers, are now almoſt dwindled into dreary waſtes. The land lies uncultivated, and notwithſtanding the landholders have, by lowering the rents, tried to pacify the minds of the people, and induce them to continue at home, yet ſcarcely a veſſel ſails from Ireland, bound to any of the plantations, but what is filled with multitudes of uſeful artizans, their wives and children. It is to be hoped, that ſome method may be taken to put a ſtop to ſo alarming an evil; for if the number of inhabitants conſtitute the riches of a ſtate, Heaven knows, Ireland will ſoon be the pooreſt country under the canopy of heaven!"

At 35 minutes paſt ten in the evening, was determined a match between Thomas Walker, Eſq; of Mickleham, in Surry, and Capt. Adam Hay, for 400 guineas, which was won by the latter. Mr. Walker rode his own hackney, and Capt. Mulcaſter rode for Capt. Hay. They ſet out at ſix on Monday morning from Portland-ſtreet, London, and the winner arrived at Ouſebridge, York, in 40 hours 35 minutes. Mr. Walker's horſe tired within 6 miles of Tadcaſter, and it is ſuppoſed will die. They rode the firſt 90 miles in 6 hours. The winning 24th.

winning mare drank 12 bottles of wine during the journey, and on Thurſday was ſo well as to take her exerciſe on Knaveſmire.—— There is no name diſgraceful enough to characterize this ſort of diverſion.

Thirty poor houſekeepers were entertained at Gunnerſbury-Houſe, the ſeat of the Princeſs Amelia, according to annual cuſtom, and were afterwards diſmiſſed with a guinea each, the uſual bounty.

At a meeting of the commiſſioners for building a bridge at Richmond ferry, ſubſcriptions were received to the amount of 12,000l. The whole expence of building the bridge is eſtimated at 25,000l. The proprietor of that ferry has offered to give up his right for the ſum of 6000l. or an annuity of 220l. per ann. and if the commiſſioners give him the 6000l. he engages to ſubſcribe the whole towards building the bridge.

By advices this day, it appears, that whilſt the Chamber was ſitting at Warſaw, on the trial of the Regicides, his Poliſh Majeſty came into the court, and, being ſeated on the throne, interceded in the moſt pathetic manner, not only for the life of the man who ſaved him, and brought him back, but for all the others, repreſenting them as the innocent victims of the infamous projects of their ſuperiors, and being obliged to obey, at the riſk of their lives, the orders of their commanders. Not ſatisfied with this ſtep, which certainly does great honour to his Majeſty's clemency, he ſpares no pains or arguments with the judges in their favour. As to his deliverer, there is no doubt of his eſcaping, in conſequence of his Majeſty's promiſe to him; but it is poſſible the Chamber may think it neceſſary to make, by the puniſhment of the others, a ſtriking example of ſo dangerous and daring an attempt.

A letter received here from Peterſburg mentions, that among the many uſeful eſtabliſhments made by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, one is, that of her having benevolently extended her aid to the moſt uſeful claſs of mankind, thoſe who cultivate the earth. In the greateſt part of the provinces of that empire, as well as in the neighbouring kingdoms, theſe poor creatures have no other habitations than wretched hovels, which are ſo low, as not to allow them room to ſtand upright, and are real ſcenes of wretchedneſs. Nothing is to be found in them, but a miſerable kind of bed for the maſter; the reſt of the family lay themſelves down on banks raiſed with earth,—men, women, children, and cattle, all together. Her Imperial Majeſty has given orders, that this claſs of her ſubjects ſhall be better accommodated, by building for them more commodious habitations.

Frankfort, July 17. According to the laſt letters from Peterſburgh, the Grand Duke of Ruſſia made choice, the 29th of laſt month, of the Princeſs Wilhelmina of Darmſtadt for his conſort. The Grand Duke was born the 1ſt of October, 1754, and the princeſs was born the 25th of July, 1755.

We hear from Hamburgh, that the marriage of the Duke of Sodermania, brother to the King of Sweden, with the Princeſs Charlotte of Holſtein-Eutin, daughter of the Duke of Sleſwick-Holſtein-Eutin, Prince Biſhop of Lubeck, is concluded.

In Ireland, the revenue, in times of peace, uſed generally to exceed the proviſions for the national eſtabliſhment from 60 to 120,000l. in every two years. In the laſt year, ending the 24th of December, 1772, inſtead of a ſurplus, the deficiency, in one year only, has amounted to 93,000l. though the taxes, when compared with thoſe laid on in 1762, ſhould have left a balance in favour of government of 127,000l. per ann. or 254,000l. for the two years.

31ſt. As the workmen were ſinking a vault in Diſs church, Norfolk, for Mr. Taylor, they diſcovered a ſtone coffin, in which were the bones of a perſon quite entire, and near the head was a pewter chalice, by which it is ſuppoſed it was a prieſt; he probably had been buried 4 or 500 years, as the metal was almoſt deſtroyed: about ſix feet ſouth of this coffin, and at the depth of about five feet, they found two large urns, or pots of red earth, one holding fifteen pints, the other fourteen; there was nothing in them but black fœtid earth.—Blomfield mentions a ſtone coffin being found when Mr. Burton was buried in the north ayle of the chancel (or, as he calls it, the chapel of the Guild of Corpus Chriſti) in 1705, in which was a ſilver chalice, and which they buried again.

Three men and three women went to the Bell-inn in Edgbaſton-ſtreet, Birmingham, and made the following ſingular entry in the toll-book which is kept there:

"Auguſt 31, 1773. Samuel Whitehouſe, of the pariſh of Willenhill, in the county of Stafford, this day ſold his wife, Mary Whitehouſe, in open market, to Thomas Griffiths of Birmingham, value one ſhilling.

To take her with all faults.

Signed, Samuel Whitehouſe, and Mary Whitehouſe.

Voucher, Thomas Buckley, of Birmingham."

The parties were all exceedingly well pleaſed, and the money paid down, as well for the toll as purchaſe.

Died lately, in Oxford-ſtreet, aged 81, Mrs. Ann Horthingby, for 38 years the widow of Mr. Horthingby, a native of Switzerland; ſince whoſe death ſhe lived in a mean apartment, ſcarcely allowing herſelf the common neceſſaries of life, clothed with rags, and almoſt eat up with vermin. On ſearching her room after her deceaſe, which ſhe had permitted no perſon to enter for the laſt nine years of her life, there were found in it bank notes and caſh to the amount of 4000l.

At a village near Grantham in Lincolnſhire, Mr. John Innis, a farmer, poſſeſſed of a fortune of 15,000l. who for many years paſt ſuffered his ſon to go as a labouring man to another farmer in the neighbourhood, but has now left him all his fortune.

Mr. Colemill, in Old-ſtreet, aged 83. He was much reſorted to as a fortune-teller, by which he acquired upwards of 4000l.

At Stanton, in Cumberland, Mary Smith, aged 104, who was ſpinning but two hours before ſhe died.

Thomas Garbut, at Hurworth, in Yorkſhire, aged 101.

SEPTEMBER.

1st. This day a duel was fought between Mr. Scawen and Mr. Fitzgerald, near Liſle, in the Auſtrian dominions, in which neither of the gentlemen received any hurt. Mr. Fitzgerald fired two piſtols, one by deſign, and one by accident. Mr. Scawen fired one in the air, who making ſome ſlight apology for the cauſe of the duel, the parties were reconciled this night, and returned highly ſatisfied with the iſſue of the unlucky affair between them.

John Challoner was executed at Sufford, for the murder of his own father.—The circumſtances were: The father and the ſon, who were both labourers, were at work in a wood near Stone, in Staffordſhire; and upon ſome words ariſing between them, the ſon threw a ſmall iron pot at his father's head, and one of the feet entering his ſkull gave the mortal wound, of which he languiſhed but a few days, and then expired. The above criminal, in a quarrel he had with his wife ſome time ago, killed a young child ſhe had in her arms, by unfortunately receiving a blow he aimed at his wife.

6th. The royal regiment of artillery had a great field-day on Woolwich-common, after which ſeveral experiments were made on grape-ſhot, one of which was of a moſt extraordinary nature, from a gun invented by General Deſaguliers, which was fired againſt a long target of wood; it kept a continual firing whilſt the regiment marched 150 yards, in which time it put 800 ſhot through the target, at the diſtance of 400 yards, having fired 24 times in a minute. This is juſtly looked upon as the greateſt improvement ever made on cannon ſince the firſt invention.

13th. This morning Elizabeth Herring, who was convicted laſt Friday at the Old-Bailey of the wilful murder of her huſband, (who plied as a waterman at Wapping-ſtairs) by ſtabbing him with a caſe-knife in the throat, in a quarrel while they were at dinner at a public-houſe in King-ſtreet, Wapping, was carried on a ſledge, drawn by four horſes, from Newgate to Tyburn. She confeſſed that her huſband died by the wound ſhe gave him in her paſſion, to which ſhe was very ſubject; but declared ſhe had no intention of murdering him, and ſeemed to be entirely reſigned to her unhappy fate.——The method of executing this unfortunate woman was as follows: She was placed on a ſtool ſomething more than two feet high, and a chain being placed under her arms, the rope round her neck was made faſt to two ſpikes, which being driven through a poſt againſt which ſhe ſtood, when her devotions were ended, the ſtool was taken from under her, and ſhe was ſoon ſtrangled. When ſhe had hung about fifteen minutes, the rope was burnt, and ſhe ſunk till the chain ſupported her, forcing her hands up to a level with her face, and the flames being furious ſhe was ſoon conſumed. The crowd was ſo immenſely great, that it was a long time before the faggots could be placed for execution.

It was computed that there were above 20,000 people to ſee this melancholy ſpectacle, many of whom were much hurt, and ſome trodden to death in gratifying a barbarous curioſity.

15th. The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this ſeſſion fifteen priſoners received judgment of death, forty were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, ſix ordered to be privately whipped, two to be publicly whipped, and fifty-five were diſcharged by proclamation.

Among thoſe capitally convicted, were William Davidſon, for a moſt impudent robbery in the chambers of Richard James, Eſq; in the Temple. This fellow uſed to ſhave Mr. James, and knowing that he was out of town, he got acceſs by means of a falſe key, and taking a broker with him, perſonated Mr. James, and ſold his goods.—William Cox, for ſtealing bank notes, value 400l. from John Kenrick, a dealer in horſes for the French.—Francis Talbot, for breaking and entering the houſe of William Ewer, Eſq; and ſtealing plate and bank-notes to a great amount.—And John Sterling, for forging the will of Elizabeth Shooter, with intent to defraud the South-Sea Company of 350l. He ſolemnly declared he intended to replace the money, and the jury recommended him to mercy.

This day Sir John Fielding informed the Bench of Juſtices, that he had laſt year written to Mr. Garrick concerning the impropriety of performing the Beggars Opera, which never was repreſented on the ſtage without creating an additional number of real thieves; he begged, therefore, the gentlemen preſent would join with him in requeſting Mr. Garrick to deſiſt from performing that opera on Saturday evening. The Bench immediately conſented to the propoſal; and a polite card was diſpatched to Mr. Garrick for that purpoſe. To which Mr. Garrick returned for anſwer, that his company was ſo imperfect and divided, (many of the performers being yet in the country) that it would be exceedingly inconvenient, if not impoſſible, for him to open with any other piece than that he had already advertiſed; but added, that he would for the future do every thing in his power to oblige them.

Rome, Aug. 17. Yeſterday at night a detachment of Corſican ſoldiers went to each of the colleges and other houſes of the Jeſuits, with the following prelates, viz. Meſſrs. Macedonio, Alfani, Serſale, Zaccheri, Dionigi, Archetti, Riganti, Paſſionei, Foggini, and Della-Porta. The ſoldiers having taken poſt both within and without the reſpective houſes, the above deputies aſſembled the community, and cauſed to be read to them, by the notaries nominated for that purpoſe, the brief which occaſioned their commiſſion, and the bull of their ſuppreſſion. After which, they ſucceſſively put the ſeal on the archives, cheſts of ſilver plate, and of proviſions. They then left the ſoldiers in the ſaid houſes and colleges, to have an eye over thoſe individuals, who in the ſpace of eight days were to quit the habit of their order. The Jeſuits commenced from this morning to give up their ſchools, and are no longer to exerciſe the functions of their miniſtry.

Aleppo, July 12. The laſt accounts from Baſſora and Bagdad are very afflicting, as they mention that the plague has carried off 100,000 people in the former of thoſe two places, and more than twice that number in the latter. The French conſul at Bagdad, and the

the agent of the ſame nation at Baſſora, and all the catholic prieſts, are among the dead. The Engliſh agent would moſt probably have died likewiſe, had he not gone into the country with many of his countrymen, ſeveral of whom, however, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of Kerim Kan, their enemy.

Dantzick, Aug. 30. The Engliſh merchants, to whom the Admiralty of Great-Britain had given permiſſion to purchaſe timber and oak planks, have received advice, that many barks laden with the above commodities, in going down the Viſtula, were ſtopt at Fordan, and conducted to Elbing, where the directors of the Pruſſian company paid the value to the proprietors. They continue to work with diligence in the yards of Konigſberg and Pillau, from which ports a conſiderable armament will be ſoon ready to put to ſea. They have added to the above a Dutch frigate, purchaſed at this place. There are at Stetin ſeven frigates ready to put to ſea, and they are at work on ſeveral others.

Paris, Sept. 6. On the 18th ult. one of the moſt violent thunder ſtorms happened in the province of Bretagne in France, that ever was known there It continued raining in torrents the whole day; but at midnight the elements ſeemed in one continued blaze, with thunder without intermiſſion. Several bridges are broken down, cauſeways demoliſhed, and many houſes, mills, and other buildings, waſhed away. The bodies of 53 perſons had been taken up, which had been brought down by the torrent, and the number of cattle loſt is incredible.

The effects of the above ſtorm were equally ſevere at St. Malo's and its environs. The waters occaſioned the greateſt damage, and all the hopes with which they had flattered themſelves of a plentiful harveſt, have been loſt by the inundations. The violence of the wind raiſed the waves of the ſea to ſuch a height, as to beat over the walls of the town. The ſhips and veſſels that were moored, or at anchor, could not reſiſt the impetuoſity of the waves, but amidſt the roaring of the wind, and moſt tremendous thunder and lightening, were driven againſt the rocks, and periſhed. The coaſt is ſince covered with wrecks.

Six perſons convicted of promoting diſſenſions at St. Francois, in St. Domingo, and concerned in the late riots, (two of them conſiderable merchants) were privately executed in the Baſtile the 14th inſtant.

Boſton (New-England), June 28. Laſt Wedneſday the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, paſſed an humble petition and remonſtrance to the King, praying that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to remove from their poſts in government, his Excellency Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Governor, and the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, by a majority of 82 to 12.

Warſaw, Aug. 22. Sentence was pronounced on the Regicides at Warſaw: two are condemned to loſe their heads; the perſon who brought the King back, to be baniſhed the country for ever; the others are condemned to perpetual impriſonment. Pulawſki, the promoter and inſtigator of the horrid attack, is condemned to be hanged in effigy, his coat of arms to be

broken, himſelf declared infamous, and the name of the family to be changed. His Majeſty's gracious interceſſion in their favour is ſuppoſed to have produced this mitigation of the puniſhment decreed by the law for attempts againſt the King's life.

His Majeſty has ordered a monument to be erected to immortalize the memory of H. Butzau, the Huſſar, who loſt his life in defending his Majeſty againſt the Regicides. The monument is to be of fine marble, on its head the effigy of the deceaſed, with an inſcription in the Poliſh language to the following purport: "Here reſts the body of H. Butzau, who died in defence of King Staniſlaus Auguſtus. The curſed arrows which were thrown by the infamous and wretched Regicides on the 3d of November, 1771, to pierce the heart of the King, he with pleaſure received in his own breaſt; of the ſame wounds he died a moſt glorious death! for the welfare of his native country, and for the life of his Prince. His King laments in his death the loſs of ſo loyal and ſo faithful a ſubject; and, to immortalize this noble deed, has erected this monument, as an inſtance of heroic virtue that ought to be remembered, to the honour of the deceaſed, by lateſt poſterity.

SUMMER CIRCUIT.

At the aſſizes at Abingdon, five were capitally convicted, three of whom were reprieved before the Judges left the town.

At the aſſizes at Ayleſbury, one of the Corbets, for the murder of farmer Holt, was capitally convicted, and left for execution. He declared, the day before his death, that he only wiſhed for liberty, to murder his nephew, who was evidence againſt him.

At the aſſizes at Bury, one received ſentence of tranſportation for 14 years, and four for 7 years.

At the aſſizes for the town and county of Cambridge, two were ſentenced for tranſportation.

At Carliſle aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Croydon, for the county of Surry, no leſs than 15 priſoners were capitally convicted, and five of them left for execution; a circumſtance unequalled at that place within the memory of man. Field, otherwiſe Green, the highwayman, was capitally convicted. He would have pleaded guilty, but was diſſuaded from it by the Judge.

At the ſame aſſizes, bills of indictment were found by one of the fulleſt Grand Juries ever known for that county againſt Hughes and Aſtley, for a variety of exhibitions near Black-friars and Weſtminſter Bridges, without licence, and againſt law. The ſuppreſſion of thoſe nuiſances was much commended by the gentlemen of the county.

At Durham aſſizes, Robert Monteath, for robbing Ann Maughan; and Joſeph Coltman and Matthew Vaſey, for robbing a Poliſh Jew, received ſentence of death.

At the aſſizes for the Iſle of Ely, at Wiſbech, four were capitally convicted, three of whom were reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Exeter, three were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Derby, none were capitally convicted.

At

At the assizes at Coventry, Thomas Farn and John How were found guilty of the murder and robbery of Mr. Charles Pinchbeck, late keeper of the Toll-gate, at Binley-bridge, near Coventry. They have declared they did not intend murder; but, knowing the deceased to be a very resolute man, fired in order to intimidate him.

At the assizes for the county of Dorset, one was capitally convicted; but reprieved, and seven were cast for transportation.

At the assizes at Gloucester, George Giles, an Exciseman, for forging the hand of Mr. Price, supervisor, by which means he possessed himself of two several sums of money; and James Markey, for breaking into the house of John Wood, and robbing him of 40 guineas, received sentence of death. William Markey, concerned with his brother James, being ill, his trial was postponed to next assizes.

At Hereford assizes, four were capitally convicted. Joseph Oven was indicted for the wilful murder of his own mother, who had been a most tender and affectionate parent to him. On the 26th of May in the morning, the father being gone from home, and no one left in the house but the deceased and her daughter about 13 years of age, the prisoner came into the house, and with a spade which he found there fractured his mother's skull in two places, of which she instantly died. It appeared in the course of the trial, that the prisoner had been long before in a state of insanity; and the strongest proofs of that fact being produced, the jury readily acquitted him of the charge of murder; but proper directions were given to secure him, and to prevent other fatal effects of his phrenzy.

At the assizes at Hertford, six were capitally convicted; three of whom were reprieved.

At Huntingdon assizes, one was capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Worcester assizes, Walter Kelson was capitally convicted, for the murder of Obadiah Rollason, and left for execution.

At Lancaster assizes, John Kay was capitally convicted, for breaking and entering the house of James Bentley, inn-keeper, and stealing 225l. 10s. 6d.

At the assizes for Somersetshire, six were capitally convicted.

At Leicester assizes, three were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At the assizes at Northampton, three were capitally convicted.

At Nottingham assizes, none were capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Norwich, seven were capitally convicted, six of whom were reprieved.

At the assizes at Newcastle, three were capitally convicted.

At Oakham, the assizes proved maiden.

At Oxford assizes, one was capitally convicted.

At the assizes for the county of Northumberland, one was capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Southampton, one was capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Salisbury, six were capitally convicted, three of whom were reprieved.

On the Nisi Prius side at this assizes, a cause was tried concerning a bond of 300l. made upwards of 40 years ago, on which no interest had ever been paid or demanded.

The obligor and obligee had been dead a great number of years, and the plaintiff and defendant were heirs in the third generation. The bond was ſet aſide.

At the aſſizes at Stafford, four were capitally convicted, one of whom was John Challenor, for the murder of his father, who was ordered for execution on the following Monday.

At Shrewſbury aſſizes, three were capitally convicted, one of whom was reſpited, and another reprieved.—At this aſſizes, came on the trial of Elizabeth Higgs, who had been ſervant to Counſellor Fleming, and was charged by the Coroner's Inqueſt with the murder of her ſaid maſter, by poiſon; but after a trial of nine hours, ſhe was acquitted.

At the aſſizes for the county of Suſſex, at Horſham, three were capitally convicted, and left for execution. The caſe of Ambroſe Cannon, one of theſe convicts, is remarkable, who was found guilty of being preſent, aiding and abetting Thomas Green, in the wilful murder of Thomas Cole. This murder was committed near 16 years ago, during Cannon's apprenticeſhip to the above Green, under whoſe immediate direction he acted. They both went abroad; but Cannon, after being abſent thirteen years, ventured to return about three years ſince, when he ſettled at Haſtings by another name, married, and has three children, whom with his wife, he has maintained in credit by his induſtry.

At the aſſizes at Warwick, eight were capitally convicted, ſeven of whom were reprieved for tranſportation, and only James Duckworth, capitally convicted, for counterfeiting and diminiſhing the gold coin, was left for execution. This unhappy man ſtrongly denies, with the moſt ſolemn aſſeverations, the fact for which he is to ſuffer. He was a very eminent hop-factor and grocer at Birmingham, and is ſuppoſed to be one of the heavieſt men in the county, weighing upwards of 24 ſtone.

At Wincheſter aſſizes, five were capitally convicted, all of whom were reprieved.

At the aſſizes for the county of York, John Smith, found guilty of ſheep-ſtealing, received ſentence of death; but on Saturday he was found ſtrangled in his cell, which he effected with a ſtring that ſupported his irons.

Six men who were tried at York aſſizes, on ſuſpicion of clipping and diminiſhing the gold coin, were all acquitted.

16th. Mr. Wingfield, a farmer at Heſton, was found murdered near the Hampſhire-hog, on the Hammerſmith road, with his ſkull fractured, and his pockets rifled of all their contents; one William Edwards White, a deſerter from the Coldſtream regiment, has ſince been apprehended, and upon the ſtrongeſt evidence committed to Newgate, for being the murderer.

The three daughters of General Thomas kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, at St. James's, on their having a ſtipend of 300l. per annum each allowed them by the government.

The charming Jenny, Chilcot, bound from Dublin port to Waterford, was wrecked near Holyhead, when every perſon on board, except the captain, periſhed, and the whole cargo, ſave one caſk of Geneva, and two puncheons of rum, was loſt,

loſt. The neighbouring inhabitants, inſtead of aſſiſting the unfortunate ſurvivor, plundered whatever eſcaped the fury of the waves, even to cutting away the pockets from the captain's wife, whoſe corpſe was driven aſhore on that inhoſpitable coaſt.

17th. The Duke and Dutcheſs of Cumberland, the Hon. James Luttrell, Gen. Prevoſt, Col. Deaken, Col. Garth, &c. ſet out from Cumberland-Houſe for Dover, to embark for Calais. Their Royal Highneſſes travel through France and Italy as Earl and Counteſs of Dublin.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed, by his warrant bearing date the 8th of Auguſt, 1773, to declare his pleaſure, that the Captain-Lieutenants in the Royal regiment of Artillery, and Corps of Engineers, ſhall take rank in the army, as well as in their reſpective corps, as Captains of foot, from the 25th day of May, 1772, in the ſame manner as the Captain-Lieutenants in the Infantry and cavalry.

Peterſburgh, Auguſt 27. The ceremony of the intended Grand Ducheſs's profeſſion of the Greek faith was yeſterday performed in the chapel of the winter palace. After abjuring her former religion, and making a ſhort ſpeech to the Archbiſhop of Peterſburg, ſhe was anointed by him according to the rites of the Greek church, and baptized into that faith, by the name of Natalia Alexiowna.

This morning ſhe was betrothed to the Grand Duke in the chapel of the ſummer palace. This ceremony conſiſted in the exchanging of rings: theſe, having firſt had the benediction pronounced on them by the Archbiſhop of Peterſburgh, were delivered to the Grand Duke and Princeſs, and by them to the Empreſs, who, taking the Grand Duke's, preſented it to the Princeſs, giving the Princeſs's to the Grand Duke in exchange: They then both kiſſed the Empreſs's hand. After maſs was over (which was celebrated with great pomp and ſolemnity, on account of its being the feſtival of the holy-handkerchief, a great one in this church) the foreign miniſters had the honour of kiſſing her Imperial Majeſty's hand, and making their compliments to her: Soon after which her Majeſty, attended by the whole court, proceeded to the great ſaloon, where ſhe dined upon the throne with the Grand Duke and Ducheſs, and was ſerved on this occaſion by the great officers of the houſhold. The four firſt claſſes of the nobility dined at different tables in the ſame room, and the foreign miniſters with the Vice-Chancellor at his houſe. In the evening there was a ball at court, and the gardens of the ſummer palace were finely illuminated, as was the whole town, and the ſhips in the river. It is ſcarcely poſſible to exceed the ſplendor and magnificence which appeared on this occaſion.

Hague, Auguſt 27. A convention was concluded on the 28th of laſt month, between the States-General and the court of Verſailles, for reciprocally exempting their ſubjects from the Droit d'Aubaine, ſimilar to what that court has within theſe two years agreed to with many others of its neighbours.

20th. Earl Ferrers arrived at Deptford in his yacht, from a cruize of about three weeks, which

which he took in order to make a trial of his new method of conſtructing ſhips; and we are informed, by a perſon who has converſed with one of the officers belonging to her, that nothing that ever was built anſwered all purpoſes ſo well, as they ſay ſhe is not only a ſurpriſing faſt ſailer, but alſo carries her ſail remarkably well, and has every good quality that a veſſel can poſſibly have, in the utmoſt perfection, and more particularly in a large head ſea. What (ſays our correſpondent) is very extraordinary in this veſſel is, that in turning up to the windward from the Downs to Blackwall, where ſhe arrived on Sunday evening, ſhe beat every veſſel between three and four miles an hour, right in the wind's eye, though there were at leaſt an hundred ſail of veſſels, of different ſorts, coming up the river at the ſame time; and, what is ſtill more extraordinary, though the wind all the time blew very freſh, and right down the river, yet on Saturday evening ſhe turned up, from about two miles to the weſtward of the Iſle of Sheepey, to the mouth of the river Thames, within four hours, againſt the ebb tide, though at the height of the ſprings, which it is imagined was never done before, nor can be done by any other veſſel.

The Carcaſs bomb-ketch, commanded by Capt. Lutwich, which, together with the Sea-Horſe bomb-ketch, commanded by Capt. Phipps, went at the end of the ſpring in ſearch of diſcoveries into the Polar region, particularly to make aſtronomical obſervations under the Northern Pole, and to diſcover a Northern paſſage into the South Sea, or Eaſt-Indies, is arrived on the Engliſh coaſt, and has landed a packet at Yarmouth to the Lords of the Admiralty, containing, amongſt other advices, a journal of their voyage. It there appears, that they have miſcarried in their deſign, from the great impediments and dangers that occurred from the floating ice in the Northern ſea, in conſequence of which, the voyagers have not been able to get nearer the pole than 81 deg. 39 min. They were ſeveral times ſo embayed in the ice, as to find their ſituation almoſt deſperate, and were happy to get ſafe back into the open ſea, after having made the ſtrongeſt efforts, with the utmoſt riſque, to perform their undertaking. They have not, however, ſuſtained any conſiderable loſs, the crews of both veſſels being in perfect health, owing moſt probably to the extraordinary precautions taken in that reſpect. The Carcaſs parted from the Sea-horſe about ten days ago, and it is preſumed ſhe may by this time have reached the mouth of the river, though no advice had been obtained from her on Sunday laſt.

A coal-pit belonging to Lord Cockran, near Edinburgh, oveflowed with water, by which two men were drowned. His Lordſhip was at the mouth of the pit when the accident happened, and, being alarmed by a ſudden noiſe, looked down, and ſaw the water riſing with the greateſt rapidity, and had ſcarcely time to ſave his life by flight, it having riſen in a few minutes ſix feet above the mouth of the pit, and overflowed a great part of the adjacent country. It is not eaſy to account for this phenomenon. Had it been highwater when the inundation happened,

22d.

happened, as the pit is near the ſea, the fullneſs of the tide might have been aſſigned as a reaſon; but it was low ebb, and, when the tide returned, it ſubſided.

Two men belonging to Mr. Cooke's brew-houſe, at Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, attempting to go down a ladder into a large ſtore-caſk, in order to clean it, were immediately ſuffocated, notwithſtanding no beer had been therein for near four months paſt. Another man, in endeavouring to get them out, was very near ſharing the ſame unhappy fate, but a precaution having been taken to tie a rope round his body, he was, on falling, immediately drawn up, though it was ſeveral hours before he recovered.

A counſellor of the old Parliament of France, travelling lately through the Limoſin, met with a man of 114 years of age, who complained of wanting work: he was a ſhoemaker by trade. The Counſellor deſired him to procure the regiſter of his birth, which he ſent to the Comptroller-General, and the King being informed of it, his Majeſty hath given this old man a penſion which will make him eaſy for the remainder of his days.

24th. Ibraham Aga, ambaſſador from Tripoli, had his firſt private audience of his Majeſty. He brought with him from the Dey of Algiers, ſix fine Arabian horſes, and four mares, as a preſent to his Majeſty.

A ſeizure, to the amount of 15,000l. and upwards, conſiſting of French ſilks and blond-lace, was made by Meſſrs. Rouſe and Tankard, riding officers, aſſiſted by a party of dragoons, in a houſe at Horton, near Hythe, in Kent. There was alſo a writ of 800l. iſſued from the Exchequer, on which the tenant of the houſe was made priſoner, and brought to Canterbury, where he gave bail, and was releaſed. This is ſuppoſed to be the greateſt ſeizure that has been made for many years.

Died lately, at Gwyllgyth, in Glamorganſhire, Mr. Lewis Evan Morgan, in the 98th year of his age. He has left the whole of his little fortune to an houſekeeper who lived with him many years; and his will is nearly comprized in theſe words: "I give to my old faithful ſervant, Eſther Jones, the whole that I am poſſeſſed of, either in perſonal property, land, or otherwiſe. She is a tolerable good woman, but would be much better if ſhe had not ſo clamorous a tongue. She has, however, one great virtue, which is a veil to all her foibles—Strict honeſty."

At Cloonterk, county of Mayo, in Ireland, John Jones, aged 102 years.

In Grub-ſtreet, Mr. Horton, who acquired a fortune of 2000l. by letting out wheel barrows, &c. to the poor.

Mrs. Mary Duff, of Edinburgh, aged 102.

At Gillingham, in Kent, Martha Collins, aged 102.

Captain Thomas Forbes, of Harwich, aged 102.

OCTOBER.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, encouraged by the rapid increaſe of arts in this kingdom, to make that cathedral every way worthy one of the fineſt ſtructures in the world, (by decorating its inſide with paintings; and

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and ſuch other ornaments as are neceſſary to complete the original deſign of the architect), lately applied to the body of Royal Academicians for their ſuperintendance and ſupport. In conſequence of this application (the ſubject being previouſly communicated to the members) there was a meeting of the whole of that body lately, at Somerſet-houſe; when, after the preſident and ſeveral others had ably expatiated on the honour and utility deduced from ſo national and public-ſpirited a work, it was reſolved, that ſix members ſhould be forthwith appointed to carry the ſame into execution, each beginning with painting a picture agreeable to the deſign that may be hereafter agreed on. The following are the names of thoſe appointed for this undertaking: Mrs. Angelica Cauffman, Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Sig. Cypriani, Mr. Weſt, Mr. Dance, and Mr. Barry.

4th. On an oval tablet on the front of the ſarcophagus of Gen. Wolfe's monument in Weſtminſter Abbey, juſt opened, is the following inſcription:

To the Memory of
JAMES WOLFE, Eſq;
Major General and Commander in
Chief of the Britiſh Land Forces
On an expedition againſt Quebec,
Who,
Surmounting by Ability and Valour
All Obſtacles of Art and Nature.
Was ſlain,
In the Moment of Victory,
At the Head of his conquering Troops,
On the 13th of Sept. 1759,
The King
And the Parliament of Great Britain
Dedicate this Monument.

6th. At the final cloſe of the poll this day at Guildhall, for the election of Lord-Mayor for the year enſuing, the numbers ſtood as follow:

Wilkes	1683	506	majority.
Bull	1649	472	
Sawbridge	1177		
Oliver	1093		

This day a ſerjeant of the third regiment of guards, who on Wedneſday laſt was tried by a court martial for enliſting men for the government's ſervice, and afterwards enticing them to enter into that of the French, and ſentenced to be ſhot, was reprieved, and ordered to receive 900 laſhes on the parade; a puniſhment thought by many more terrible than death itſelf.

Many ſcandalous repreſentations having been circulated relative to the repairs of the harbour of Dunkirk, eight maſters of veſſels to that port have ſolemnly declared, that all the reparations which are carrying on there, are only on one ſide of the quay, where it was dangerous for merchant ſhips to lie: and that thoſe reparations conſiſt only in drawing out the old rotten piles, and replacing them with new, for the greater ſafety of trade, and for no warlike purpoſe or defence whatever.

On the 10th of laſt month, Lukawſki and Cybulſki, the two regicides condemned at Warſaw to be beheaded, were executed. They were brought to the place of execution the ſame way they had obliged the King to go in the night of the 3d of November, eſcorted by all the guards of the crown, and a ſtrong detachment of Uhlans: they were both dreſſed in white, went in ſeparate waggons, and two Capuchins with them. In a third waggon were Koſinſki, Offenberg, and Peſinſki, who, with Lukawſki's wife, were all to be preſent at the execution.

execution. Kosinski was in tears all the way he went. Lukawski ascended the scaffold first, with great fortitude, and, to the astonishment of every body present, made a very affecting speech, wherein he confessed his guilt, and hoped for pardon; after which he sat down on the chair, and would have nothing tied over his eyes, but holding his head as upright as he could, gave the signal for the blow, which followed immediately; after which, his hands were cut off, his body opened, and the inside put in a bag, then quartered and burnt. Cybulski, who was obliged to be a spectator of all this, then mounted the scaffold, and sat down in the chair, where his head was likewise taken off, and his body suffered to be buried. The executioner, who was sent for out of Ermeland, made a speech to the people, and particularly addressed himself to the elder part of the spectators, advising them to be careful so to bring up their children, that they might never come to the unhappy end of the late unfortunate wretches, whom he had just executed.

On the 13th. ult. the Emperor arrived at his palace at Schonbrun, near Vienna, from Poland.

The Emperor is said to have travelled on horseback, on his late tour, above 700 German miles, eating only once in the evening of each day, of such food as he found where he stopt, and slept on a straw-bed, covered only with his cloak.

The 66th regiment of foot, commanded by Lord Adam Gordon, is just returned from Jamaica, where it has been stationed nine years, and is ordered to Berwick upon Tweed. The above regiment has been three times recruited since it left England; and, including officers and private men, there are only 15 out of 550 that have lived to return to their native shore.

A bailiff and his follower, being employed to arrest a Portugueze gentleman, entered his apartments at Rotherhithe, and making him acquainted with the business they came about, he went to his bureau, in order, as they supposed, to pay the money; but, taking out a long knife and a pistol, he locked the door, and obliged them both to jump out of the window. The bailiff received little hurt, but his follower broke his thigh; and the Portugueze immediately absconded. 9th.

A bargeman was shot dead in an attempt to rob the henhouse of farmer Steward, of Old Windsor. He has left a wife and three small children.

As the workmen were lately digging for the foundation of a new vault, in the chancel of the church at Chertsey, in Surry, for Sir Joseph Mawbey, they discovered a leaden coffin, in which was deposited the body of a woman, in the highest state of preservation. The face of the corpse appeared perfectly fresh, and the lace of the linen about it seemed sound, notwithstanding it must have been buried many ages. As the church is a very ancient structure, and built with the abbey in the time of the Saxons, some people suppose the body may have lain there before the Norman conquest. The coffin was opened in digging, from whence issued many gallons of a liquid, in smell not unlike oil: this liquid probably preserved the body from putrefaction. The corpse was immediately deposited

depoſited in another part of the chancel, to the great regret of ſome ingenious gentlemen, who wiſhed to have examined the nature and effects of a compoſition that ſeems unknown to the moderns. There was no inſcription to be met with that diſcovered the name of the perſon interred.

On the 18th paſt, was executed at Penſarn, in Carmarthenſhire, for a robbery on the highway, William Thomas, who was one of the perſons concerned in the murder of Mr. Powell, and was an evidence againſt thoſe who ſuffered for that atrocious crime.

Meſſrs. Wilkes and Bull were this day returned to the Court of Aldermen by the Sheriffs, as having the majority of votes for ſerving the office of Lord-Mayor; when the number of aldermen who ſcratched for each being equal, it was decided in favour of Alderman Bull, by the caſting voice of the preſent Lord-Mayor, who had upon this occaſion two votes.

The Aldermen ſcratched in the following manner:

For WILKES.	For BULL.
Stephenſon	Bankes
Sawbridge	Kennett
Hopkins	Eſdaile
Plomer	Oliver
Thomas	Trecothick
Bull	Aliſop
Lewes	Townſend
Croſby	Wilkes
Turner	Plumbe
	LORD MAYOR.

They write from Paris, that on the 24th of laſt month the Sieur d'Agay, intendant of Picardy, had the honour to receive the Duke and Dutcheſs of Cumberland at St. Quintin; and as their Royal Highneſſes examine every thing remarkable on their route to Italy, he conducted them to the ſubterranean canal of communication now carrying on between the Somme and the Eſcaut, in order to unite thoſe two rivers. After viewing it, they expreſſed great aſtoniſhment, as it ſeemed an undertaking ſuperior to any attempts of the like ſort made by the ancient Romans. The letter adds, that the Duke and Dutcheſs travel *incog.* under the titles of Count and Counteſs of Dublin, and deſire that no public honours may be ſhewn them.

The body of a man quite putrified, was taken out of a parlour chimney, at Mr. Douglas's, in Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare. The family had been out of town ſome months, and on the maid lighting a fire in the grate, it ſmoaked ſo that they were almoſt ſuffocated; a chimney-ſweeper was then ſent for, who found the obſtruction. It is ſuppoſed to be the body of a perſon coming down in order to rob the houſe, but the chimney being narrow, he ſtuck in it.

19th. Were interred, with a magnificence becoming his dignity, in the family vault at Holme-Pierpoint, in Nottinghamſhire, the remains of his Grace the Duke of Kingſton.

As ſome workmen were digging up the foundations of two old houſes in Trinity-lane, they found a large quantity of the fineſt tallow melted into a maſs, ſuppoſed to have lain there ever ſince the fire of London.

20th. The cloaths of the late Diana Boſwell, Queen of the Gypſies, value 50l. were burnt in the middle of the Mint, Southwark,

wark, by her principal courtiers, according to ancient cuſtom; it being too great an honour for ſubjects to be clothed in robes of ſtate, and too great a diſgrace for her ſucceſſor to appear in ſecond-hand royalty. Her remains were interred the day before in Newington church-yard, at which ceremony, more than 200 of her loyal ſubjects were preſent.

York, Oct. 12. Laſt Sunday morning a violent hurricane happened, which blew down the houſe of William Turton, of Marton lordſhip, near this city, and all the out-buildings were levelled quite to the ground. Six people were in the houſe, two of whom, the wife and ſon, were forced out of it, and terribly cruſhed: the other four were buried in the ruins, one of whom was unfortunately killed, but the reſt are likely to do well. His corn-ſtacks were blown away, part of which were carried above two miles, and part diſperſed ſo as not to be found. Several large trees were torn up by the roots, and carried to a great diſtance, and in a field adjoining, part of the corn was blown entirely away. Another perſon, at the ſame time, had his barn raiſed above two feet, which afterwards returned into its place again. All the houſhold furniture belonging to William Turton was entirely deſtroyed, and himſelf, wife, and five children, are reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs.

Peterſburg, Sept. 10. On Wedneſday laſt was exhibited here, before the Empreſs and the whole court, a repreſentation of the taking of the fortreſs of Giurgewo. The ſiege was conducted in the regular forms by the train of artillery, under the direction of the grand maſter Prince Orlow, aſſiſted by the Preobrazinſki regiment of guards. After a cannonade and bombardment of near two hours, during which time the regular approaches were made, the outworks of the fortreſs ſilenced, and a breach effected by the battering cannon, the ſoldiers were ſeen to mount to the aſſault, and the place ſurrendered. In the courſe of the ſiege, ſeveral mines were ſprung, the magazines of powder in the place took fire, and no incident was omitted which could contribute to give the ſpectators a perfect idea of the manner in which ſuch an attack is carried on. Afterwards a magnificent fire-work was played off on a ſtage built on the river for that purpoſe; which concluded the entertainment of the day, at the whole of which, the Empreſs was pleaſed to expreſs great ſatisfaction.

Yeſterday her Imperial Majeſty, attended by the court, went to hear ſolemn maſs at the fortreſs of Peterſburg, and to offer up her prayers for the ſouls of thoſe killed in battle, which is an annual cuſtom in time of war.

Rome, Sept. 12. The plate which has been taken out of the Jeſuits churches, amounts to 6400 pounds weight, which has been all carried to the mount of Piety. The Chaſubles, and other ornaments ſet with precious ſtones, are depoſited at mount Cavallo. The congregation of Cardinals, deputed to examine the affairs of the Ex-Jeſuits, continue their operations. The 9th inſtant they arreſted the Abbe Catrani de Caſtilo, Arch-prieſt to the collegiate of St. Euſtatius, in his own houſe, and ſent him to the caſtle of St. Angelo the ſame night; as was likewiſe the Abbe Comoli,

Secretary

Secretary to the Abbe Ricci. The Ex-General's letter-carrier, who was impriſoned, is again ſet at liberty, after having been examined ſeveral times very ſtrictly. The Abbe Granuzzi, who was arreſted with his uncle the Abbe Stefanucci, is ſet at liberty, with orders, however, to leave this capital. It is aſſured, that the latter was not arreſted for having ſet fire to the papers in the Germanic college, but becauſe ſome ſymptoms of inſanity were diſcovered in him.

Stockholm, Sept. 14. The crop of corn in this country, has turned out ſo abundant this year, that the price is already fallen 50 per cent.

Leipſick, Sept. 18. The villages of Putſchwitz, Kleinbautzen, Walſwits, Gleinen, and Kannewits, at about a mile diſtant from Bautſen, are reduced to a moſt deplorable ſtate by the ravages of the field mice, who have devoured all the productions of the earth. Beſides the above, a ſpecies of frogs, different from thoſe in the marſhes, have cauſed great damage among the hemp; and what is moſt remarkable, none of theſe deſtructive creatures, have been met with any where elſe in the Margraviate.

25th. William Edwards White, was this day executed at Tyburn, for the murder of farmer Wingfield. He behaved in a very hardened and impenitent manner, refuſing to join in prayers; and, though he acknowledged the robbery, he denied the murder. It is remarkable, that on the day of his Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne, in 1760, a man was hanged for murder at the end of Bow-ſtreet.

In this time of general diſtreſs in Scotland, the Earl of Broadalbane has remitted, for his poor tenants, three years rent, and to make every thing as eaſy to them as poſſible, he has ſet out for Scotland, in order to be upon the ſpot, and hear and redreſs their complaints.

26th. The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when ſeven priſoners received ſentence of death, one of whom, (Will. Edwards White, for the murder of farmer Wingfield) was executed yeſterday, as mentioned above; thirty-five were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, and four for fourteen years; five were branded in the hand, one of whom, (Joſeph Wright, for coining a halfpenny), is to be impriſoned twelve months in Newgate; two were ordered to be privately whipped, and twenty-one diſcharged by proclamation.

The workmen, in levelling a piece of ground for new building at Dunbar in Scotland, dug up 250 pieces of ſilver coin, moſtly of Queen Elizabeth. They are ſuppoſed to have been buried by ſome of Oliver's men, before the battle of Dunbar in 1650.

A barbarous murder was committed near Bradford, in Wilts, on Adam Truſtley, by his ſon-in-law, who cleaved his ſkull with a ſtone, for interpoſing in a quarrel between him and his wife. The murderer was immediately ſeized, and committed to Saliſbury-gaol.

27th. The five following malefactors were carried in two carts from Newgate, and executed at Tyburn: in the firſt, Thomas Aſhby, and Edward Lundy M'Daniel, for burglary in the houſe of Mr. Edmund Bailey, in Oxford-ſtreet, and ſtealing a quantity of plate; in the ſecond cart, William Cox, for ſtealing bank notes and caſh, to the amount of 440l. the property

property of Mr. Kenrick, at his apartments in Oxford-ſtreet; Emanuel Peele, for breaking into the houſe of William Bakewell, Eſq; in Jermyn-ſtreet, and ſtealing a great quantity of plate, &c. and John Sterling, an attorney, for forging a will, purporting it to be the will of Elizabeth Shooter, with an intent to defraud the South-Sea Company of 350l. Their behaviour in general was decent: Sterling was remarkably penitent. Juſt before Cox was turned off, Mr. Toll, who acted as ordinary, with a loud and diſtinct voice, acquainted the ſpectators, "that William Cox begged their prayers; that he owned he committed the fact for which he was going to ſuffer, and hoped that God would receive his ſoul." The two ſheriffs and under-ſheriff attended the execution on horſeback, and two perſons, cloathed in black, with black ſtaves, walked all the way before the priſoners to the place of execution, where they were allowed an hour and an half in their devotions, a circumſtance not remembered for a great many years paſt. Hearſes attended to take away the bodies of Sterling and Cox. The concourſe of people was greater than has been known for many years.—At the place of execution, Emanuel Peele, in the moſt ſolemn manner, declared the innocence of Francis Talbot, who is by his Majeſty reſpited for ſeven days only.

The following were reprieved, viz. William Williamſon, alias M'Kenzie, for ſtealing a pair of diamond ear-rings, in the ſhop of Mr. Farquharſon, jeweller, in the Strand; Francis Simberlen, alias Simberel, for ſtealing a mare, the property of Mr. Howes; Philip Short, for robbing William Yeates on the highway, at Mill Hill; George Brown, for robbing Charles Jacob Sheffield, on the highway, near Knightſbridge, of a gold watch and ſome money; James Devereux, and William Hinds, for robbing Mr. Marſh on the highway, near Limehouſe-bridge, of a quarter of a guinea; Samuel Marriot, concerned with Emanuel Peele, (mentioned in the preceding article) in breaking into and robbing the houſe of William Bakewell, Eſq; and Robert Walker, for returning from tranſportation before the expiration of his time; he is now to be tranſported for life.

Died lately, the Rev. Mr. Luke Imber, aged 90, at Chriſtchurch, in Hants, and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for that county. Though he poſſeſſed a genteel income, he affected the dreſs of the loweſt indigence. At the age of 83 he married a country girl of 13. He deſired, in his will, that he might be buried in an old cheſt, which he had for ſome time kept by him for that purpoſe; and that the bearers ſhould have each of them a pair of tanned leather gloves, and a new pair of ſhoes, which were given accordingly.

Mrs. Hatton, in the 105th year of her age, at Brainsford, in the pariſh of Killcoo, near Caſtlewellan, Ireland.

Mrs. Leaveſield, an Engliſh lady, aged 107, at Bolonia, in Italy. She went over from England at the age of 15. It is ſaid ſhe has died immenſely rich, and has left great part of her money to convents. She has left 15,000l. to one John Leaveſield, who went as a common ſoldier to the Eaſt-Indies eleven years ago.

At Chesterfield, aged 107, Mr. Andrew Eckstain.

At Ashborne, in Derbyshire, Ellen Hitchcock, aged 118.

At Deptford, Mrs Rebecca Widmear, aged 115.

NOVEMBER.

1st. The coroner's inquest sat on the body of Philip Avenal, who died in Worcester gaol of the gun-shot wounds received from farmer Edward Newland, of Hursley, about one o'clock in the morning, after he had committed a felony, and refused to surrender; they all unanimously brought in their verdict, Justifiable Homicide, agreeable to the opinion of the late Serjeant Hawkins, folio 70, being a settled point in law, That, if a person, having actually committed a felony, will not suffer himself to be arrested, but stands on his own defence, or flies, so that he cannot possibly be apprehended alive by those who pursue him, whether private persons or public officers, with or without a warrant from a magistrate, he may be lawfully slain by them. The poor man was attended by an able surgeon and physician, and every proper method was made use of for his recovery.

A letter from Orkney gives the following account of an extraordinary escape of six persons in the North-sea.—"Some time ago the ferry-boat, which plies from the island walls across the Pentland Frith, in her way from Caithness lost her course, occasioned by thick weather, too much of an ebb tide, and a strong gale of wind from S. E. They did not perceive their mistake for some time; but not seeing the opposite shore in an hour more, they began to be very uneasy. The fog still continuing, and the gale increasing, they were obliged to put before the wind, and were drove into the North-sea, which ran so very high, that it was with the greatest difficulty they could keep their small yawl from being overset. Such was their melancholy condition for two days, when happily they were discovered by a jagar coming from Iceland with fish. By this time the wind had abated, and the weather was clear. The jagar was commanded by Capt. Peter Pahvis, belonging to Maessluice in Holland, who took the men on board, put them into warm beds, and treated them with every degree of care and humanity. He took their small shallop upon deck, and three days afterwards landed them on the south part of Shetland, and at the same time furnished them with money, tobacco, and provisions, sufficient to carry them to their own homes. It appears by a certificate which this humane Dutchman sent along with them, that they were 55 leagues N.W. from Orkney, and 16 leagues W. S. W. from the Faro islands, when he fell in with them. There were six men in the boat, without any nourishment, (not even water) without a compass, or the least knowledge of navigation: so that their deliverance was effected by the only means, which, in all human appearance, could possibly have happened for their preservation."

The 10th of October being the day appointed for the celebration of the marriage of his Imperial Majesty, the Grand Duke of Russia, with the eldest Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt,

Darmſtadt, the four firſt claſſes of the nobility aſſembled in the Caſan-Church, at Peterſburgh, the ſtreets of which were lined with guards, and ſome regiments of foot. About noon, upon a ſignal being given, the proceſſion ſet out from the winter palace, and proceeded to the church, in the centre of which, was a throne richly decorated for the Empreſs, and on the right-hand a gallery for their Imperial Highneſſes, and their royal attendants; and on the left, another for the foreign miniſters. The body of the church was filled with the four firſt claſſes of nobility. The Archbiſhop of Peterſburgh performed the marriage ceremony, and afterwards preached a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion. The concluſion of the whole was proclaimed by a running fire of the muſketry, and the proceſſion returned in the ſame order in which it came. The feſtivities on this occaſion, were continued from the 10th to the 21ſt, with only three days intermiſſion.

The Duke and Dutcheſs of Cumberland arrived at Straſburgh, on the 5th ult. when Marſhal de Contades being indiſpoſed, the Baron de Wurmſer, Inſpector-General of the foreign troops, was charged to do all the honours, and order all amuſements which they were willing to accept. The next day his Royal Highneſs was on the parade, and in the evening with his Dutcheſs at the comedy, ordered on purpoſe to entertain them; after which they ſupped with the Baron, who had invited the principal perſons in the place to be preſent. On the 7th, the Duke waited on Marſhal Contades, and informed him how much he intereſted himſelf in the reſtoration of his health. In the evening, they were again at the comedy, and afterwards accepted of the invitation of the Sieur Blair to ſup with him. The 8th Baron Wurmſer drew up all the foreign troops of the garriſon to perform their manœuvres before their Highneſſes, after which the Baron again entertained them with a magnificent ſupper. The 9th, all the troops were drawn up, and lined the ſtreets from their lodgings to the gate from whence they went out, at ten in the morning, and reſted in the evening at the caſtle of Olwillar, where Count de Waldner had the honour to receive them; and next morning they ſet out for Baſle, to continue their rout. When they left Straſburgh, they were ſaluted by all the cannon on the ramparts, and detachments of the Corſican legion accompanied them as far as Kerich.

In Bow-ſtreet, W. Kidwell, coach-carver, charged a woman, who calls herſelf the Honourable Elizabeth Harriet Greeve, with defrauding him of 36l. on pretence of procuring him the place of clerk of the dry ſtores in the victualling-office.——William Kent, of Streatley, in Berks, charged the ſame woman with defrauding him of 30l. in caſh, and obtaining his conditional bond for 230l. more, which was to be the conſideration-money for her procuring him the office of a coaſt-waiter, and, in conſequence of a letter from the priſoner, Mr. Kent quitted his buſineſs in the country, and brought his wife and three children to London. ——Eliz. Cooper charged this offender with defrauding her huſband of 62l. on a ſimilar pretence; in conſequence of which he died of a broken heart. Mrs. Greeve was to 3d.

have procured the place of a ſettled-tideſman for Mr. John Smith, who paid his money to the deceaſed Mr. Cooper, for the priſoner's uſe; and Smith owes his ruin to this tranſaction. Mr. James Tiley, who had retired from buſineſs, advertiſed for a place, the employment of which might fill up his leiſure hours. Mrs. Greeve anſwered his letter, and he was likewiſe to be provided for; but it ended only in his loſing 10l.—Francis Crook, who acted as an agent for the priſoner, at a time when he did not know ſhe was an impoſtor, depoſed, that he had agreed for the ſale of many places with the people whom he took to his miſtreſs, who received and kept the advance-money. Some of the above-named parties, would probably not have fallen a ſacrifice to her artifices, but that the ſight of gilt chariots, almoſt perpetually at her door, ſeemed to confirm her account of her great intereſt and connections. She was firſt couſin to Lord North, ſecond couſin to the Duke of Grafton, nearly related to Lady Fitzroy, and the intimate acquaintance of Lord Guilford, and the Honourable Charles James Fox; yet have all theſe noble alliances in blood and friendſhip vaniſhed in a moment, and it appears that Mrs. Greeve was tried for a felony about two years ago, and ſentenced to be tranſported.

6th. This day Sir Henry Bankes, Knight and Alderman, was elected Preſident of Chriſt's-Hoſpital, who being then at the treaſurer's houſe, was waited upon by Mr. Harley, and Sir James Eſdaile, and being by them introduced into court, had his charge read to him; after which Sir Henry Bankes addreſſed the court on the honour he had received, and then the Lord-Mayor quitted the chair.

10th. The report was made to his Majeſty in council, of the convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate; when the two following were ordered for execution, viz. Holdſworth Hill, for breaking open and robbing the houſe of Mr. Parker in the Rolls-buildings; and James Childs, for robbing Samuel Lamb, in Hackney road.

The following were reprieved, viz. Richard Bradley, for a burglary in Cow-croſs; and Thomas Keatley, Thomas Hall, and Robert Rivers, for ſtealing a ſheep from Stepney-fields.

16th. About one o'clock at noon, a moſt violent hurricane happened at Oxford, which greatly damaged ſeveral of the public buildings: the beautiful church of All Saints, in the High-ſtreet, was totally unroofed, and many tons of lead blown a conſiderable diſtance in the ſtreet: the ſtone balluſtrade all thrown down by the violent guſts of wind. The ſtorm came very ſuddenly from the north-weſt, and did not laſt twenty minutes: happily no lives were loſt.

This day the Dutchy of Holſtein was, by the Grand-Duke of Ruſſia's principal commiſſary, transferred to his Daniſh Majeſty, with all the rights, privileges, and territorial ſovereignties thereunto belonging.

They write from Abbeville in France, that a terrible accident happened there on the 2d inſtant, a holiday called All Souls. In the afternoon the powder magazine blew up, which deſtroyed about 100 houſes, and it is ſuppoſed that no leſs than 120 people were killed

or wounded. The commotion all over the town was ſo violent, that every houſe ſuffered more or leſs. It is ſuppoſed that the imprudence of one of the workmen about the magazine, occaſioned this ſad cataſtrophe. The whole loſs is computed at above a million of French livres.

18th. Mr. Macklin, who had attempted the character of Macbeth, at the theatre in Covent-Garden, having given offence to the town, by ſome haſty accuſations, without ſufficient proof, againſt two or three brother-players, for interrupting him in his performance, was diſcharged from that theatre, by order of a numerous audience, aſſembled, as it ſhould ſeem, for that purpoſe. On the curtain being drawn up, the cry was, *No Macklin!* and it increaſed ſo much, that, to prevent the houſe from being pulled to pieces, the managers complied with their deſires, and publicly diſcharged him; after which, there being no play ready, the money was returned, and the people diſperſed.

24th. This day the arguments on the motion for a new trial, in the cauſe of Fabrigas againſt General Moſtyn, came on in the Court of Common-Pleas, at Weſtminſter-Hall. Mr. Serjeant Glynn made a very able ſpeech on the part of Mr. Fabrigas, and Mr. Serjeant Davy was heard in ſupport of the motion, as counſel for General Moſtyn. The further hearing of the debate was adjourned. The principal queſtion was on the point of exceſſive damages; for the court were unanimouſly of opinion to refuſe a new trial. The bill of exception tendered by the counſel for General Moſtyn remains to be conſidered in another court.

Holdſworth Hill, and James Child, were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence.

27th. This day came on at Guildhall, the election of a repreſentative in parliament for this city, in the room of Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, deceaſed. The candidates were, Mr. Alderm. Bull, (the preſent Lord-Mayor) and Mr. Roberts, formerly a director of the Eaſt-India company. Upon the ſhew of hands, the majority was for Alderman Bull, and accordingly the ſheriffs declared, that the election was in his favour. But the friends of Mr. Roberts having demanded a poll, books were opened for that purpoſe, the event of which is yet uncertain.

An account is received from New-Spain, that the city of Guatimala was, in October laſt, entirely ſwallowed up by an earthquake, and that many thouſands of the inhabitants periſhed.—Thoſe who eſcaped are in the utmoſt diſtreſs.

Orders were lately diſpatched from Vienna, for raiſing 50,000 recruits in Hungary.

Oſnabrug, Nov. 2. The King of England, as tutor to the Biſhop of Oſnabrug, his ſon, has ordered the chapter of our cathedral to put in execution the Pope's bull, which ſuppreſſes the order of the jeſuits; to employ the effects of that order in uſeful foundations, and to ſend his Majeſty an account how they have diſpoſed of the money.

Munich, Nov. 9. A freſh and ſevere edict againſt duelling has been publiſhed here; according to which, the parties and their ſeconds,

conds, though none of them ſhould happen to be wounded, ſhall ſuffer death, and their bodies be buried in the place where criminals are executed.

The pariſh officers of Hammerſmith, having a warrant to ſeize at a gentleman's houſe, for non-payment of the rates, were reſiſted in the execution of their duty by a maid-ſervant, who, being brought before the bench of juſtices, was by them committed to Newgate. The gentleman being informed of what had happened, armed himſelf with a brace of piſtols, and went to the office where the juſtices were then ſitting, and aſked which of them dared to commit his ſervant to priſon? Mr. Miller ſmilingly replied, *I dared.* On which the gentleman fired one of his piſtols, and ſhot Mr. Miller in the ſide, but it is thought not mortally. He was inſtantly ſecured, and committed to Newgate.

29th. About ten minutes after twelve, in the dead of night, Mr. Powell ſet off from Hicks's-Hall, in St. John's-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, to walk to York and back again in ſix days. York is diſtant from London 201 miles, 70 of which make a degree of latitude.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Lewis de Viſme, A.M. at preſent his Majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary to the Elector of Bavaria, and miniſter to the diet of Ratiſbon, to be his Majeſty's Envoy-extraordinary at the court of Sweden, in the room of Sir John Goodricke, Bart. who has obtained his Majeſty's permiſſion to reſign.

30th. Being St. Andrew's day, the Royal Society held their anniverſary meeting, at their houſe in Crane-court, Fleet-ſtreet, when the preſident, Sir John Pringle, Bart. in the name of the Society, preſented the gold medal, called Sir Godfrey Copley's, to the Rev. Joſeph Prieſtley, LL.D. for his excellent paper on the different kinds of air. The preſident delivered an elegant oration on the nature and utility of Dr. Prieſtley's reſearches in general: and particularly on the diſcoveries contained in the above-mentioned paper. The Society alſo elected by ballot, their council and officers for the enſuing year.

DIED lately, at Northaſton, in Oxfordſhire, aged 87, Bernard Gates, Eſq; ſenior gentleman of the royal chapels, tuner of the royal organs, and the oldeſt member of Weſtminſter-Abbey.

At Parſons-green, aged 77, Mrs. Richardſon, widow of the author of Pamela, Clariſſa, and Sir Charles Grandiſon.

Rev. Francis Greſby, Rector of Strenſham, Worceſterſhire, aged near 100.

At Seven-Oaks, in Kent, Mr. John Hamilton, aged 101.

Mrs. Eleanor Spicer, aged 121, at Acomack, in Virginia, who retained her ſenſes, and worked at ſpinning till within ſix months of her death; ſhe never drank any kind of ſpirituous liquors.

At the Hague, Solomon Connanel, a jew, aged 109 years eight months.

DECEMBER.

3d. This day the long conteſted point, whether the owner of a lodging houſe, or landlord, can ſtop goods for rent before it becomes due, was determined, in the court of Common Pleas, in favour,

favour of the tenant or lodger. The Lord Chief Juſtice, in giving his charge to the jury, obſerved, that the law was very favourable to landlords, by having provided two remedies; firſt, in enabling them to purſue the goods for forty days after the rent became due; and ſecondly, in empowering them to proceed criminally in caſe of an intended fraud.

4th. The poll for a repreſentative in parliament for the city of London, in room of Sir Robert Ladbroke, deceaſed, finally cloſed, when the numbers were,

For Mr. Bull, 2695 } Majority
Mr. Roberts, 2481 } 214.

A ſcrutiny has ſince been demanded by Mr. Roberts.

This evening, at half paſt ſix o'clock, arrived at Hickes's-hall, on his return from York. Mr. Powell, who ſet out from the ſame place on Monday, and at the above time, to the aſtoniſhment of every body, returned to London. It is imagined there were three thouſand people on foot, horſeback, and in different carriages, attended him from Highgate, accompanied with French horns, and near an hundred links.

The following are the particulars of Mr. Powell's extraordinary journey, as given by himſelf:

"I ſet out from Hicks's-hall, London, on the 29th of November, 1773, about twenty minutes paſt twelve o'clock in the morning, for a wager of 100 guineas, which I was to perform in ſix days, by going to York, and returning to the above place. I got to Stamford about nine o'clock in the evening of that day.

"November 30, ſet out from Stamford about five in the morning, and got to Doncaſter about twelve at night.

"December 1, ſet out from Doncaſter about five in the morning, and got to York at half paſt two in the afternoon. Departed from York about ſix the ſame afternoon, and got to Ferrybridge about ten that night.

"December 2, ſet out from Ferrybridge at five in the morning, and got to Grantham about twelve at night.

"December 3, ſet out from Grantham at ſix in the morning, and got to the Cock at Eaton about eleven at night.

"December 4, ſet out from Eaton, the 6th and laſt day, about four in the morning, and arrived at Hickes's-hall about half an hour paſt ſix in the evening."

What renders this exploit ſtill more amazing is, that Mr. Powell ſet out in a very indifferent ſtate of health, being compelled, from a pain in his ſide, to wear a ſtrengthening plaiſter all the way. His appetite was moreover very indifferent, the accounts in the papers being extremely erroneous, and generally miſrepreſented; for his moſt frequent beverage was either ſmall beer or water; and the refreſhment he moſt admired was tea and toaſt and butter.

This evening Miſs Charlotte Buckworth, daughter 5th. of Sir Edward Buckworth, Bart. immediately on entering the drawing-room at Dr. Baker's, in Jermyn-ſtreet, on a viſit, apparently in perfect health, fell down, and died inſtantly in the midſt of a large company.

The foul air in an old waſte of a colliery near 6th. the river Wear, in Yorkſhire, took

fire, and breaking down the barrier or partition between the waſte and the working pit, made the moſt terrible exploſions ever beheld. The pit is ſaid to be eighty fathoms deep; and every thing in the way of the blaſt was thrown out at the mouth, to the eſtimated height of 200 yards in the air. Moſt of the pitmen, having juſt in time diſcovered the danger, were drawn up, and eſcaped unhurt; but ſome boys, and one man, who were left behind, loſt their lives. Four horſes were blown to pieces, and thrown to an aſtoniſhing height in the air. The exploſions continued all that day; but the pit-men are ſince gone to work again, the danger being thought quite over.

11th. A duel was fought in Hyde-park, between Mr. Whateley, banker in Lombard-ſtreet, brother to Mr. Whateley, late ſecretary to the treaſury, and John Temple, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampſhire, when the former was dangerouſly wounded. The cauſe of quarrel was the diſcovery of the confidential letters written by Meſſrs. Hutchinſon, Oliver, Paxton, &c. which were lately laid before the aſſembly at Boſton, and have ſince been publiſhed in moſt of the London papers.

Since this duel was fought, the following information has been made public:

"Finding that two gentlemen have been unfortunately engaged in a duel, about a tranſaction and its circumſtances, of which both of them are totally ignorant and innocent, I think it incumbent on me to declare (for the prevention of farther miſchief, as far as ſuch a declaration may contribute to prevent it), that I alone am the perſon who obtained and tranſmitted to Boſton the letters in queſtion, Mr. W. could not communicate them, becauſe they were never in his poſſeſſion; and, for the ſame reaſon, they could not be taken from him by Mr. T.—They were not of the nature of *private letters between friends*; they were written by public officers to perſons in public ſtations, on public affairs, and intended to procure public meaſures; they were therefore handed to other public perſons, who might be influenced by them to produce thoſe meaſures: their tendency was to incenſe the mother country againſt her colonies, and, by the ſteps recommended, to widen the breach, which they effected. The chief caution expreſſed with regard to privacy was, to keep their contents from the colony agents, who the writers apprehended, might return them, or copies of them, to America. That apprehenſion was, it ſeems, well founded; for the firſt agent who laid his hands on them, thought it his duty to tranſmit them to his conſtituents.

B. FRANKLIN, *Agent for the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſet's Bay.*

Craven-ſtreet, Dec. 25, 1773.

14th. This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey; at this ſeſſions, ſeven were capitally convicted, 27 were ſentenced for tranſportation, ſeven burnt in the hand, ten privately, and one publicly whipped, and 43 were diſcharged by proclamation.

Among thoſe capitally convicted, was Robert Johnſon, for uttering a falſe and counterfeit draught for 22l. 10s. knowing it to be forged; and Robert Leigh, for uttering a forged

forged inland bill of exchange, purporting to be drawn by one James Elliott, on Meſſrs. Fludyer, Marſh, and Hudſon, for 847 l. 10s. payable to Sir James Ibbetſon, Bart. with a counterfeit acceptance upon the ſame, with intent to defraud Meſſrs. Gines and Atkinſon. This man had actually obtained the value in bank-bills; but not thinking them ſafe, he went to the Bank to change them into caſh, but ſo drunk, that he could not tell the money, and was with much difficulty perſuaded to leave it till another day, when he again returned, and was paid. But the fraud being preſently after diſcovered, he was traced to his lodgings, and 650 l. of the money recovered. He had before this affair happened, preſerved a very fair character.

In the dead of night, the houſe of Mr. Cooper, attorney in St. Albans, was robbed of money to the amount of 700 l. A few nights before, the church of Woodford, in Eſſex, was broke open, and the veſtry-cheſt taken away, with all the communion-plate, &c.

15th. The grace for the conſideration of the queſtion of annual examinations in the univerſity of Cambridge was voted in the non-regent houſe. Non placet 97, Placet 38.

At a general court of proprietors of Eaſt India ſtock, a ſet of inſtructions, for the better regulation of their affairs in India, framed by ſeven proprietors, of whom his Grace the Duke of Richmond was at the head, were preſented and read. They conſiſted of 70 articles, 30 of which are directed to the eſtabliſhment of a board of trade, and the remainder to that of an exchequer. It is thought by thoſe who are beſt acquainted with Eaſt India affairs, that the introduction of government officers, military and civil, among thoſe of the Company, in that diſtant part of the world, will occaſion ſo many ſuperſeſſions, and ſo much animoſity among our own people, as muſt, in the end, terminate in the loſs of the territorial acquiſitions of the company, and, by conſequence, prove injurious to its commercial intereſts. Thoſe, therefore, who are provident, are now ſelling out, foreſeeing, that a company in the hands of ſervants, whoſe paſſions will naturally lead them to countermine each other, can never flouriſh.

20th. This day a commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal, authoriſing Simon Earl Harcourt to give the royal aſſent to a bill for laying a ſtamp duty on vellum, parchment, paper, &c. in Ireland; and to a bill for raiſing 265,000 l. by life-annuities, with benefit of ſurvivorſhip, in that kingdom.

An inquiſition was taken at Malvern, in Worceſterſhire, on the body of Edward Yeates, a pariſhioner of White Lady Aſton, who was found dead in a ditch. It appeared on the inqueſt, that this man had reſided at Malvern ſome time, under certificate, and, though in a ſtarving condition, would not aſk relief, leſt he ſhould be removed to his own pariſh. In his diſtreſs he frequented a turnep-field, and there ſubſiſted till he was taken notice of by the owner of the turneps, who threatened to take him before a juſtice; upon which he diſappeared, and was a ſhort time after found dead, as above mentioned.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, December 17.

"Yeſterday arrived at Spithead, Admiral Greig, with five ſail of Ruſſian men of war, two of 74 guns, two of 64, and a frigate; and ſix ſail of tranſports are hourly expected to join them, in order to proceed to the Mediterranean.

23d. This morning the ſcrutineers for the lord mayor and Mr. Roberts met at Guildhall. Mr. Roberts's ſcrutineers had retained Mr. Serjeant Davy and Mr. Bearcroft; but the ſheriffs refuſing to admit the interference of counſel, Mr. Roberts's friends would not proceed on the ſcrutiny, but left the hall, declaring that they ſhould ſeek redreſs in another quarter. After this the ſheriffs opened the court of huſtings, and immediately adjourned to the court of King's Bench, where Mr. Roberts and his ſcrutineers were with the uſual form called to attend to the ſcrutiny; but none of them appeared. Then the Lord Mayor and his ſcrutiners were called upon, who inſtantly attended; but Mr. Alderman Wilkes, in the name of the whole, ſaid, that as Mr. Roberts's ſcrutineers did not attend, they ſhould not offer any objections to any of his votes; upon which the ſheriffs adjourned to the next day, and gave notice that they would then, at eleven o'clock preciſely, declare the numbers upon the poll.

Whilſt the late extraordinary expedition of Mr. Foſter Powell to York and back again on foot within ſix days, excites the admiration of the public, it may not be amiſs to recall to memory a ſurprizing performance on horſeback, which is recorded in hiſtory to have been done above a century and a half ago. It is mentioned in Drake's Hiſtory of York, that one John Leyton, groom to King James the Firſt, rode between London and York in one day, for ſix days together; he ſet out from Alderſgate the 20th of May 1606, and performed his journey each day before it was dark; the days at that time of year are about 16 hours long, ſo that he rode upwards of 12 miles an hour for 16 hours each day, for ſix days together. We many of us remember Cooper Thornhill's riding between London and Stilton three times within twelve hours, in the year 1745, being 222 miles in the whole, and 18 miles and an half in an hour for twelve hours together. It is left to the knowing-ones to determine which of theſe was the moſt extraordinary performance.

24th. This day Hugh Elliot, Eſq; had the honour to kiſs the King's hand, on being appointed his Majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary to the Elector of Bavaria, and miniſter to the Dyet of Ratiſbon, in the room of Lewis de Viſme, A. M. appointed Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Sweden.

Paul Amſinck, of London, Merchant, is appointed Agent for the Hanſe Towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh.

29th. The Queen has been pleaſed to appoint the Earl of Guildford to be her Majeſty's Treaſurer and Receiver-General, in the room of Andrew Stone, Eſq; deceaſed.

A new duty of ten per cent. has lately been impoſed, by order of his Pruſſian Majeſty, upon all ſugars ſent from Hamburgh into Saxony,

Saxony, Sileſia, Bohemia, and Hungary, which is the more grievous to that city, as a great part of its poor were employed in the manufacture of that commodity, and a large commerce was carried on by way of the Elbe, by means thereof. The duty is collected at Magdeburg.

The barbarous cuſtom of murdering as well as robbing travellers, which uſed to be peculiar to France and foreign countries, ſeems to gain ground in England. Mr. Bird, of Stonehouſe, in Glouceſterſhire, was ſet upon by a villain, who firſt knocked him down, broke his arm, and afterwards cut his throat; but having miſſed his wind-pipe, he is likely to recover. The villain, however, touched with remorſe, ran away without robbing him, and has ſince been taken, and confeſſed the fact. About the ſame time, a gentleman coming acroſs Stepney-fields, was attacked by ſix ruffians, who robbed him of a conſiderable ſum of money, and then moſt inhumanly murdered him. Three of the villains have ſince been taken, and committed to different priſons. Several other robberies, attended with murders, have been committed in the courſe of the month, moſt of them in the country.

Oldenburgh, Dec. 15, Yeſterday the poſſeſſion of the counties of Oldenburgh and Delmenhorſt, which were lately ceded by the King of Denmark to the Grand Duke of Ruſſia, were transferred on the part of his Imperial Highneſs to the Biſhop of Lubeck.

Tranſlation of a letter ſaid to have been written by his Pruſſian Majeſty to his agent at Rome:

"Abbé Colombini, You have my authority to declare to every body, and to inform the Pope, or his Prime Miniſter, that my determination with reſpect to the Jeſuits is, to protect them in my dominions, in the ſame manner as they have been hitherto. By the treaty of Breſlau I guaranteed the religion, *in ſtatu quo*, and I never met with better prieſts than the Jeſuits. You may add, that, as I am of the claſs of heretics, his Holineſs cannot grant me a diſpenſation for breaking my word, nor for deviating from the duty of an honeſt man, or a king.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

They write from Amſterdam, that upwards of 700,000l. Sterling, in money and jewels, private property, were loſt on board the Dutch homeward bound Eaſt-Indiaman named the Antonietta, which foundered on her paſſage from the Iſland of Madeira.

Letters from Dantzick adviſe, that during the preſent unhappy ſituation of their affairs, great numbers of its inhabitants have left that place, and ſeveral merchants have retired to Stralſund, to accept the advantageous offers made by the King of Sweden to ſuch merchants as will ſettle there.

By an exact account of the ſtate of population in the ſeveral countries under the dominion of the King of Pruſſia, not including his late acquiſitions in Poland, it appears, that during the laſt year the births amounted to 149,703, deaths 185,661, and marriages to 34,468.

By the ſame computation it further appears, that the territories compriſed within this deſcription, contain three thouſand German leagues ſquare; and that in the

kingdom of Denmark with Norway, and duchies of Schleſwick and Daniſh Holſtein, which are twice the extent of the former, the number of chriſtenings in the ſame year were no more than 56,732, burials 62,600, and weddings, 8,752. On the whole it is therefore evident, that the King of Pruſſia's dominions are about ſix times more populous than thoſe of his Daniſh Majeſty.

DIED lately, at Huntly in Scotland, James Cruikſhank, an errand-runner, and the moſt perfect miſer upon earth. He never lighted fire or candle in his houſe, nor ever eat or drank therein, except what victuals he brought in his pocket from his laſt employer, and never bought a coat in his life. When death made his awful approach, with reluctance and difficulty, he pointed to the place where his gold lay. In a hole of the floor were 60 guineas, in another 40l. in ſilver, and in an old box, thruſt into a third hole, were 60l. in ſilver. Beſides the chief treaſure, he had many halfpence, and only two bank notes, for he always abhorred paper-money.

At St. Ouen, near Compeigne, Peter Caffard, formerly farmer of the Ferry boat at Choiſy, aged 98 years, leaving behind him 65 children and grand children. He always enjoyed a perfect ſtate of health, and walked every day to maſs almoſt to the laſt period of his exiſtence.

In the town of Oldhorn, in the Province of Frieſland, Fockje Joannes, a widow aged 113 years and 16 days. She was born the 11th of November 1660. She has been a widow ever ſince the year 1710, and never had but one child, a daughter, who now ſurvives her. She all her days enjoyed a perfect ſtate of health, and died in conſequence of a ſeeming great cold at laſt.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, Thomas Pyke, Eſq; many years conſul at Tripoli, in Syria. He has left to moſt of the hoſpitals and public charities in and about London, 100l. each; alſo 100l. to the proteſtant ſchools in Ireland.

At Preſbury, in Cheſhire, Mr. Ralph, aged 103.

Mr. Hopley, hop-merchant, at Newnham, in Glouceſterſhire, aged 114 years.

A General Bill of all the Chriſtenings and Burials, from December 15, 1772. to December 14, 1773.

Chriſtened		Buried.	
Males	8549	Males	10[illegible]
Females	8256	Females	10[illegible]
In all	16805	In all	21656

Decreaſed in the Burials this year 4397.

Decreaſed in the Chriſtenings 1111.

Died under two years of age			6850
Between	2	and 5	1589
	5	and 10	655
	10	and 20	839
	20	and 30	1933
	30	and 40	2325
	40	and 50	2300
	50	and 60	2004
	60	and 70	1524
	70	and 80	1135
	80	and 90	446
	90	and 100	52
	101		1

At Paris, Births 18847. Deaths 18518. Marriages 4810. Foundlings received in the Hoſpitals 5989. Decreaſed in the deaths this year

ear 1856. Increaſed in the Births 34. Decreaſed in the Foundlings 687. Increaſed in Marriages 199.

At Newcaſtle and Gateſhead, Deaths 596. Baptiſms in the five arifhes, 767. Decreaſed in Burials, 103. Increaſed in Chriſtenings, 77.

In the courſe of laſt year, 4872 hips have been cleared at the Cuſtom-houſe, Newcaſtle, of which 480 were coaſters, and 392 for oreign parts, which is 219 more han were cleared out the year receding.

BIRTHS for the year 1773.

an. 19. At Copenhagen, Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Louiſa of Heſſe, of a Princeſs.

20. The Right Hon. Lady Anne Simpſon, of a daughter.

Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Harley, of a ſon.

Lady Maria Carleton, of a ſon.

27. Her Majeſty, of a Prince.

Lady of Sir George Cornwal, of a daughter.

29. Lady of Sir Benjamin Thomas, of a daughter.

eb. —. Right Hon. Lady Hinchingbroke, of a ſon.

12. Right Hon. Lady Bruce, of a ſon.

Lady Harriot Butler, in Portman-ſquare, of a ſon.

16. The Lady of Sir Suffolk Grant, of a daughter, being her 22d. child.

Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Beaufort, of a daughter.

27. Lady of Lord Viſcount Liſburne, of a daughter.

March 2. Lady of Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart. of a ſon and heir, at Wingerworth, in Yorkſhire.

3. Lady of his Excellency Baron Diede, the Daniſh Miniſter, of a daughter.

9. Lady of Sir John Eden, Bart. of a daughter, at his ſeat at Windleſtone, in the county of Durham.

22. Lady of Sir Watkin Lewes, of a ſon.

24. Lady of the Hon. Archibald Douglaſs, of a ſon.

Lady of Sir Peter Parker, of a daughter.

April 5. The Princeſs of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, ſpouſe to the Prince of that name, a Lieutenant General in the Hanoverian ſervice, Governor of Lunebourg, and ſecond brother to her Majeſty, of a Princeſs, at Hanover.

6. Lady of the Hon. Francis Talbot, brother to the Earl of Shrewſbury, of a ſon and heir.

21. Lady of the Earl of Dartmouth, of a ſon.

The counteſs of Strathmore, of a ſon.

Earl Tyrconnell's Lady, of a child ſtill-born.

22. Lady of Sir Richard Sutton, of a daughter.

30. Lady of Sir William Wake, Bart. of a daughter.

May 1. Counteſs of Moray, of a ſon.

13. The Lady of the Honourable Captain Fielding, daughter of Lady Charlotte Finch, of a daughter.

18. The Lady of Sir George Amyand,

Amyand, Baronet of a ſon.

In Ireland, the Counteſs of Miltown, of a daughter.

Lady Viſ. Montcaſhell, of a ſon.

29. The Dutcheſs of Glouceſter, of a daughter.

June 1. The Dutcheſs of Grafton, of a ſon.

2. Lady of Sir James Cockburn, Bart. of a ſon.

8. Lady of Thomas de Grey, Eſq; of a daughter.

21. Lady of the Earl of Egmont, in Portman-ſquare, of a daughter, which died the next day.

24. Lady of Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart. of a ſon.

July 5. Her Royal Highneſs the Dutcheſs of Parma, of a Prince.

8. The Counteſs of Dumfries, of a daughter.

12. The Counteſs of Hopeton, of a daughter, at Hopeton-houſe.

14. The Princeſs of Anhalt, Bernbourg, and Shaumbourg, of a Prince.

15. The Counteſs of Pembroke, of a daughter.

16. The Counteſs of Barrymore, of a ſon.

20. Lady Mary Hog, of a daughter, at the Earl of Lauderdale's ſeat at Hatton.

The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Home, of a daughter, at his Lordſhip's ſeat of Hirſel.

28. The Queen of Naples and Sicily, of a Princeſs.

Aug. 8. The Lady of Sir John Stanley, Bart. of a daughter.

18. The Lady of Major Gen. Sir William Draper, of a daughter.

19. The Counteſs of Jerſey, of a ſon and heir.

21. The Counteſs of Northeſk, of a ſon.

Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Viſ. Aſhbrook, of a ſon.

30. The Counteſs of Buckinghamſhire, of a ſon and heir.

Right Hon. Lady Gage, of a daughter.

Sept. 10. The Counteſs of Stamford, of a ſon.

11. Lady of Sir William Bagot, Bart. of a ſon.

13. Lady of Sir John Palmer, Bart. of a ſon.

17. The Counteſs of Carliſle, of a ſon and heir.

19. Lady of Sir Edward Aſtley, Bart. of a daughter.

21. Lady of Sir Sampſon Gideon, Bart. of a daughter.

Lady Viſcounteſs Torrington, of a daughter, at Burlington-Houſe, Piccadilly.

Oct. 5. Lady of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. of a ſon.

6. The Dutcheſs of Chartres, at Paris, of a Prince, who has the title of Duke of Valois.

9. The Counteſs of Granard, of a daughter.

Nov. 5. The Princeſs, ſpouſe of the Prince of Pruſſia, of a Prince, at Potſdam.

Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Marlborough, of a daughter.

Lady of Sir Gervas Clifton, Bart. of a daughter.

21. Lady

21. Lady of the Hon. Stephen Fox, of a ſon, at Winterſlow, in Wilts.
23. Right Hon. Lady Stavordale, of a daughter.
29. Lady of the Hon. Thomas Townſhend, junior, of a daughter.
30. Lady of the Hon. Mr. Hobart, of a ſon and heir.

Dec. 8. The Lady of Mr. Juſtice Aſhurſt, of a daughter.
13. The Lady of the Hon. Col. Fitzroy, of a ſon.
19. The Grand Dutcheſs of Tuſcany, of a Prince, at Florence.
28. The Lady of Sir Watkin William Wynne, Bart. of a ſon.
30. Lady of Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart. of Barton in Yorkſhire, of a ſon and heir.

MARRIAGES, 1773.

Jan. 10. At Berlin, his Serene Highneſs the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, to the Princeſs Philippina, of Schwedt.
11. John Moſes, of Kingſton upon Hull, Eſq; to Miſs Margaret Cave, daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart.
20. The Duke d'Aremberg, at Paris, to Mademoiſelle de Lauragais, daughter of Count Lauragais.
21. Robert Aug. Johnſon, Eſq; to Lady Ludford Taylor, youngeſt ſiſter to Lord Craven.
30. Francis Sykes, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Moncton, daughter of the late Lord Galway.

Lady Stanhope, relict of Sir William Stanhope, to Capt. Jones, of the Guards.

Feb. 6. Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache, eldeſt brother to the Earl of Dyſart, to Miſs Lewis, of Malvernhall in Warwickſhire.
9. Richard Forſter, Eſq; to Miſs Baynton, daughter of Sir Edward Baynton.
18. Matthew Lewis, Eſq; to Miſs Sewell, daughter of Sir Thomas Sewell, Maſter of the Rolls.

March 2. At Lambeth, by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Trevor Charles Roper, Eſq; ſon to the Hon. Charles Roper, and nephew to the Right Hon. Lord Dacre, to Miſs Fludyer, daughter and heireſs of the late Sir Thomas Fludyer.
6. At Edinburgh, Tho. Griffin Tarpley, Eſq; to Lady Catherine Mackenzie, daughter to the late Earl of Seaforth.
19. Sir Yelverton Peyton, Bart. to Mrs. Calvert, widow of Felix Calvert, Eſq;
20. At the Rolls Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Roſs, by ſpecial Licence, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Sewell, Knt. Maſter of the Rolls, to Miſs Sibthorpe, daughter of Dr. Sibthorpe, of Oxford.

Henry George Liddle, Eſq; of Newton, near Durham, nephew to Lord Ravensworth, to Miſs Steele, daughter to the Recorder of Chicheſter.

27. Sir

27. Sir Alexander Hay, to the only daughter of Doctor Hay of Ipſwich.

30. The Hon. Thomas Shirley, deputy ranger of St. James's Park, and brother to Earl Ferrers, to lady Anderſon, relict of the late Sir Stephen Anderſon, Bart.

April 1. At Dublin, the Hon. Guſtavus Hamilton, eldeſt ſon of Lord Viſcount Boyne, to Miſs Somerville, only daughter of the late Sir Quayle Somerville, Bart.

7. Lieutenant Colonel Barry St. Leger, nephew to the late Lord Viſcount Doneraile, and fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Lady Manſel, widow of the late Sir Edward Manſel, of Trinſaran, South Wales.

20. Sir John Fuſt, Bart. at Bath, to Mrs. Hamilton, of Hampton-court palace.

24. At Edinburgh, Alexander Murray, Eſq; junior, of Murrayfield, to Miſs Katherine Lindſay, ſecond daughter to the deceaſed Sir Alexander Lindſay, of Evelick, Bart.

27. Thomas Moſtyn, Eſq; third ſon to Sir George Moſtyn, of Tallacre in the county of Flint, Bart. to the Hon. Mary Catherine Roper, eldeſt daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Lord Teynham.

May 19. Lord Viſcount Townſhend, to Miſs Nancy Montgomery, of the kingdom of Ireland.

20. James Paſton Eſq; of Horton, in Glouceſterſhire, to the Hon. Miſs Conſtantia Fontana, a young lady of a noble family in the city of Rome.

June 1. Henry Etherington, Eſq; of Kingſton upon Hull, to Miſs Cave, daughter of Sir Thomas Cave.

3. Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, in Ireland, to Miſs Macnamara.

15. Hon. Capt. Conway, ſon of Lord Hertford, to Miſs Delme, Groſvenor-ſquare, niece to Lord Ravenſworth.

30. At New York, Sir John Johnſon, ſon of the gallant Sir William Johnſon, Bart. to Miſs Polly Watts, daughter of the Hon. John Watts, Eſq; of his Majeſty's council.

July 6. The Hon. John Leveſon Gower, ſon of the late Earl Gower, to Miſs Boſcawen, daughter of the late Right Hon. Admiral Boſcawen.

23. Sir Baſil Keith, lately made Governor of Jamaica, to Miſs Warren, daughter of Sir George Warren, Knight of the Bath.

31. The Right Hon. Lady Amelia D'Arcy, daughter of the Earl of Holderneſſe, to the Marquis of Carmarthen, ſon of his Grace the Duke of Leeds.

At Slapton in Buckinghamſhire, the Right Hon. John Trever, ſecond ſon to Lord Trever, to Miſs Harriot Burton, only daughter

daughter of Dr. Burton, Canon of Chriſt Church.

Aug. 7. Arthur Vanſittart, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Hanger, ſiſter to Lord Colerain.

19. Lord Linton, ſon of the Right Hon. the Earl of Traquair, to Miſs Ravenſcroft, co-heireſs of John Ravenſcroft, Eſq; of Lincolnſhire.

Lately, Richard Montgomery, Eſq; brother to the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Ranelagh, to Miſs Livingſton, eldeſt daughter to the Hon. R. Livingſton, Eſq; one of the Judges of the ſupreme court of judicature for New York.

Sept. 9. Alexander Penroſe Cumming, Eſq; of the 13th regiment of foot, at Caſtle Grant, in Scotland, to Miſs Helen Grant, ſiſter to Sir James Grant, Bart.

17. By a ſpecial licence, at Wells cathedral, John Hyde, Eſq; of Eaſt Greenwich, lately appointed one of his Majeſty's Judges of the ſupreme court of Calcutta, to Miſs Seymour, eldeſt daughter of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Francis Seymour, and niece to the Duke of Somerſet.

22. At Edinburgh, Sir Robert Dalyell, Bart. to Miſs Graham.

Oct. 2. John Berkely, Eſq; to Miſs Compton, daughter of Sir William Compton, Bart.

23. In Ireland, the Right Hon. the Earl of Roſs, to Miſs Clements, daughter of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements.

Nov. 10. Michael Lade, Eſq; to Lady Cranſton, relict of the late Lord.

16. At Verſailles, the Count D'Artois, third grandſon of the French King, to the Princeſs of Savoy.

John Fane, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Henry Fane, Eſq; of Wormſley, to Lady Elizabeth Parker, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield.

Parker Steele, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Richard Steele, Bart. of Ireland, to Miſs Verity, of Briſtol.

In Dublin, the Right Hon. Lord Sidney, to the Hon. Miſs Saint Lawrence, daughter to the Earl of Howth.

The Hon. Lieutenant Hewitt, ſon of the Rt. Hon. Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to Miſs Strettle, daughter of Thomas Strettle, of Corke, Eſq;

29. The Marquis of Carmarthen, to Lady Amelia D'Arcy, daughter of the Earl of Holderneſſe.

Dec. 2. Lord Viſcount Cranburn, ſon of the Earl of Saliſbury, to Lady Mary Hill, daughter of the Earl of Hillſborough.

11. William Paynter, Eſq; of the Navy office, to Miſs Northcote, only daughter of the late Sir Harry Northcote, Bart. of Pines, Devonſhire.

Fountain North, Eſq; of Rougham, in Norfolk, (nearly related to Lord North) to Miſs Arabella Strutt, of Hampſtead, with 30,000l.

Hugh Vernon, Eſq; of Great Thurloe, in Suffolk, to Jane, third daughter of Sir John Cullum, Bart. of Bury Saint Edmund's.

Sir Wm. Carter, Knt. Mayor of Portſmouth, to Miſs Jellicoe of the ſame place.

14. Right Hon. Lord Ligonier, to Lady Mary Henley, ſiſter to the preſent Earl of Northington.

23. By a ſpecial licence, the Hon. John Tollmache, to the Right Hon. Lady Bridget Lane, daughter of the late Earl of Northington.

Sir Charles Lumley, to Mrs. Kynaſton.

Principal PROMOTIONS *for the Year* 1773, *from the London Gazette, &c.*

Jan. 2. By letters patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of Ireland, Lord Viſcount Clare, the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, and Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq; the office or offices of his Majeſty's Vice-Treaſurer and Receiver-General and Paymaſter-General of all his Majeſty's revenues, profits, and caſualties whatſoever in the kingdom of Ireland.

— 4. M. Peter Francis Grimaldi was elected Doge of Genoa, in the room of M. Spinola, who declined that dignity.

— 9. Rt. Hon. Frederick North, commonly called Lord North, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, the Right Hon. George Onſlow, Jeremiah Dyſon, Charles Townſhend, and Charles James Fox, Eſquires, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer. — Sir Francis Bernard, John Monck Maſon, Robert Waller, William Montgomery, and Richard Townſhend, Eſqrs. Commiſſioners of Exciſe in Ireland. — Major General James Provoſt, Lieut. General in America only.—Lieut. Col. Charles Gray, of the late 98th regiment of foot; and Lieut. Col. Sir Thomas Spencer Wilſon, Bart. of the Coldſtream regiment of foot-guards, Aids de Camp to his Majeſty.—Lieut. Colonel George Morriſon, Quarter-Maſter-General of all his Majeſty's forces, with the rank of Colonel in the Army. — Thomas Moore, Eſq; to be one of the deemſters of and in his Majeſty's iſland of Man, on the reſignation of Peter John Honeywood, Eſq;—Lieut. General James Oughton, to be Lieut. Governor of Antigua, in America, in the room of Francis Lord Hawley, deceaſed. — Stephen Cottrell, to be one of the Clerks of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council Records, in the room of Philip Sharpe, Eſq; deceaſed.—George Chetwynd, Eſq; to be one of the Clerks of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy-Council, in the room of Philip Sharpe, Eſq; deceaſed.—Sir Charles Cocks, Bart. to be Clerk of his Majeſty's Ordnance of Great Britain, on the reſignation of William Rawlinſon Earle, Eſq; — Benjamin Langlois, Eſq; to be Clerk of the delivery and deliverance of all manner of artillery, ammunition, and other neceſſaries whatſoever, appertaining to his Majeſty's

Majeſty's office of Ordnance, in the room of Sir Charles Cocks, Bart.—James Wright, Eſq; Governor of his Majeſty's Province of Georgia in America, a Baronet of Great Britain.—William Eddington, Eſq; to be inſpector of the out-ports collectors accompts within that part of Great Britain called England, with the dominion of Wales and town of Berwick upon Tweed.—Edward Hay, Eſq; to be Governor of the iſland of Barbadoes, in the room of the late Admiral Spry.

— 28. The Baille de Ximenes, a Spaniard, Grand Maſter of Malta, in the room of Don Emanuel Pinto, a Portugueze, deceaſed.

February 1. Richard Richmond, D. D. Biſhop of Sodor and Man, in the room of Dr. Mark Hildeſley, deceaſed.

— 5. The Right Hon. Charles Jenkinſon, a Privy-Counſellor.—Thomas Hallifax, Eſq; Alderman, of London, and Watkin Lewes, Eſq; Alderman, and one of the ſheriffs, the honour of Knighthood.

— 22. Lieutenant General James Oughton, a Knight of the Bath.—The Earl of Egmont, Lord Lieut. of the County of Somerſet, on the reſignation of the Earl of Thomond. Richard Wells, Eſq; one of the Tellers of his Majeſty's Exchequer, in the room of Ch. Lloyd, Eſq; deceaſed.—Mr. Midford, Firſt Clerk of the Inrolment Office for regiſtering deeds &c. in the County of Middleſex, in room of Humphrey Hawkſhaw, Eſq; deceaſed.—James Charter, Eſq; Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at Exeter, Collector of Lights at that port.—Walter Rawlinſon, Eſq; Preſident of Bridewell Hoſpital, in the room of Sir Richard Glynn.

March 2. Thomas Parry, Eſq; Receiver of the Tenths, in room of Stephen Comyn, Eſq; deceaſed.—And Mr. Edward Mulſo, nephew to the Biſhop of Wincheſter, Receiver of the Firſt Fruits.

— 10. James Burrow, Eſq; late Preſident of the Royal Society, the honour of Knighthood.

— 13. Lieut. Gen. John Gore, Col. of the 6th reg. of foot, in the room of Lieut. Gen. Wm. Rufane, deceaſed.—Sir Eyre Coote, Col. of the 37th regiment, in the room of Lieut. Gen. Sir George Gray, deceaſed.—Col. John Barlow, to the 61ſt regiment, in the room of Gen. Gore.

— 20. Sir Baſil Keith, Knight, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the iſland of Jamaica, in the room of Sir William Trelawny, Bart. deceaſed.

April 1. Reverend Dr. Dampier, Maſter of Sherborne Hoſpital.—Rev. Dr. Egerton, brother to the Biſhop, a Prebend of Durham, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Dampier to the Maſterſhip of Sherborne Hoſpital.—Sir Charles Townley, Knt. (Clarencieux King of Arms) Garter King of Arms, in room of the late Stephen Martin Leake, Eſq; deceaſed.—Spencer Maden, Eſq; Chief Porter to his Majeſty's Tower of London.

— 24. The Rev. James Waller, M. A. vicar of Kenſington, to the Archdeaconry of Eſſex, void by the death of Mr. Stotherd Abdy.

May 10. Major-General Bernard Hale, Lieut. Gov. of Chelſea-hoſpital.—Major-General George Lane Parker, of the 1ſt regiment of Foot-Guards, to be Colonel of the 20th regiment of Foot.

— 25. Tho. Wilſon, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's iſland of

Dominica, in the room of John Aſhley Hall, Eſq; deceaſed. — William Myres, Eſq; to be Lieut. Gov. of the Province of Senegambia in Africa, and alſo to be ſuperintendant of trade in the ſame province, in the room of John Gilpin Sawrey, Eſq; deceaſed. — Joſeph Wall, Eſq; Secretary and Clerk of the Council of the province of Senegambia in Africa, in the room of Theobald Burke, Eſq; deceaſed. — Thomas Browne, Eſq; (Norroy King of Arms) the Office of Clarencieux King of Arms. — Ralph Bigland, Eſq; Somerſet Herald, to the office of Norroy king at arms, and principal herald of the North part of England.

— 29. Chriſtopher Rigby, John Trenchard, Thomas Wyndham, Daniel Bull, George Blount, Charles Deering, and John Eames, Eſqrs. to be Commiſſioners for holding intelligence and correſpondence with the Receivers-General of the taxes. — Francis Burton, Eſq; to be Comptroller of the Duties upon Salt, and Rock Salt.

June 2. William Campbell, Eſq; (commonly called Lord William Campbell) to be Capt. Gen. and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's province of South Carolina in America, in the room of Lord Charles Greville Montague. — Francis Legge, Eſq; to be Capt. Gen. and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's province of Nova Scotia in America, in the room of Lord William Campbell. — Robert Gunning, Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the court of Peterſburgh, the order of the Bath. — Patrick Tonyn, Eſq; to be Capt. Gen. and Governor in Chief of the province of Eaſt Florida, America. — Alexander Brown, Eſq; to be Conſul at Drontheim, Norway. — William Fleming, Eſq; one of the Clerks of the Privy Seal, in the room of Purbeck Langham, Eſq; deceaſed. — Henry Haſtings, Eſq; to be Somerſet Herald.

— 22. John Carter, Eſq; Mayor of Portſmouth, to the honour of Knighthood.

— 24. Vice Admiral Pye, to the rank of Admiral of the Blue. — Richard Spry, Eſq; Rear Admiral of the white; Capt. Joſeph Knight of the Ocean, ſenior Captain in the Fleet at Spithead; Capt. Edward Vernon, of the Barfleur, and Capt. Richard Bickerton, of the Auguſta Yacht, who had the honour each day to ſteer the King's Barge, the honour of Knighthood, under the Royal Standard, upon the Quarter-deck of the Barfleur.

25. Right Hon. Lord Edgcumbe, Vice Admiral of the Blue, to be Vice Admiral of the White.

July 10. William Engliſh, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Salt Office, in the room of William Mitchell, Eſq; deceaſed.

— 15. Gen. John Earl Waldegrave, Col. of the Coldſtream reg. of foot guards, in the room of Field Marſhal Lord Tyrawley, deceaſed. — General George Viſc. Townſhend, Lieut. Col. of the ſecond, or Queen's regiment of dragoon guards, in the room of the Earl Waldegrave. — Lieut. Gen. Edward Harvey, Gov. of Portſmouth, in the room of the late Lord Tyrawley. — Hugh Palliſer, Eſq; Comptroller of the Navy, and Richard Hughes, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Navy reſiding at Portſmouth, the dignity of Baronets of Great Britain. A Commiſſion paſſed the

Great

Great Seal, conſtituting and appointing the following gentlemen Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy, with a ſalary of 500l. a year each, payable quarterly, by the Treaſurer of the Navy: Sir Hugh Palliſer, Bart. Comptroller; Sir John Williams, Knt Surveyor; George Marſh, Eſq; Clerk of the Acts of the Navy, in the room of Edmund Maſon, Eſq; deceaſed. — Timothy Brett, Eſq; Comptroller of the Treaſurer's Account; James Gambier, Eſq; Comptroller of Victuallers Accounts; William Bateman, Eſquire, Comptroller of Storekeepers Accounts; Frederick Rogers, Eſq; Comptroller of Plymouth Yard; Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. Comptroller of Portſmouth Yard; and Charles Proby, Eſq; Comptroller of the Yards at Chatham and Sheerneſs. — Mr. Impey, Chief Juſtice, and Meſſrs. Chambers, Le-Maitre, and Meſſaires, Puiſne Judges of the New Court in the Eaſt Indies. — John Phipps, Eſq; one of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, in the room of John Nichol, Eſq; reſigned.

— 27. Henry Talbot, Eſq; Sir John Greſham, Bart. Oliver Tilſon, Milward Rowe, and John Hillerſdon, Eſqrs. to be commiſſioners for the receipt and management of the Duties on Salt. — To the Right Hon. Thomas Baron Pelham, of Stanmer, in Suſſex, the Office of Surveyor-General of the Cuſtoms in the Port of London. — John Charles Brooke, Gent. the Office of Rouge Croix Purſuivant at Arms. — Lieut. Col. Tho. Clarke, of the Coldſtream regiment of foot-guards, Aid de Camp to his Majeſty. — Mr. Edward Lloyd, to be Mews-keeper at Charing-croſs, in the room of the late Mr. Montague.

Aug. 2. Major General Thomas Erle, to be Col. of the 28th regiment of foot, in the room of Lord Viſc. Townſhend, preferred. — Lieut. Col. John Burgoyne, of the 58th regiment of Foot, Lieut. Col. of the 14th regiment of dragoons, in the room of Major General Erle.

— 3. William Baillie, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners for managing the Duties on Stampt Vellum, Parchment and Paper, &c. And John Brettel, Eſq; to be Secretary or Chief Clerk to the ſaid Commiſſioners.

— 4. The Rt. Hon. Sir William Lynch, a Privy Counſellor.

— 18. The Earl of Northington, to the Order of the Thiſtle.

Sept. 1. The Right Hon. Sir John Goodricke, Bart. a Privy Counſellor.

— 4. Sir Hugh Palliſer, Bart. Sir John Williams, Knight, George Marſh, Timothy Brett, William Palmer, and William Bateman, Eſqrs. Sir Richard Temple, Bart. Frederick Rogers, James Gambier, and Charles Proby, Eſqrs. to be principal Officers and Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy.

Oct. 19 John Strange, Eſq; ſon of the late Sir John Strange, to be Conſul at Venice, in the room of Sir James Wright, Bart. lately come home.

— 29. Edward Hughes, Eſq; Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels to be employed in the Eaſt Indies, the honour of Knighthood.

Nov. 6. George Hay, Doctor of Laws, the Office of Judge and Preſident of the High Court of Admiralty, in the room of Sir Thomas Saluſbury, deceaſed. — Sir Henry Bankes, Preſident of Chriſt's Hoſpital.

— 29. Lewis De Viſme, A. M. at preſent his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Elector of Bavaria, and Miniſter to the Dyet of Ratiſbon, to be his Majeſty's Envoy-Extraordinary at the court of Sweden, in the room of Sir John Goodricke, who has obtained his Majeſty's permiſſion to reſign.—William Scott, LL. B. Profeſſor of Ancient Hiſtory in the univerſity of Cambridge, Lord Charles Cavendiſh, a Truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum, in the room of the late Lord Lyttelton.

— 18. William Buller, M. A. the place and dignity of a Canonry or Prebend in the collegiate church or free chapel of St. George, in the caſtle at Windſor, void by the death of Dr. Robert Hort.—The Rev. Dr. Wollaſton, one of the King's chaplains, to be a Prebendary of Peterborough, in the room of Dr. Burroughs.—General Keppel, to be Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland.—Col. George Warde, Lieutenant-colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons, to be Col. of the 14th regiment of dragoons (in Ireland), in the room of Lieutenant-General Daniel Webb, deceaſed.—Sir William Boothby, Bart. Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot.—Major-General William Alexander Sorell, to be Colonel of the 48th regiment of foot.

— 24. Hugh Elliot, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Elector of Bavaria, and Miniſter to the Diet of Ratiſbon, in the room of Lewis De Viſme, A. M. appointed his Majeſty's Envoy-Extraordinary at the court of Sweden.

— 28. The King has been pleaſed to approve of Paul Amſinck, of London, merchant, to be Agent for the Hanſe-Towns, within his Majeſty's kingdom of Great-Britain, the ſaid Mr. Amſinck having received a commiſſion for that purpoſe from the cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh.

— 29. The Earl of Guilford, Treaſurer and Receiver-General to the Queen, in the room of Andrew Stone, Eſq; deceaſed.

DEATHS, 1773.

Jan. 1. Sir Arthur Forbes, of Craigievar, Bart.

Hon. Miſs Dorothy Hamilton, ſiſter to the late Lord Boyne.

3. Mrs. Elizabeth Arbuthnot, Lady Balwillo, in Scotland.

7. Mrs. Clive, mother to Sir George Rodney's lady, in Jamaica.

9. Sir James Gray, Knight of the Bath. He was Ambaſſador to the court of Spain in 1769.

Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Rochford, at his houſe in Berkley-ſquare. Her Ladyſhip was daughter to Edward Young, Eſq; of Durnford, near Sarum, in Wiltſhire, and died without iſſue.

Lady Bramſtone, in Cork-ſtreet.

10. Lady Harriſon, relict of Sir Thomas Harriſon, late Chamberlain of London.

Mademoiſelle the Princeſs Louiſa Albertina of Schleſwig-Holſtein, Counteſs-Dowager of Seeguth Saniſlawſky, aged ſeventy-ſeven years.

11. The Princeſs Carolina Auguſta, youngeſt daughter of Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, at Hanover, in her ſecond year.

21. Her Grace the Dutcheſs-Dowager of Somerſet, at her ſeat near Chiſwick. She was ſiſter to the late Earl of Winchelſea. Her Grace was widow of Charles Seymour, late Duke of Somerſet, to whom

whom ſhe was married on Feb. 4, 1725-6, and had iſſue by his Grace, two daughters, viz. Lady Frances Seymour (ſometime ſince deceaſed), who married the late Marquis of Granby, and had by him two ſons and two daughters; and lady Charlotte Seymour, who married the preſent Earl of Aylesford, by whom ſhe has a numerous iſſue.

24. Right Hon. Gabriel Hanger, Lord Coleraine, at his ſeat near Maidenhead, in Berkſhire, member in the laſt parliament for Bridgewater, in Somerſetſhire. He was created a peer of Ireland, Dec. 1, 1761, 1 George III. His Lordſhip ſerved in two parliaments for the borough of Maidſtone, in Kent, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Bond, of Cowbury, in the county of Hereford, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue three ſons, John, William, and George; and one daughter, Anne.

At Malta, at a great age, Don Emanuel Pinto, the Grand-Maſter.

29. At Moſcow, in the 73d year of his age, the celebrated Count Soltikow, memorable for giving a total defeat to the King of Pruſſia, on the banks of the Oder near Frankfort, in the laſt war.

30. At Stobball, in Perthſhire, in an advanced age, Jane Dutcheſs-Dowager of Perth, Lady of James Duke of Perth, eldeſt ſon of John, Chancellor of Scotland, who followed the fortunes of James VII. and was created Duke of Perth by that Prince, during his reſidenee at St. Germain's. She was daughter of George firſt Duke of Gordon, and great grand aunt to the preſent Duke.

Feb. 4. Sir Digby Legard, Bart. of Ganton, in Yorkſhire, well known for his improvements in huſbandry.

Mary Dutcheſs Dowager of Perth, Lady of Lord John Drummond, alſo a ſon to the Chancellor already mentioned. She was daughter of Charles fifth Earl of Traquair, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl.

Lady Dawes, relict of Sir Darcy Dawes.

8. At his houſe in Burlington-ſtreet, Sir William Breton, one of the Grooms of the Chamber, and Privy-Purſe Bearer to his Majeſty.

Hon. Walter Moleſworth.

12. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. William Lord Newark.—His Lordſhip was ſon to Sir Alexander Anſtruther, and Jean Leſly, Baroneſs Newark; and upon her death in 1740, aſſumed the name of Leſly, and the title of Lord Newark.—His Lordſhip dying without iſſue, the title devolves on Alexander Anſtruther, Eſq; Merchant in Bologne, his only ſurviving brother.

14. Sir George Gray, Bart. Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of a regiment of foot.

The Hon. Sir John Wynne, Bart. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir Thomas Wynne, Bart.

Lieutenant-General Rufane, Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot.

19. Sir Stephen Anderſon, Bart.

20. At Turin, in the 72d year of his age, his Majeſty the King of Sardinia.

21. At his ſeat at Bramham-Park, in the 77th year of his age, the Right Hon. George Fox-Lane, Lord Bingley, Baron of Bingley, in Yorkſhire. His Lordſhip repreſented the Borough of Hendon, in the 8th, and the city of York in the 10th, 11th, and 12th parliaments of Great-Britain. On the 12th of July, 1731, he married Harriot, only daughter and heir of

the Right Hon. Robert Benſon, late Lord Bingley, by his wife Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of the Right Hon. Heneage Lord Guernſey, afterwards Earl of Guernſey, by whom, beſides a fortune of 100,000l. in money, he obtained an eſtate of 7000l. a year. On the 4th of May, 1762, his Majeſty was pleaſed to revive the title, by creating him Baron Bingley, with limitation to his heirs male by the ſaid Harriot his wife. Their only ſon, the Hon. Robert Lane, who, July 29, 1761, married Lady Bridget, daughter of the Earl of Northington, dying without iſſue, the title is extinct.

At Spaniſh-Town, in Jamaica, on the 11th of December laſt, as univerſally lamented at his death, as he was beloved and honoured in his government while living, his Excellency Sir William Trelawny, Bart. Governor-General of that iſland. This worthy gentleman ſet an example to other governors; he died in the eſteem of his Sovereign, and almoſt adored by the people over whom he preſided. For the particular honours paid to his memory, ſee the Appendix.

24. At her houſe at Kingſton, Lady Phipps, relict of Sir John Phipps, Bart.

March 1. Hon. Mr. Bateman, uncle to Lord Bateman.

3. At Vienna, of a broken heart, from the miſeries of his country, the brave Prince Poniatowſki, brother to the King of Poland, and a general in the Auſtrian ſervice, in which he had been greatly diſtinguiſhed during the laſt war.

4. Lady Smythes, relict of Sir Thomas Gorges Smythes.

6. Right Hon. Lady Nithſdale, ſuddenly.

At Rome, Cardinal Frederic Marcel Lante, Biſhop of Porto, and Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, at the age of 78 years. He was raiſed to the purple by Benoit XIV. in 1743. His death makes the 14th hat vacant in the Sacred College.

At Chickſands, in Bedfordſhire, the Lady of Sir George Oſborne, Bart.

16. John Charles Jenkins, Eſq; in Cleveland-court, only ſon and heir of Sir William Jenkins of Northampton.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Miſs Mackay, eldeſt daughter of the late Lord Reay.

17. Alexander Ferdinand, Prince of La Tour and Taxis, at Ratiſbon, his Imperial Majeſty's principal commiſſary at the diet there.

18. After a long illneſs, Sir Thomas Pym Hales, Bart. of Howletts, in Kent, and Brymore in the county of Somerſet, one of the repreſentatives in the preſent parliament for the port of Dover, whoſe anceſtor, Sir Robert Hales, was created a Baronet at the Reſtoration; dying without iſſue male, the title deſcends to his only ſurviving brother, Philip, one of the grooms of his Majeſty's bed-chamchamber.

At Caſtle-Grant, in Scotland, Sir Ludovick Grant, of Grant, Bart.

24. Sir Charles Smith, Bart. of Hill-Hall, Eſſex. Leaving only a daughter, he is ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by his only brother, now the Rev. Sir William Smith, Bart.

At his palace at Seville, the moſt Rev. Francis Anthony de Solis, Cardinal of the Roman church, and Archbiſhop of that ſee, in the 117th year of his age.

Hall

Hall Hartſon, Eſq; author of the Counteſs of Saliſbury, and other ingenious pieces; a young gentleman of fine parts, and who, though very young, had made the tour of Europe three times.

At Glaſgow, the Hon. Lady Margaret Glasford, wife of John Glasford, Eſq; of Dongouldſton, and daughter of the late Earl of Cromartie.

At his houſe in Hertford-ſtreet, May-Fair, the Right Hon. Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Cheſterfield. He was born Sept. 22, 1695, and ſucceeded his father the 27th of Jan. 1725-6; elected Knight of the Garter May 18, 1730; and ſoon after made Lord Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and Ambaſſador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General, and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in the year 1745. On the 15th of September 1733, he married Lady Meleſina, Counteſs of Walſingham. His title deſcends to Maſter Philip Stanhope, a minor, about eighteen years of age, now at Leipſic univerſity. General Sir Charles Hotham, and Beaumont Hotham, Eſq; member in parliament for Wigan in Lancaſhire, are his executors.

29. Miſs Dives, ſiſter to Lady Maſham.

31. At her houſe at Mellerſtain, North-Britain, the Right Hon. Lady Binning, relict of the late Lord Binning.

April 2. At Brunſwick, the Princeſs Amelia Louiſa Charlotte Dorothea, grand-daughter of his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick.

At Colcheſter, Sir Richard Bacon, premier Baronet of England.

Lately, Mr. Devereux Bowley, one of the people called Quakers, who has left by will 6000l. to the London-Hoſpital, 6000l. to the Quakers charity-ſchool, at Clerkenwell, 3000l. to St. Luke's-Hoſpital, 1000l. to St. Thomas's, and 500l. to each of the Quakers meetings in London, beſides many ſmall legacies.

The Rev. Mr. Abdy, Rector of Cooperſale, Archdeacon of Eſſex, and brother to Sir Anthony Tho. Abdy, Bart.

4. At her father's houſe at Knightſbridge, Miſs Hothwell, only daughter of Sir William Hothwell, late one of the ſecretaries in the American department.

5. At Newton, in Hampſhire, Mrs. Darby, Lady of Capt. Darby, of the Royal Navy, and daughter of the late Sir William St. Quintin, Bart.

7. Thomas Drummond, Eſq; ſecond ſon of his Grace the Archbiſhop of York, in Dartmouth-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

10. Lady Hare, relict of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. of Stow-Hall, Norfolk.

11. The Right Hon. Sir Francis Scott, Lord Napier, at Lewes in Suſſex. The title deſcends to the Hon. William Napier, Major of the Royal North Britiſh dragoons.

12. At Walthamſtow, Lady Jane Hewitt, whoſe fortune comes to her nephew, a captain in the Eaſt India ſervice.

15. At Bath, Sir Thomas Whitmore, Knight of the Bath.

18. Of a paralytic diſorder, at Bruton-Abbey, in Somerſetſhire, the Right Hon. John Berkeley, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, and one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy-Council. As his Lordſhip died without iſſue, the title is extinct.

Lately, the Right Hon. Marga-

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ret Viſcounteſs-Dowager of Strathallen.

Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart. at Harlſey, near Northallerton, in Yorkſhire.

21. At Datchet, near Windſor, Thomas Needham, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Lord Kilmurry, and captain of a company in the third regiment of foot guards.

22. The Lady of the Archbiſhop of York. Her ſecond ſon died a few days before.

27. Arthur Gore, Earl of Arran, in Ireland. His Lordſhip's iſſue are, Lord Viſcount Sudley, who ſucceeds him; Hon. R. and P. Gore; and the Right Hon. Lady Anne Daly.

May 7. At Hermingham, in Cheſhire, John Conway Glynne, Eſq; ſon of Sir John Glynne, Bart. of Broadlane, Flintſhire.

8. At Cockley-Cley, near Swaffham, in Norfolk, Mrs. Daſhwood, wife of John Richard Daſhwood, Eſq; and eldeſt daughter of the late Sir Horatio Pettus, of Rackheath, Bart.

10. In Ireland, Mrs. Malone, wife of the Right Hon. Anthony Malone, and daughter of the late Sir Ralph Gore, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in that kingdom.

20. Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, aged 14 months.

21. At Boyton, in Wilts, the Hon. Mrs. Lambert, wife of Edmund Lambert, Eſq; of that place, and daughter and ſole heireſs of the late Lord Viſcount Mayo, of Ireland.

22. On a journey from Bath to London, the Lady of Sir Thomas Haggerſtone, Bart. of Haggerſtone, in the county of Northumberland.

25. Hon. William Murray, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Dunmore.

Suddenly, at her houſe in Liſle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields, Lady Sophia Thomas, ſiſter to the late Earl of Albemarle, and aunt of the preſent.

At his houſe on Putney-Common, General Hudſon, in the 83d year of his age.

27. Her Grace Mary Dutcheſs of Norfolk. She was married to his Grace the preſent Duke of Norfolk in 1727, and was daughter and co-heir of Edward Blount, Eſq; of Blagdon, in Devonſhire.

28. Mrs. Travers, ſiſter to the Dutcheſs of Hamilton, and upper houſe-keeper of Somerſet-Houſe.

30. Sir Chandos Hoſkyns, Bart. of Warewood, Herefordſhire.

June 2. The Hon. Lady Caroline Seymour, Lady of Henry Seymour, Eſq; one of the members for Huntingdon, at Panſhanger, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl Cowper.

9. General Leighton, Colonel of the 32d regiment of foot.

14. At Berlin, the Princeſs Frederica Chriſtina Amelia Wilhelmina.

18. At Leſlie in Fifeſhire, John Earl of Rothes. His Lordſhip dying without iſſue, and the title deſcending in the female line, he is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſiſter Lady Jane Elizabeth Pepys, now Counteſs of Rothes.

19. At his houſe in Groſvenor-Place, John Simpſon, junior, Eſq; He married the Right Hon. Lady Ann Lyon, ſiſter to the Earl of Strathmore.

20. At Mr. Thrale's houſe, at Streatham, in Surry, Mrs. Saluſbury, relict of John Saluſbury, Eſq; of Bachygiaig, in the county of Flint, and

and daughter of Sir Thomas Cotton, Bart. of Combermere, in Cheſhire.

22. At his houſe at Weſtſhield, in Scotland, aged 90, Sir Archibald Denham, Bart.

July 6. The Right Hon. Francis Greville Earl of Brooke and of Warwick, and Lord Brooke, Baron Brooke of Beauchamp-Court, in Warwickſhire, Knight of the moſt Ancient and Noble Order of St. Andrew, or the Thiſtle, Recorder of Warwick, one of the Vice-Preſidents of the Foundling-Hoſpital. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his ſon Lord Greville, now one of the Lords of Trade. His Lordſhip was born in 1719, ſucceeded his father, William, as Lord Brooke, in July, 1727; and July 7, 1746, 20 George II. was created Earl Brooke of Warwick-Caſtle, in the county of Warwick; and, on the death of the late Earl of Warwick, was created Earl of Warwick, Nov. 27, 1759, 33 Geo. II. His Lordſhip married, May 16, 1742, the Hon. Miſs Hamilton, eldeſt daughter of the Lord Archibald Hamilton, by whom he had iſſue, George Lord Greville, member for the town of Warwick, born Sept. 16, 1746; Charles-Francis, born May 12, 1749; Louiſa Auguſta, born April 14, 1743; Frances Elizabeth, born May 11, 1744, wife of Sir Harry Harpur, Bart. Charlotte Mary, born July 6, 1745, married to John Lord Garlies, Aug. 14, 1762, and died May 31, 1763; Robert Fulke, born Feb. 3, 1750-1; and Aug. 26, 1760, another daughter.

Lately, at Reda, the Princeſs-Dowager of Prince John Auguſtus of Saxe-Gotha.

In Ireland, Sir Booth Gore, Bart.

Some time ago, at his ſeat in the county of Meath, the Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne.

7. Sir Walter Simpſon, in Cornhill, aged 78.

8. The Right Hon. James Cranſtoun, Lord Cranſtoun, of Creting, in the county of Roxburgh, in the kingdom of Scotland, at his houſe in Portman-ſquare. He was the ſixth Lord of that name in lineal deſcent from William, created Lord Cranſtoun, by King James I. in the year 1611, and ſon of William the fifth Lord Cranſtoun, by Lady Jane Ker, ſiſter to the late, and aunt to the preſent Marquis of Lothian. His Lordſhip married Sophia, daughter of —— Brown, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue five ſons, viz. William, now Lord Cranſtoun, born in 1751; Brown; James, an officer in the navy; Charles, and George. The family take their name from the lands and barony of Cranſtoun, in Mid-Lothian, of which they were poſſeſſed in 1250, which lands were alſo confirmed by a charter from King David the Second, granted in the year 1329 to Thomas de Cranſtoun.

13. At Twickenham, the Right Hon. James O'Hara, Lord Tyrawley, Field-Marſhal of all his Majeſty's Forces, Col. of the Second (or Coldſtream) regiment of foot-guards, Governor of Portſmouth, and one of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy-Council. His Lordſhip ſucceeded his father, the late Lord, in June 1724. He was born in 1690. In the life time of his father, he was created Baron Kilmaine, of Kilmaine, and ſucceeded him as colonel of the regiment of Engliſh fuzileers. He ſerved with great bravery in all Queen Anne's wars.

In 1727 he was made Aid de Camp to the King; and on Jan. 20 enſuing, Envoy-Extraordinary to the King of Portugal, at whoſe court he reſided till 1741, when he was recalled. On Dec. 18, 1735, he was conſtituted a Brigadier-General; July 2, 1739, a Major-General; and April 5, 1743, a Lieutenant-General, having, in Auguſt 1739, been made colonel of a regiment of horſe on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, which he reſigned April 15, 1743, on being appointed captain and colonel of the ſecond troop of horſe grenadier guards. In November, that year, he was appointed Ambaſſador-Extraordinary to the court of Ruſſia, where he reſided till Feb. 25, 1744. On April 30, 1745, he ſucceeded the Earl of Albemarle in the command of the third troop of horſe-guards, as in 1746 he did Colonel Columbine, in his regiment of foot on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment. On Auguſt 19, 1749, he got Hamilton's regiment of dragoons; and in 1763, Bland's dragoons. In 1752, he was again Ambaſſador to Portugal, and has executed extraordinary commiſſions there ſince. His Lordſhip married Mary, only ſurviving daughter of William Viſcount Montjoy, and ſiſter of William Earl of Bleſſinton, but has no iſſue by her.

20. At Gorthy, Lady Murray, widow of Sir Patrick Murray, of Ochertyre, Bart.

21. At her ſon's houſe in Devonſhire, worn down by a long illneſs and excruciating pain, to which her mind only was equal, the Right Hon. Lady Bridget Baſtard, ſiſter to the preſent Earl Poulet. Though early in life left a widow by Pollexfen Baſtard, Eſq; of Kitley, ſhe, by the moſt faithful and unremitted attention to every maternal duty, prevented the loſs of a father being felt by his infant family, moſt of whom ſhe had the misfortune to ſurvive, but not till ſhe had received from them a portion of that well-deſerved gratitude, with which her memory muſt be ever revered by her lateſt deſcendants.

27. At Richmond, Sir Robert Price, Bart. He has left his fortune to ſeven old batchelors in indigent circumſtances.

29. After a ſhort illneſs, the Right Hon. Lady Delamer, the relict of Lord Delamer; a lady whoſe truly chriſtian life and exemplary virtues, made her highly valued when living by all who knew her, and will make her death as generally lamented.

Auguſt 3. In Ruſſia, Count Peter Czernichew, who reſided many years in England, as Ambaſſador from Ruſſia.

9. Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Murray, youngeſt ſiſter of the Duke of Athol.

Right Hon. Richard Barry, Earl of Barrymore, Viſcount Buttevant, Baron Barry of Barry's-Court, Olethan, and Ibawne, a captain in the 9th regiment of dragoons, at the ſeat of Lord Villiers, in the county of Waterford, of a violent fever. His Lordſhip was born in October 1745, ſucceeded his father, James the 5th Earl, in December 1751, and on April 16, 1767, married Lady Amelia Stanhope, third daughter of William, Earl Harrington.

12. Rev. Mr. Wenham, of Hamſey, near Lewes in Suſſex. He diſtributed to the poor of that parish, 30 threepenny loaves every Sunday throughout the year, and paid for the ſchooling of between 30 and 40 children.

Denzil

Denzil Ibbetſon, Eſq; youngeſt ſon of the late Sir Henry Ibbetſon, Bart. He was killed by an accidental diſcharge of his gun when out a-ſhooting in the woods at Cocken, the ſeat of his uncle Ralph Carr, Eſq; near Durham.

16. At Warwick, Sir Charles Shuckburgh, Bart.

18. Charles Slingſby, of Loftus-Hill, Eſq; only brother to Sir Saville Slingſby, of Scriven-Park, in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, Bart.

At St. Edmund's-Bury, the Hon. Felton Hervey, Eſq; uncle to the Earl of Briſtol. He repreſented that borough in parliament formerly.

22. The Right Hon. George Lord Lyttelton, Baron of Frankley, in Worceſterſhire, and Baronet.—His Lordſhip was born Jan. 17, 1708-9. He married, in 1742, Lucy, daughter of Hugh Forteſcue, of Filleigh, in Devonſhire, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue one ſon, Thomas, (who now ſucceeds him in title and eſtate) and a daughter named Lucy. Their mother dying in 1746-7, he married a ſecond time, in 1749, Elizabeth, daughter of Field-Marſhal Sir Robert Rich, Bart. by whom he had no iſſue. His Lordſhip was one of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy-Council, F. R. S and ſon and heir of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart. He was choſen in ſeveral parliaments for Oakhampton, in Devon. In 1737 he was appointed Principal Secretary to the Prince of Wales, father of his preſent Majeſty; and in 1744, conſtituted one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, which he reſigned in 1754, on being appointed Cofferer to his Majeſty's Houſhold. The ſame year he was made Privy-Counſellor; and, in Dec. 1755, having reſigned the office of Cofferer to his Majeſty's Houſhold, he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer; and in 1757, was created Baron of Frankley. His ſon Thomas, born on Jan. 30, 1743-4, is married to the widow of the late Col. Peach, in the Eaſt-Indies; and his daughter Lucy married Arthur Earl of Angleſey, on May 10, 1767. Lord Lyttelton's diſorder was an inflammation of the bowels, which occaſioned a very ſudden death. An expreſs was ſent to his ſon at Spa, in Germany, for his return. His Lordſhip celebrated the death of his firſt wife in a monody, that will be remembered whilſt conjugal affection, and a taſte for poetry, exiſt in this country.

23. The Hon. Thomas Pelham, fourth ſon of Lord Pelham.

Lately, Lady Annabella Stuart, a relation of the late royal family, aged 91 years, at St. Omers.

At Loo, the Hon. Thomas Chambers Cecil, brother to the Earl of Exeter.

28. At Berlin, Princeſs Frederica Elizabeth Dorothea Henrietta Maria, eldeſt daughter of Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia, in the 12th year of her age.

29. Sir Walter Abingdon Compton, Bart. at Hartpury-Court, Glouceſterſhire.

Sept. 3. Maſter George Benſon, only ſon of Sir William Benſon, in St. James's-ſquare.

7. At her houſe in Dartmouth-row, Lady Maſkalinge, relict of the late Sir Thomas Maſkalinge, formerly Uſher of the Black-Rod to the Houſe of Lords.

11. In Red-Lion-ſquare, Sir Walter Barrowby, late one of the judges in Jamaica.

14. Prince

14. Prince Maximilian de Salm Salm, Lieutenant-General in the Imperial ſervice.

16. At his ſeat at Langley-Park, in Norfolk, in the 49th year of his age, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. and Knight of the Bath.

Lieutenant-General Webb, Col. of the 14th regiment of horſe.

At Newcaſtle, the ingenious Mr. John Cunningham. A man little known; but that will always be much admired, for his plaintive, tender, and natural paſtoral poetry.

23. At Bath, of the palſy, Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingſton. His Grace ſucceeded his grandfather, Evelyn Duke of Kingſton, March 5, 1725-6, William, his father, dying in the life-time of his grandfather, at the age of 21, July 1, 1713. His Grace, on July 8, 1738, was conſtituted Maſter of the Stag-Hounds on the north of the Trent; and on March 20, 1741, was elected Knight of the Garter, and inſtalled April 21 following, and made one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majeſty, which he afterwards reſigned. In 1745, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, his Grace raiſed a regiment of horſe for the ſervice of the government. On a promotion of general officers, March 19, 1755, he was conſtituted major-general, and on Feb. 4, 1759, promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. At the coronation of the preſent King, Sept. 22, 1761, his Grace carried St. Edward's ſtaff. On Jan. 10, 1763, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county and town of Nottingham, and on the 29th of the ſame month, was appointed Steward and Keeper of the foreſt of Sherwood, and park of Folewood, in Nottinghamſhire. His Grace married the Hon. Miſs Chudleigh, in 1769, by whom he had no iſſue.

Lady Napier, relict of the late Gen. Napier, in Downing-ſtreet.

Alexander Earl of Galloway, one of the Lords of Police, at Aix, in Provence, in France, in the 79th year of his age. His Lordſhip married, firſt, Lady Anne Keith, ſecond daughter to William, ninth Earl Marſhal, by whom he had two ſons, who died young, and a daughter, Lady Mary, married to Lord Fortroſe, and mother to the preſent Earl of Seaforth. His Lordſhip married, ſecondly, Lady Catharine Cochran, daughter to John, fourth Earl of Dundonald, by whom he has the following iſſue now alive; 1ſt, John, Lord Garlies, (now Earl of Galloway) member of parliament for Luggerſhall, Wiltſhire, and one of the Lords of Trade; 2d. The Hon. Keith Stewart, member of parliament for Wigtown, and one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Glouceſter. 3d, Lady Catharine, married to —— Murray, of Broughton, Eſq; 4th, Lady Suſannah, married to Earl Gower; 5th, Lady Euphemia; 6th, Lady Harriet, married to Lord Archibald Hamilton; 7th, Lady Charlotte, married to Lord Dunmore.

October 2. In Dublin, univerſally lamented, Lieutenant-Colonel Hawke, of the 62d regiment, ſecond ſon to Admiral Sir Edward Hawke.

At his houſe in Rolle-ſtone-ſtreet, the Hon. Charles Howard, ſon of the late Earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire.

8. Sir Narborough D'Aeth, Bart. of Knowlton, Kent.

13. Lady Rich, relict of the late Sir Robert Rich.

18. The

18. The Lady of the Hon. Mr. Naſſau, brother to the Earl of Rochford.

21. Lady Langham, mother of Sir James Langham, Bart.

22. Sir Charles Hudſon, Bart. commander of the Talbot, Eaſt-Indiaman.

23. Sir Henry Mackworth, Bart.

At Bromley-Palace, in Kent, aged 70, Mrs. Pearce, the lady of the Biſhop of Rocheſter, to whom ſhe had been married above 50 years.

30. At his ſeat in Hertfordſhire, Sir Thomas Salúſbury, LL.D. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Chancellor of St. Aſaph, and Commiſſary of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

31. At his houſe on St. Peter's-Hill, aged 60, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Alderman of Bridge-ward without, and Father of the city of London, alſo one of its repreſentatives in the preſent parliament, Preſident of Chriſt's-Hoſpital, Chairman of the Truſtees of the ſeveral charity-ſchools in and about London and Weſtminſter, Colonel of the blue regiment of the city militia, and Preſident of the Artillery company. Sir Robert Ladbroke was elected Alderman of Caſtle-Baynard ward, Jan. 5, 1740-1, on the death of John Barber, Eſq; ſerved the office of Sheriff with Sir William Calvert, in 1743-4, Sir Robert Wertley being then Mayor; he was choſen Lord-Mayor in 1747, elected member of parliament for this city in 1754, as alſo again in the years 1761 and 1768. Sir Robert has by his will bequeathed 5000l. to each of his married daughters, with whom he gave as a portion 10,000l. and 15000l. to each of his unmarried daughters. The additional 5000l. to each is ſecured to their private and peculiar uſe, without being liable to any coverture. To his ſon George, who ſailed a ſhort time ſince to the Weſt-Indies, he has bequeathed three guineas a week during life, to be paid only to his own receipt. He has left 200l. to each of his nephews and nieces, and the reſidue of his eſtate, ſuppoſed to amount to a very conſiderable ſum, to his eldeſt ſon Robert.

Nov. 2. The Counteſs de Delitz, ſiſter to the preſent Counteſs-Dowager of Cheſterfield, in Cheſterfield-ſtreet, May-Fair.

8. Sir Charles Palmer, Bart. of Dorney-Court, in the county of Bucks.

9. The Princeſs Anne-Charlotte de Lorraine, ſiſter of the Emperor Charles, Abbeſs of Remiremont, and Co-adjutreſs of Thoren and Eſſen.

In an advanced age, at his houſe in Golden-ſquare, Sir John Read, Bart.

Sir Alexander Dalmahoy, Bart. at Edinburgh.

12. Lieutenant-General Gore, Col. of the 6th regiment of foot.

17. Of a lingering fever, John Hawkeſworth, LL.D. of Bromley, in Kent, the author of ſeveral learned and ingenious literary productions.

19. At Leinſter-houſe, in Dublin, James Fitz-Gerald, Duke of Leinſter, Marquis and Earl of Kildare, Earl and Baron of Offaley, premier Marquis, Earl, and Baron of the kingdom of Ireland, and Viſcount Leinſter, of Taplow, in Great-Britain. He ſucceeded his father Robert, nineteenth Earl of Kildare, on Feb. 20, 1743. His Grace was born May 29, 1722; created

created Viſcount Leinſter, of Tapſow, in 1746; in 1761, Marquis of Kildare; and in 1766, Duke of Leinſter. On February 7, 1746, he married Lady Emilia, ſecond ſurviving daughter of Charles, ſecond Duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny, and by her Grace has left iſſue, William, now Duke of Leinſter, and ſeveral other children now living. His Grace is ſucceeded in honours and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, one of the repreſentatives in parliament for Dublin, for which city he hath acted with the greateſt integrity, uſefulneſs, and patriotiſm, for which the citizens never can pay him too much acknowledgment and honour.

24. In Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, aged 80, Dr. Edward Willes, Lord Biſhop of Bath and Wells, and Joint-Decypherer (with his ſon Edward Willes, Eſq;) to to the King. He was conſecrated Biſhop of St. David's in 1742, and tranſlated to the ſee of Bath and Wells in 1743, on the death of Dr. Wynn.

At Cuxham, in Oxfordſhire, the Rev. Sir John D'Oyley, Bart. the laſt male of the Oxford branch of that family, whoſe anceſtor came over with the Conqueror, and built the caſtle of Oxford.

At Verſailles, ſuddenly, in the preſence of the King of France, as his Majeſty was at cards, the Marquis de Chavelin.

At Paris, M. de la Beaumelle, celebrated for his writings, and literary quarrels with Voltaire.

28. At Preſton, in the 85th year of his age, Joſeph Yates, Eſq; father of the late worthy Sir Joſeph Yates, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Dec. 1. At Edinburgh, Lady Catharine Hay, ſiſter to the Marquis of Tweedale.

5. Suddenly, as ſhe was entering the drawing-room at Dr. Baker's, in Jermyn-ſtreet, on a viſit in the evening, Miſs Charlotte Buckworth, daughter of Sir Everard Buckworth, Bart.

8. Prince Frederick Henry Charles, eldeſt ſon of his Royal Highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia, at Berlin.

19. In Privy-Gardens, Whitehall, Andrew Stone, Eſq; Treaſurer to the Queen, and tutor to his Majeſty, when Prince of Wales.

Within a few days of each other, at their father's houſe in Cleveland-court, St. James's, two ſons of the Right Hon. Thomas Townſend, junior, Eſq;

In the country of the Griſons, Sir James Halliday, aged 101 years.

At Weſt-Ham, the Lady of Sir Gilbert Weſtcot.

23. At his houſe in Soho-ſquare, Sir William Elliot, Bart.

28. At his ſeat in Hertfordſhire, of the gout, James Grimſton, Viſcount Grimſton, Baron of Dunboyne, and Baronet. His Lordſhip was born Oct. 9, 1711, ſucceeded his father, William, the late and firſt Viſcount, Oct. 15, 1756, and married Mary, daughter of William Bucknall, of Oxhey, in the county of Hertford, Eſq; (which Lady was born, April 2, 1717) by whom he has iſſue, 1. The Hon. James Bucknall, born May 9, 1747; 2. Jane, born Sept. 18, 1748; 3. William, born June 23, 1750; 4. Harbottle, born April 14, 1752; 5. Mary, born May 28, 1753; 6. Suſanna Aſkell, born Sept. 28, 1754; 7. Francis Cook

Cook, born March 27, 1757; and 8. Joanna, born Sept. 10, 1759.

30. At Blackford, in Devonſhire, of the palſy, Sir John Rogers, Bart. Recorder and ſenior Alderman of the corporation of Plymouth. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his brother Frederic, Commiſſioner of the Navy at Plymouth.

The Right Hon. Lady Mary Menzies, at Caſtle-Menzie, in Scotland.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Some Account of the Proceedings at Weſtminſter-Hall, *on* Thurſday, *June* 8, *on the Trial of Lord* Sandwich, *againſt Mr.* Miller.

ON Thurſday morning, exactly at nine o'clock, came on in the Court of King's-Bench, the long-depending action brought by Lord Sandwich againſt Mr. Miller, Printer of the London Evening Poſt.

The action was brought for Scandalum Magnatum, and the damages in the noble plaintiff's declaration were laid at ten thouſand pounds. The ground of complaint was as follows:

On the 2d of February laſt, a letter under the ſignature of Alfred, appeared in the London Evening Poſt, charging Lord Sandwich with corruption in the diſpoſal of certain places within his department as firſt Lord of the Admiralty. In particular, the letter-writer charged the noble Lord with having expoſed the office of a commiſſioner of the navy to ſale, for the ſum of two thouſand pounds; and Alfred further inſiſted, that Lord Sandwich had employed one Henry Corte as his agent to negociate the affair.

Thus ſtood the plaintiff's matter of complaint.

The defendant in his plea put himſelf upon his country to prove the truth of the charge.

Mr. Buller, one of the plaintiff's counſel, opened the cauſe; and touched upon the atrociouſneſs of the crime.

The Attorney-General next took up the matter, upon more enlarged grounds. He ſtated the important nature of the charge; aſſerted, that if true, it would have operated to the utter ruin of the noble Lord: and if falſe, was a ſpecies of atrocious defamation, which ought to be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity.

That the charge could not be true, the Attorney-General ſtrongly inſiſted upon, both from the known public virtue of Lord Sandwich, and the imputation of folly which ſuch tranſaction would faſten upon his Lordſhip. To the public virtue of Lord Sandwich, to his honour, his integrity, and his rectitude; to all theſe good qualities, the Attorney-General bore teſtimony.

That ſuppoſing the charge true, would be to impute folly in the extreme to Lord Sandwich; this the Attorney-General endeavoured to prove, by declaiming on the abſurdity of the conduct laid to the noble Lord's charge. That he ſhould entruſt a ſtranger [Mr. Corte] with his fame, his reputation, and his honour; that he ſhould empower this ſtranger to barter all with another ſtranger, for the paltry, inadequate

inadequate ſum of two thouſand pounds; that Lord Sandwich, a nobleman not devoid of honour as a peer, nor deſtitute of abilities as a man; that he ſhould do this, implied a ſpecies of weakneſs, as well as criminality, which even Lord Sandwich's moſt inveterate enemies could never on any foundation impute to him. The Attorney-General therefore concluded, that the charge was totally groundleſs, and being ſo, the propagator of the ſcandal deſerved exemplary puniſhment.

The Attorney-General then attacked with virulence the general abuſe of the public prints; he called them public nuiſances, diſgraceful to this country; and that if a perſon wanted to abuſe ſyſtematically, he had no more to do than make ſuch publications his vocabulary. He then ſolemnly aſſured the jury, that, "in his opinion, the damages, though laid at TEN THOUSAND POUNDS, bore no manner of proportion to the heinouſneſs of the offence."

The Attorney-General having finiſhed, ſeveral witneſſes were called by the plaintiff's counſel, in proof of Lord Sandwich's being a peer of the realm, a privy-counſellor, and firſt lord of the admiralty; and one witneſs proved the publication of the papers.

Serjeant Glynn next aroſe, and, as counſel for the defendant, he entered into the whole of the caſe with that ſpirit, preciſion, energy, and force of argumentation, which ſo ſtrikingly characteriſe this eminent pleader, when, rouſed at the call of liberty, he chooſes to exert himſelf in her defence. The Serjeant ſtated at large the caſe before the court. He inſiſted, that it was not the caſe of a private individual, of a particular printer; it was a direct attack upon the liberty of the preſs; and every printer in England was concerned in the event; that if the freedom of political diſcuſſion was denied to a free people, men in office might commit errors with impunity: they might trample upon the rights of humanity, yet go unpuniſhed: that the charge alledged againſt the noble Lord in queſtion, if untrue, could not materially injure his intereſt, nor ought to affect his peace of mind; that it was never underſtood Lord Sandwich poſſeſſed that extreme delicacy, as to be ſhocked at trifling occurrences, or alarmed at trivial imputations; that his Lordſhip to be ſure had a nice ſenſe of honour, but happy in a ſpotleſs character, hitherto unimpeached; happy in an integrity unſullied, his Lordſhip wrapt in conſcious innocence, might defy the ſhafts of malice to wound his pure, his immaculate breaſt.

With reſpect to the "proof of the publication," Serjeant Glynn obſerved, that it reſted on the teſtimony of a man, whoſe ſole employment it was to act as a "ſpy upon the preſs." This digraceful office, the Serjeant ſaid, had been erected towards the cloſe of the infamous reign of Charles the Second; the office was founded to promote the purpoſes of tyranny, and to deſtroy the people's liberties: hence the perſons employed in this infamous trade, were generally to the laſt degree infamous themſelves. The man hired to prove this publication of the paper, wherein the ſuppoſed libel was contained; this man, the Serjeant contended, was of that ſtamp, an obſcure indivi-

dual, avoiding the light, and ſeeking to hide from honeſt men even the place of his reſidence; for he was aſked, "where he lived," but hung off from replying. How far the evidence of ſuch a man ſhould operate to the conviction of the defendant, this the Serjeant left to the optional diſcretion of the jury.

The Serjeant then touched upon the hazardous ſituation of printers in general, ſhould they be liable to exceſſive fines for every piece, which, through inadvertence, through hurry, or the careleſſneſs of ſervants, might appear in their ſeveral papers; and he pleaded for the extenuation of damages in the caſe before the court, as nothing ſhort of the defendant's ruin was at ſtake; he added, that in reſpect to the enormous damages laid down by the oppoſite counſel, it was worthy obſerving what different languages gentlemen held upon particular occaſions, that in a late popular affair of the printers recovering but 200l. there was the greateſt out-cry againſt exceſſive damages; but here, where a printer is innocently concerned as defendant, the damages are talked of in an unlimited manner.

With reſpect to the action, the very bringing it againſt the printer, partook of the nature of a malicious proſecution; for the Serjeant contended, that it ought to have been brought againſt the agent Corte; it was he, if any perſon, who had traduced the noble Lord's character; it was he who had caſt a ſtigma upon his reputation, by offering to treat for the diſpoſal of places in the noble Lord's department. "Yet this man," concluded the Serjeant, "remains unmoleſted; he is ſuffered to exerciſe his office, to carry on his traffic as an agent; and though clearly convicted of having treated in the bargain and ſale way, for the purchaſe of places to which Lord Sandwich has a right to recommend; though clearly convicted of having done this, no notice is taken of his criminality, whilſt the ruin of a printer is aimed at, for admitting an unguarded publication to appear in his paper."

Capt. Luttrell, and the Rev. Mr. Parrot, were then examined.

The Subſtance of Capt. Luttrell's *Evidence.*

Capt. Luttrell depoſed, "That when the death of Mr. Hanway, Commiſſioner of the Navy, was hourly expected, he received a meſſage from Mr. Corte to the following purport, that if he, Capt. Luttrell, had any friend who could advance the ſum of 2000l. he might be appointed to the place in caſe of Mr. Hanway's death." Capt. Luttrell replied, he had a friend who would advance the ſum required, but he ſpurned at the propoſal, as there were ſo many gentlemen, his ſeniors, better entitled, from their long ſervices, to the appointment."

The Captain was aſked, "Whether the name of Lord Sandwich was mentioned? or whether Corte gave any intimation that he had his Lordſhip's authority to treat for the diſpoſal of the place?" To both which queſtions Capt. Luttrell replied in the negative.

He was then aſked, "Whether, after the charge appeared againſt Lord Sandwich in the paper, he had not attended his Lordſhip's levee?" and, "Whether he had not attended it purpoſely to give his Lordſhip an opportunity of converſing with him upon the ſubject?"

ſubject?" He anſwered both thoſe queſtions in the affirmative, but added, "that Lord Sandwich never had ſaid a ſyllable to him about the affair." Capt. Luttrell was then aſked, "if Mr. Corte was agent to Lord Sandwich?" he replied, "that to the beſt of his knowledge he was not his Lordſhip's agent."

The Subſtance of the Rev. Mr. Parrott's *Evidence.*

This gentleman depoſed, that "Mrs. Brooke, wife to a clergyman at Norwich, firſt told him in general, that ſhe had an intereſt to procure places;" and added, "that if he knew any perſon capable of preſenting her with a handſome douceur, ſhe would uſe her intereſt in his favour."

Mr. Hanway's death being at that time likely, Parrott applied to Mr. Corte, and aſked him what he thought would be deemed a proper compliment for the place of a Commiſſioner of the Navy?" Corte replied, "it was not worth more than 2000 l.

Mr. Parrott having finiſhed his detail, was aſked the following pertinent queſtions by Mr. Morgan, counſel for the defendant, "Who the perſon was through whoſe intereſt Mrs. Brooke could procure the places?"

Mr. Parrott replied, "Not Lord Sandwich?"

Mr. Dunning facetiouſly ſaid, "It muſt be Mr. Breſlaw the juggler."

The queſtion was again put, and the counſel inſiſted on a fair explicit anſwer. Parrott ſaid, "that the gentleman through whoſe intereſt Mrs. Brooke procured the places was a Mr. Friedenburgh, one of the Q——'s German attendants."

Mr. Parrott was then aſked, "If he had received or expected any preferment from Lord Sandwich?" anſwered in the negative. "Did he know him?" the reply was, "I ſhould not know his Lordſhip, if he was ſtanding here."

The evidence on both ſides being thus gone through, the Attorney-General aroſe, and replied to every part of Mr. Serjeant Glynn's ſpeech; he declared himſelf a "friend to the liberty of the preſs, and the freedom of political diſcuſſion; but he hoped no man would pretend to call a baſe attack upon public characters, political diſcuſſion."

With reſpect to the greatneſs of the damages, he argued thus: "An attempt has been made to ruin Lord Sandwich; the perſon baſe enough to make it, dares not ſtand forth; the printer therefore is the reſponſible party; and if he is ruined for having aimed at the ruin of another man, he falls only by the hands of "diſtributive juſtice."

Mr. Thurlow ſaid, that "the offence was aggravated by the defendant's having in his plea avowed the fact, and pledged himſelf to prove the truth of the charge. This was ſtigmatizing Lord Sandwich upon record: and as it was done with a deſign to intimidate his Lordſhip from proceeding, ſo ſhameleſs an audacity deſerved the ſevereſt reprehenſion."

Mr. Thurlow then concluded, by addreſſing the jury as men who had "characters to maintain; and he doubted not, as the law was in their hands, they would give every ſupport to the noble Lord, who had appealed to that law in juſtification of his innocence, labouring under aſperſions of the vileſt kind."

Lord Mansfield then proceeded to give his charge.

The Subſtance of Lord Mansfield's *Charge to the Jury.*

He ſaid, "There were two ſorts of proſecutions in matter of libel, criminal and civil.

"In caſes of criminal proſecution, the truth or falſhood of the charge was totally immaterial, the charge itſelf being the libel. If a perſon charges another with felony, forgery, or theft, ſuppoſing the charge true in every part, the perſon is ſtill guilty of a libel; and why? becauſe the law has provided a puniſhment for ſuch offences: if, therefore, the man is guilty, proſecute him; but to charge him with crimes, is an extra judicial proceeding, and as ſuch may be puniſhed.

"As to civil actions in caſes of libel, the matter is otherwiſe; there the falſhood conſtitutes the crime. In the caſe of the libel before us, the defendant hath put himſelf upon proving the truth of the libel: Well! what have the evidences proved? Nothing which affects the plaintiff. Had Corte been Lord Sandwich's agent or ſecretary, the plaintiff might have been affected by a kind of implication; but that not being the caſe, and the evidences both concurring to clear Lord Sandwich from having any hand in the buſineſs, not the ſlighteſt ground appears whereon to accuſe the plaintiff. Parrott was very properly aſked the name of the perſon who procured theſe places: he at firſt boggled a little, but afterwards mentioned the perſon.

"With reſpect to the whole of the evidence, had the plaintiff's council objected to it, ſuch objection would have been well founded, for undoubtedly it is not evidence *de bene eſſe*; it goes no farther than to prove a converſation which paſſed between the parties who delivered it, and a third perſon; however, the counſel did not at firſt object to it, though they did afterwards.

"With reſpect to the publication, that is proved by the witneſs who bought the paper; and from the returns made by the Stamp-Office, it appears that the defendant was the publiſher at the time the libel appeared.

"You will, therefore, Gentlemen, find for the plaintiff; but I ſhall not ſay one word about the damages, as you are perfect maſters of the caſe, and will, no doubt, maturely weigh every circumſtance of private and public character."

The jury withdrew about a quarter after one: about three they returned, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with TWO THOUSAND POUNDS DAMAGES.

From the evidence delivered on this important trial, it inconteſtibly appears, that there is a corrupt tampering for the ſale of places ſomewhere; but that Lord Sandwich is entirely innocent of the fact laid to his charge, is manifeſt, as the proof was not in the ſmalleſt degree brought home to him.

On the day of Mr. Hanway's death, which happened ſoon after the publication of the above letter, the place was given to Mr. March, of the Victualling-Office, who was ſucceeded at that board by Mr. Gordon, of Rocheſter.

Some Account of the Trial on the 12th *of* July, *at* Guildhall, *before Mr. Juſtice* Gould *and a Special Jury, between* Antonio Fabrigas, *a Native*

tive of Minorca, *and General* Moſtyn, *Governor of that Iſland.*

THE action was brought againſt General M—— for falſe impriſonment and baniſhment of the plaintiff in the year 1771 from Minorca to Carthagena, in the dominions of the King of Spain, without any reaſonable or probable cauſe, and againſt the plaintiff's will; and the damages were laid at 10,000l. The defendant pleaded, 1ſt, not guilty; 2dly, a ſpecial plea of juſtification, viz. that at the time when the cauſe of action aroſe he was Governor of Minorca, and did hold and exerciſe all the powers, privileges and authorities, civil and military, belonging and relating to the government of the ſaid iſland; and that the plaintiff was guilty of a riot and diſturbance of the peace, and was endeavouring to raiſe a mutiny and ſedition among the inhabitants. To this the plaintiff replied, that the defendant committed the ſaid treſpaſs and aſſault of his own wrong, and without ſuch cauſes as he alledged in his plea; and thereupon, iſſue being joined, the cauſe was tried.

The plaintiff's caſe was briefly opened by Mr. Peckham, and enlarged upon by Mr. Searjeant Glynn, who forbore however mentioning any thing but the circumſtances of the plaintiff's impriſonment, which he repreſented as aggravated, by every poſſible hardſhip, cruelty, and rigour: He then called five witneſſes on behalf of the plaintiff, four of whom were the guard placed over the plaintiff at Minorca. They proved his having been confined in a dungeon, wherein only capital offenders were uſed to be kept; all admittance refuſed to his wife and family, who came to bring him food and bedding, which were alſo denied him: That he lived upon bread and water during the ſix days he was in priſon, and lay on the bare floor of the priſon with no covering over him. The witneſſes never remembered any, even the moſt capital offender, treated with ſuch ſeverity, as they were allowed bedding, and meat and drink. They ſaid the plaintiff lived like a gentleman on the iſland, and they never heard to the contrary of his being a peaceable, quiet ſubject. Other witneſſes were ready to prove the impriſonment, and likewiſe his being ſent to Carthagena; upon which Mr. Serjeant Davy, one of the counſel for the defendant, got up, and ſaid, it was unneceſſary to trouble the court with their evidence, as he readily admitted on the ſide of the defendant the impriſonment as above ſtated, and likewiſe the baniſhment of the plaintiff. No other evidence being therefore called, Mr. Serjeant Davy addreſſed the jury in a very long ſpeech, wherein, among other things, he endeavoured to eſtabliſh the following caſe for the defendant:

'That the iſland of Minorca, being formerly part of the dominions of the crown of Spain, by the treaty of Utrecht, in the year 1713, was ceded to the Crown of Great Britain, and has continued part of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain ever ſince, except while it was in the poſſeſſion of the French laſt war: That, ſoon after the iſland was ceded, the inhabitants petitioned to have a confirmation of their privileges, practices and cuſtoms, by which the iſland

had been always governed during the time of the Spaniſh command, which was accordingly granted to them; but his Majeſty in Council has ever ſince made ſuch regulations for the better management of the internal police of the iſland as appeared neceſſary: That it was the conſtruction of one of theſe regulations that had given riſe to the preſent action. An order of the Privy-Council was made in the year 1752, and tranſmitted to Minorca, to regulate the ſale of wine in the iſland, which enacted, among other things, 'that the natives and inhabitants be at all times permitted to ſell their wine at or under the afforation price (which was a ſtated regular market price) without any intervention of the Governor, or any perſon acting under his authority.' That it appeared, however, that this order did not extend to St. Philip's, the diſtrict of the iſland, in which the plaintiff Fabrigas lived. Within that diſtrict the Governor had from time to time made ſuch regulations with reſpect to the ſale of wine as to him appeared proper; and at that very time, in the year 1771, an order of Governor Johnſon's was in force, which only allowed a certain number of wine houſes to be opened at a time; and that the inhabitants ſhould ballot for the ſelling of their wine. There is an Officer called Muſtaſaph, in this diſtrict, whoſe duty it is to inſpect and regulate the ſeveral markets, and to grant licences for the ſale of wine; and it was pretended that he had behaved to the plaintiff in a manner inconſiſtent with the duty of his office, by refuſing him the liberty of ſelling his wine under the afforation price, and therefore a complaint was exhibited by Fabrigas to the defendant, Governor M——, againſt the Muſtaſaph; wherein he aſſerted his demand to be very reaſonable, and conformable to the expreſs diſpoſition of the order of the year 1752, which ſays, 'that the inhabitants ſhall be permitted to ſell at the price of the afforation or under it.' The Governor ordered the Muſtaſaph to anſwer this charge, which he did to the Governor's ſatisfaction. Fabrigas upon this preſented a ſecond petition to the Governor, which being referred to the Law-officers of the iſland, they made an unfavourable report of it. Upon which he preſented a third, complaining of the Judges, and ſeemed determined to force Governor M—— to take ſome ſteps againſt him, of which he might take an undue advantage. This having no effect, he preſented a fourth to the Governor's Aid de Camp, and told him, that he would back it, or get it backed, by 150 or 200 men, at the head of whom he would come to the Governor's the next day for an anſwer. This meſſage being told to the Governor, it alarmed him much, and, as he knew the turbulent diſpoſition of the plaintiff, he conceived it as a menacing and hoſtile purpoſe, and therefore the next day called a council of his officers, who were unanimouſly of opinion, that the plaintiff was a dangerous perſon, and that mutiny and ſedition would ariſe if he continued longer in the iſland; upon which he was ſeized, impriſoned, and at the end of ſix days ſent out of the iſland to Carthagena.

This was the matter and ſubſtance of the defence. Serjeant Davy talked a great deal beſides about

about the characters of the plaintiff and defendant, and ſaid, that ſome of the moſt reſpectable perſonages in the kingdom were ready (if found neceſſary) to prove the humane, tender, and amiable character of the Governor, meaning a liſt of 26 noblemen and gentlemen who were ſubpœnaed for that purpoſe; whereas the evidence produced would prove the plaintiff to be a diſſolute immoral perſon, of a ſeditious and turbulent nature and diſpoſition. The witneſſes on behalf of the defendant, viz. James Wright, Eſq; Secretary to the Governor; John Pleydell, Eſq; his Aid de Camp; Robert Hudſon, Eſq; Fort Adjutant, &c. were then called, who proved the facts ſtated in Serjeant Davy's ſpeech, and ſpoke to the badneſs of the plaintiff's character, and the excellency of the defendant's. They depoſed likewiſe that the authority of the Governor was arbitrary and unlimited on the iſland—that his proclamations had the force of laws, and inflicted penalties and puniſhments on ſuch as dared to diſobey them.

Serjeant Glynn then aroſe, and made his reply to the following effect: 'That, ſince he had addreſſed the Court and Jury laſt, the cauſe had been perplexed and purpoſely directed from its true meaning, to an enquiry foreign to the real queſtion; which queſtion was, whether the plaintiff, a ſubject of Great Britain, circumſtanced as has been proved, was entitled to have redreſs for the injuries he had ſuffered from an Engliſh Jury?—That every conſideration of the characters of plaintiff and defendant, other than what aroſe from the caſe then under conſideration, ſhould be diſmiſſed from the attention of the Jury; that he had made no malicious or uncandid enquiries into Governor M——'s character, nor pretended to queſtion the exiſtence of thoſe virtues and excellencies, that his advocates and adherents had ſo liberally expatiated upon and held up to public view, nor made any comment upon his behaviour but ſuch as of neceſſity reſulted from the preſent queſtion—that he ſhould have been happy had the ſame caution and circumſpection been obſerved on the other ſide, inſtead of that ungenerous mode of procedure which he now complained of. A native of Minorca, though a ſubject of England, yet a ſtranger to our country, our language and cuſtoms, comes here to ſeek redreſs from an Engliſh Jury for his cruel and ill treatment abroad in the court where his adverſary's defence is made; a principal article of that defence is the plaintiff's immoral and flagitious character.—This unhappy foreigner is thought not to have ſuffered a ſufficient degree of puniſhment by his rigorous confinement in the dungeon, and baniſhment from his native country, and the ſociety of his family and friends, but new modes of torture are added.—His domeſtic character is ranſacked—he is charged with crimes which arraign his conduct as a father, a huſband, a citizen—he is moſt ignominiouſly traduced by every method of illegal cruelty, more fatal to his repoſe and happineſs than the utmoſt exceſs of corporal ſufferings.—In ſuch a caſe as this, the Serjeant ſaid, 'he felt ſomewhat beyond the line of an advocate'—the feelings of humanity were warmly intereſted on the occaſion, and he hoped they would

would not claim the attention of the Jury in vain.

The defence however, ſet up and principally urged in behalf of General Moſtyn, is that the plaintiff is a dangerous and ſeditious man; that his behaviour was ſuch as threatened even the loſs of the iſland; that he purſued Governor M—— with an improper importunity, and endeavoured to avail himſelf of a popular diſaffection among the Minorquins to the Engliſh government; that he threatened to come at the head of 150 or 200 men to receive an anſwer to his laſt petition, as if he meant to appear at the head of an armed force; that the iſland would have been in danger had the plaintiff continued in it; the defendants Council ſhould certainly have proved the exiſtence, or, at leaſt, the probability of ſuch conſiderations, before they proceeded to vindicate his conduct upon them. The plaintiff's petitions to the Governor have been read in Court; they are expreſſed in very ſubmiſſive and reſpectable terms, and do not convey the leaſt idea of a ſeditious or turbulent purpoſe. The charge of his ſaying that he would appear at the head of 150 or 200 men is ſufficiently explained even by one of the defendant's own witneſſes, Mr. Pleydell, who ſays that he did not think the plaintiff meant by ſuch a declaration any hoſtile or mutinous purpoſe, but merely intended to produce that body of men to ſhew that he was not ſingular in his wiſh to have Governor Johnſon's regulation altered, but that the ſaid 150 or 200 men were of the ſame opinion with him and would back his petition: That, if any different conſtruction could be or was put upon this declaration, an enquiry ſhould certainly have been made after this body of men, and the Governor not have reſted ſatisfied with the puniſhment inflicted on the plaintiff as long as he thought that the plaintiff had 150 or 200 adherents behind him in arms mutinous and diſaffected: Had the Governor conceived the iſland to have been in any danger (which his Counſel declare he did, and that he was driven to act as he did in conſequence of ſuch an opinion) is it probable to believe that he made no enquiry after this body of malecontents? That the plaintiff had acted upon no other motive than that warmth of inclination which every man muſt feel who knows himſelf injured, and has the mortification to find, as an addition to his ſufferings, his complaints unheard, and his grievances unredreſſed. Even if his warmth had betrayed him into ſome unguarded behaviour or language (which however had not been proved) ſtill the defendant's conduct towards him was not juſtifiable, and even if the law of Spain allowed his being baniſhed from his native place of reſidence, yet it gave no ſanction to the cruelty of his previous impriſonment, nor juſtified the ſeverity of his being puniſhed without even the ceremony of judicial proceſs. In this the form as well as ſpirit of law was loſt. That ſuch illegal puniſhment without the forms of trial or judicial examination, and inflicted merely upon report, required great and exemplary damages. The defence of Governor M——, the Serjeant ſaid, was guarded by a prefatory vindication of the defendant's conduct, which declines the

juriſdiction

jurisdiction of an English Jury, and tells them that such conduct was strictly conformable to the rules and maxims of arbitrary power, and therefore not cognizable by their authority and jurisdiction; that, if arbitrary power is avowed and exercised in any part of the British dominions, a British tribunal is not to examine into and punish it; but the true reason why Governor M—— tells the Jury that they are incompetent for the examination of this question, is because this is the tribunal he must ever dread, as this it is which has always been the terror of evil ministers and the scourge of arbitrary power. He then proved in an able manner that the consideration of the Jury should be built on a broad and extensive foundation, and said that the power of the King could never be delegated to a Governor of even a conquered island to alter laws in an arbitrary manner; and that, if such a construction was put to a patent that passed the seal, he hoped to see the day when the Minister that passed such patent should answer it with his head, it being repugnant to every idea of law and justice; that, if this power had been long acquiesced in and established on the island, it was now high time to put a stop to it, as no precedent could justify oppression, nor give a sanction to the illegal exercise of authority; and that if no other method could be found out to secure the island, and preserve our trade in the Mediterranean, but the exercise of that power which was now the subject of complaint, he freely gave his consent that the whole should be sacrificed, and would admit of no idea of preference to purchase or preserve them at the expence of humanity, justice, and law; that a Governor could not act in a legislative capacity without receiving instructions from home, the union of the legislative and executive authority being an union that the law abhorred; and that a Bashaw of Egypt would have lost his head had he presumed to act in the manner Governor M—— had done. He then enlarged upon the evidence given to prove the defendant's conduct justifiable under the Spanish laws, and after very severely commenting upon the circumstance of a number of red coats coming to tell an English Jury what was law at Minorca, and remarking on the miserable state of those wretched lawyers who lived in an island where laws are unnecessary, (if the idea of the Governor's absolute power be admitted) and their slavish doctrines and opinion that the Governor's power extended over this unhappy man in any shape that he pleased, so that immediate execution, perpetual imprisonment, or the most painful death that inventive torture could inflict, would have been as justifiable to the full as banishment. He answered the argument alledged on the other side, that the island of Minorca would be a very insecure possession, unless military discipline and the strictest system of authority was adhered to, by declaring it to be his opinion that the affections of the Minorquins would be sooner and more easily reconciled to our government by admitting them, with the other subjects of Great Britain, to a free participation of the privilege of having their complaints heard, and their grievances redressed by the verdict of a British

Jury, and by their being taught the bleſſings of the Engliſh law, than by their being kept under the rigour of military diſcipline, and being ruled by the coercive ſway of a rod of iron.'

This was the material part of the Serjeant's reply. Mr. Juſtice Gould then ſummed up the evidence to the Jury with minuteneſs and accuracy; he hinted his opinion that the defendant ſhould have pleaded in abatement to the juriſdiction of courts, how far a Governor of a conquered iſland, which iſland had petitioned for a continuance of their native laws, was amenable before an Engliſh judicature at Guildhall, on the complaint of a native of ſuch conquered iſland, and how the juriſdiction of ſuch court had cognizance of the complaint. Towards the concluſion of his ſpeech, he obſerved how very neceſſary it certainly was for the Governor of an iſland, anſwerable with his life for the proper execution of the important truſt committed to his charge, to check the firſt ſeeds and appearance of mutiny and ſedition in the iſland—but at the ſame time ſpoke much in favour of that expreſs proviſion in Magna Charta, which ſays, *Nullus liber homo exuletur*, and mentioned Lord Coke's opinion that the King cannot even ſend a man Lord Lieutenant to Ireland againſt his will, ſince that might be only a more honourable baniſhment. He however humourouſly obſerved, that there were few, he believed, who would, in the preſent age, recoil at the royal propoſal. He entered a little into the doctine of conquered iſlands, and the laws relating to them; but, as he forbore being deciſive on the point, his obſervation is here omitted.

The Jury then withdrew, and in about two hours time brought in their verdict for Mr. Fabrigas the plaintiff, with 3000l. damages.

The defendant's Counſel then tendered a bill of exceptions, which is in the nature of a writ of error, lying to the court of King's Bench; which after ſome altercation was admitted, and remains to be argued before the judges of the court of King's-Bench, wherein the validity of the juriſdiction of the court, and the objections ſtated by Mr. Gould, will be examined into and decided.

Summary of the Proceedings at Guildhall *on the Trial relative to the Refractory Companies.*

ON Wedneſday, the 14th of July, came on, upon the huſtings at Guildhall, the long-depending and important cauſe between the Common Serjeant of the city of London, plaintiff, and Samuel Plumbe, Eſq; Prime Warden (or Maſter) of the company of Goldſmiths, defendant. This ſuit was inſtituted againſt the defendant on occaſion of his refuſal to obey a precept, iſſued in the year 1770, by the then Lord-Mayor, (Mr. Beckford) to convene the livery of the ſaid company to a common-hall.

The cauſe was opened in a brief manner by Mr. Allen, on the part of the plaintiff.

Mr. Dunning then entered more minutely into the buſineſs, and ſpoke for near two hours. He acquainted the jury, that the charge brought againſt the defendant was a wilful diſobedience of that authority, to which (in the preſent caſe)

caſe) he was bound, both as a liveryman and a Freeman, to pay a ſubmiſſion; that the defendant acknowledged the charge, but pleaded in his juſtification, that the company of Goldſmiths were poſſeſſed of a prerogative, which in ſome inſtances (particularly the preſent) exempted them from ſubmiſſion to the mandates of the Lord-Mayor; that the defendant alſo attempted to juſtify himſelf on the plea, that the Lord-Mayor had no authority to call a common-hall, ſave for the purpoſe of elections of members of parliament, Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. that, in order to invalidate this defence, extracts from the city Records ſhould be read to them, from whence it would clearly appear, that the Lord-Mayors of London had, from the earlieſt periods, been inveſted with that power which the defendant pretended, on the preſent occaſion, to deny the exiſtence of.

The city records were then produced, and many extracts from them were read, tending to prove the authority of the Lord-Mayor to convene a common-hall for other purpoſes than ſimply thoſe of elections. Theſe extracts being gone through, Mr. Serjeant Burland roſe, and in a very maſterly ſpeech (which laſted for above an hour) in anſwer to Mr. Dunning, entered upon his client's defence. The defendant's council having finiſhed their pleadings, Mr. Dunning next roſe, and made a final reply to their arguments.

'Either, ſaid Mr. Dunning, the precept was a lawful one, or it was not. If it was a lawful one, diſobedience on the part of the defendant was to the laſt degree criminal, and flatly contradictory to the oath he muſt have taken when admitted to the freedom of the city, the form of which oath runs thus, 'obedient and obeiſant ye ſhall be to the Mayor;' was flying in the face of legal authority by diſobeying the precept of the Mayor. Was this a way of conforming to the purport of the oath? Was this to be 'obedient' and 'obeiſant' to the chief magiſtrate? But even diſobedience to the commands of a ſuperior might in ſome caſes be excuſed, ſuch as where the diſobedience happened by accident, was an overſight, and not in any degree the effect of predilection; yet Mr. Plumbe's diſobedience was wilful, it was contumacious, and ſuch as, if permitted to paſs with impunity, would overturn all order, and deſtroy that ſubordination eſſential to the exiſtence of every corporate body. Thus the matter ſtood if the precept was a lawful one, and Mr. Plumbe's diſobedience wilful; if on the contrary, the defendant, by his counſel, ſhould ſhew either that the precept was not a lawful one, or that Mr. Plumbe's diſobedience was not wilful, then the proſecution muſt neceſſarily fall to the ground.'

Mr. Dunning, however, obſerved, that he would ſave his learned brethren on the oppoſite ſide the trouble of attempting to prove a negative, by himſelf proving, as the proof lay upon him, the affirmative, viz. 'That the precept was a lawful one.'

This taſk Mr. Dunning executed by quoting a multiplicity of caſes from the Refertory book, all demonſtratively ſhewing that ſimilar precepts had, in former times, been

iſſued

iſſued by the Mayor, for convening the livery on other purpoſes than that of elections; that implicit obedience had always been paid to ſuch precepts, conſequently their validity was eſtabliſhed by preſcription, their legality acknowledged by the ſubjection ſo readily yielded to them.

Mr. Dunning next recognized the other matters alledged in the defendant's plea, relative to the 'antiquity of the Goldſmiths company, and their power to make bye laws for the government of their own members.'

This propoſition Mr. Dunning thus combated:

'As to bye laws, undoubtedly every company has a right to frame ſuch as ſhall more immediately conduce to the good government of the company; amongſt every ſociety of men bye laws are framed, are admitted; but then the bye laws muſt be ſuch as do not claſh with that relation in which a ſingle company ſtand to the city at large; a relation which is as a part to the whole; the bye laws therefore of every company are framed for internal government; but will any man pretend to ſay that exigencies may not ariſe wherein it would be highly proper to take the ſenſe, not of this or that company, but of the city bodies at large? And how ſhall this ſenſe be taken, unleſs a power of convening is ſuppoſed to reſide ſomewhere? But if the neceſſity of the exiſtence of ſuch a power be admitted, where ought it to reſide, in whoſe hands ought it to be entruſted? From every conſideration of policy and of wiſdom, the power of convening ſhould reſide in the chief magiſtrate, who ſhould be allowed to judge when and how far the exerciſe of ſuch power may conduce to the welfare of the whole.

'To ſuppoſe the Goldſmiths or any other company to be ſelf-exiſtent, independent, ſubject to no laws but thoſe of its own will, to allow this is to ſuppoſe a part to bear no relation to, but to be altogether independent of, the whole; a propoſition which carries abſurdity upon the very face of it! A propoſition which, if admitted, would ſtrike at the very exiſtence of the city as a corporation! For the different companies, like ſo many component parts, make but one whole; they form, in an aggregate ſenſe, the corporation. It is not when apart that the corporation is diſcernible, but when the members are aſſembled in convention: So that a power of convening is not only eſſential to the exiſtence, but is alſo involved in the very idea of a corporation.

Mr. Serjeant Burland in the courſe of his pleadings having remarked, that the inſtances produced by Mr. Dunning from the city records were but few in number, Mr. Dunning replied, 'That as to the paucity of inſtances the gentleman had no right to complain; Quevedo (ſays he) when, in the romance, he is made to viſit hell, he ſaw ſeveral Kings there, and expreſſing his ſurprize that he ſaw no more, his guide told him, there were all that had ever reigned;—and I have brought all the inſtances which are to be produced.

The whole was then recommended to the moſt ſerious attention of the jury by the Recorder, who ſummed up the evidence; and the jury, after a deliberation of about

about three quarters of an hour, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

Some Account of the remarkable Trial of Major-General Ganſel, *on* Tueſday, September 14, *on the Black Act, for firing a Caſe of Piſtols at three Bailiffs.*

AT half paſt eight in the morning, judge Nares, the Lord-Mayor, Alderman Stephenſon, the town ſerjeant, and other city officers being upon the bench, Major-General Ganſel was arraigned at the bar of the Old-Bailey ſeſſions-houſe, for wilfully and maliciouſly ſhooting off a piſtol at James Hyde, with an intention to kill or maim the ſaid Hyde. On his pleading *not guilty* to the indictment, the evidence for the proſecution were ſworn; the firſt of them was James Hyde, who depoſed, that having a warrant againſt the priſoner, at the ſuit of Mr. Lee, ſurgeon, for 140l. he went in company with the plaintiff and ſeveral other ſheriff's officers to Mrs. Mayo's in Craven-ſtreet in the Strand, the 26th of Auguſt laſt, between two and three in the afternoon, and enquired of Mrs. Mayo if General Ganſel was at home; upon hearing that he was, he went up ſtairs, and on the ſtairs he met two boys, Henry and James Aſhfield, the General's ſervants, one of whom held a knife in his hand, and ſwore that if he or any perſon offered to come up, he would rip their belly open; that they knocked the knife out of the boy's hand, and puſhed him and his companion down ſtairs; that they went up higher, and ſaw the general on one of the landing places; that as ſoon as they came within three feet of him, the deponent directly pulled out his writ and read it to him; the General went immediately into his room and tried to ſhut the door, but that he, the deponent, got his knee between the door and the door-poſt, and touched the General on his right ſhoulder; that the General took a piſtol (he ſuppoſed out of a chair in his room) and fired it at him; that he ſtruggled hard to get in; that the General declared he would not be taken; that he had five or ſix more piſtols, and ſtanding with his back to the door, raiſed his left hand over his right ſhoulder; and fired through the door at his head, but that the ball miſſed him, and took off part of the hat of Thomas Felthouſe, who ſtood behind him; that after a farther ſtruggle the General fell down, and he and his companions dragged him to the ſtair-caſe, where he held by the banniſters, which breaking with his weight, he tumbled down the ſtairs, and was got into the coach, which conveyed him to the lock-up-houſe of James Armſtrong, a ſheriff's officer, in Carey-ſtreet.

Thomas Felthouſe, and Thomas Hyde (brother of James Hyde) were next ſworn, each of whom differed very eſſentially in their evidence, but both declared that they never ſaw the General till they ſaw him in his room; one ſwore that the door was quite open, and the other, that it was ſo much open that James Hyde was in the General's room, and he, the witneſs, was following him in when the General fired. Felthouſe ſaid, the General's *face was turned towards the door.* They all three declared that they were unarmed; that

that though there were ſo many of them it was merely accidental, but that nevertheleſs they were aware General Ganſel was a man not eaſily to be taken. This was the ſubſtance of the evidence brought in ſupport of the indictment.

After it was gone through, and the neceſſary croſs examinations made by the counſel for the defendant, the General was called upon from the bench for his defence, when he pulled out a paper, and read it to the court; the contents of it were exceedingly probable, very judiciouſly arranged, and delivered with a decent and manly tone of voice.

The General totally denied his being out of his room when the bailiffs came, or that his door ever was open after they came up, till they forced the lock, and by violence obtained admiſſion into his apartment. He lamented that his circumſtances had of late been ſo embarraſſed, and his ſituation ſo diſagreeable, that he always kept his door locked, and uſed the utmoſt caution about going out or in; that he had for a number of years had apartments at Mrs. Mayo's; that he paid for them by the year, and he conceived he was legally warranted to ſuppoſe an apartment yearly paid for, to be in every reſpect like a houſe; that by law every man's houſe was his caſtle, and he had kept his door locked, conceiving it a legal ſecurity againſt every attack; that the bailiffs knocked at his door, and aſked if Mr. Mayo was there, when he anſwered them he was below ſtairs, and that was not Mr. Mayo's apartment; that they went down ſtairs, and returned again after he had learnt from his ſervant who the perſons were who had put the ſaid queſtion to him; that as ſoon as they returned, they threatened to blow his brains out if he did not open the door; that therefore his firſt piſtol was fired through the door with a hope to terrify the bailiffs from their attempt to take him, and the ſecond went off in his fall, having his back againſt the door when they forced it open. He concluded by obſerving, that the laws of his country had ſecured ſeveral privileges to the ſubject; that he thought his privileges violently infringed by the officers, and he had acted merely in his own defence, without any deſign to commit murder, or maim a fellow-ſubject. In corroboration of this defence, ſeveral witneſſes were ſworn.

Henry Aſhfield, the lad who met the proſecutor on the ſtairs, depoſed, that he was ſervant to the General; that his maſter had been out in the forenoon as far as Kenſington-gardens; that he came home much fatigued with his walk; that he immediately put on his night-gown, and laid him down on the bed; that he (Henry Aſhfield) was employed in cutting bread and butter, and preparing a ſallad, (the only food his maſter took when he thought himſelf ill) at the time the bailiffs entered the houſe; that his maſter ſent him down to know who it was that had enquired at the door of his apartments for Mr. Mayo; that on his return he found the door of his maſter's room locked, that he told him Mr. Lee and ſome ruffians were there; that he was met as he went down the ſtair-caſe by James Hyde, who preſented a piſtol to him and his brother, knocked him down, and ſwore he would blow their brains out, if they did not let him and his companions paſs.

James

James Ashfield's teſtimony agreed principally with his brother's, and he declared, that when he went down ſtairs, the General bid him take notice he *locked the door*, which he heard his maſter do.

Mrs. Mayo depoſed, that when Hyde, and thoſe who were with him, came into her parlour to aſk for the General, a double-barrelled piſtol lay on a dumb waiter, which Hyde, contrary to her earneſt entreaty, took, and did not return till the next day.

Mr. Vickars gave a very good reaſon to the court for believing the door was ſhut when the firſt piſtol was fired, as the mark on the wall, made by the ball, was in a ſtrait (or horizontal) line with the orifice in the pannel.

Mrs. Sanders ſaw the hole in the door-poſt, made by the ſecond ball, and conjectured the door muſt be *ſhut* at that time, as the *edge* of it was burnt by the powder, and when ſhut, formed a ſort of circle.

Mrs. Mayo corroborated the evidence of the lock being broke; and ſome other witneſſes ſtrengthened the credibility of Vickars and Sanders's depoſitions, that the hole in the door was not oblique, but horizontal; and mentioned ſeveral other circumſtances, tending to evince that the door was faſtened.

The examination of witneſſes being gone through, and the arguments of the counſel finiſhed, Mr. Juſtice Nares ſummed up the evidence on both ſides, with a very great number of judicious and pertinent remarks, ſome of which were in ſubſtance as follows:

He obſerved, that no ſubject was above the laws; that in their eye all men are equal; that the priſoner was not to be looked on as a general officer, nor was his ſituation in life to influence their verdict; the pooreſt individual found the laws provided to remedy his grievances, as readily as thoſe of his ſuperiors; a priſoner, therefore, was no farther guilty, than the penal guilt the law had clothed the crime with, the commiſſion of which was brought in charge againſt him, and he was clear from that guilt, till full legal proof was adduced to fix the actual commiſſion of the crime on his perſon; that the General's plea reſpecting the ſecurity of his own houſe, was indiſputably ſound doctrine, the fact alledged againſt him was nevertheleſs of a very enormous nature—a reſiſtance with a deadly weapon, to thoſe employed in the execution of a civil proceſs:—but, in his apprehenſion, the extent, aggravating circumſtances, and enormity of any offence, ought ever to influence a jury to be exceedingly cautious in their credit of the ſort of evidence brought in ſupport of the proſecution, and increaſe the probability of the matters urged on the ſide of the defence; that therefore he thought it his duty to obſerve to them, that, conſidering the evidence of the two Hydes and Felthouſe by itſelf, without once looking to what the witneſſes for the priſoner had ſworn, it was altogether ſo improbable and contradictory, that it deſerved but little credit, when the life of a man depended on the degree of belief given to it. They had all ſworn they had no arms, and James Hyde had ſworn, that he ſaw the General on the ſtairs, and deliberately read his writ to him, and yet that he could get no farther into the room, than his knee between the door and the door-

door-poſt; whereas Mr. Hyde very well knew, and he believed the General was not ignorant, that if he had tapped him on the ſhoulder, it would have been a very good arreſt. James Hyde alſo ſwore, that he ſaw the General lift up his left arm, and fire over his left ſhoulder: how was it poſſible he ſhould ſee this, with only his knee in the room? Felthouſe had ſworn that he never ſaw the General, till he ſaw him in his own apartment, and that he fired his piſtol directly at *his* perſon.

On the other hand, when the evidence againſt the proſecution was looked to, the whole matter ſworn againſt the priſoner muſt be deſtroyed, if what was depoſed in his defence was credited. Mrs. Mayo had poſitively declared they took a double-barrelled piſtol from her parlour, to go up to the General. Aſhfield, the General's ſervant, had poſitively ſwore they preſented the piſtol to him, and threatened to blow his brains out, if he did not let them paſs; he had alſo poſitively ſwore, that he had previouſly informed his maſter who was coming up to him, and had found his door locked when he gave him that notice. And another witneſs had, with equal earneſtneſs, declared, that the box of the lock was evidently forced from the door, and that the hole made by the piſtol ſhot, was horizontal, neither inclining upwards nor downwards. In the firſt place, there was in this evidence for the priſoner, a direct denial of the moſt material circumſtance, viz. whether the door was or was not locked; there was, from Mrs. Mayo, a direct denial of the bailiffs being unarmed; and the General's ſervant had confirmed the denial; and it was in the higheſt degree ridiculous, to imagine that General Ganſel, who was well aware of his embarraſſed circumſtances, and knew the neceſſity of uſing great caution, ſhould be at large on the ſtair-caſe; and if he was, and the door was open, why was the lock forced? Again, if the door was open only two inches, the hole made by the piſtol could not have been even and direct, but muſt neceſſarily have been oblique, whereas it was fully proved that it was horizontal; nor was it probable that the priſoner, who was a very luſty man, ſhould fire in the poſition the evidence for the proſecution had deſcribed, directly through the door, which ſhot could not poſſibly be believed to be aimed at the proſecutor's head, he being five feet nine, and the perforation of the door only four feet nine inches from the ground. He muſt, firing thus behind him, have ſhot out of a level, and not horizontally.

Juſtice Nares told the jury, that firing upon a mixed aſſembly would, if proved, in trying on an indictment for murder, be ſufficient to convict, but that the General was now trying on a particular act of parliament, and that he muſt be proved to have ſinned particularly againſt the meaning of that act of parliament before he could be convicted. That from the evidence for the proſecution, it was evident he had not ſo ſinned; for if he ſtood in the poſition James Hyde deſcribed, it was not poſſible he could tell who he fired at; and if the evidence for the defence was credited, the door being ſhut, it was alſo evident that he could not tell who he fired at, not having ſeen the perſons behind the door; and two of

of the witneſſes had poſitively ſworn he fired his piſtol at each of them.

After a number of very humane and well-founded obſervations, he informed the jury, that they were to judge merely from the evidence before them; that they were to attend to his remarks no farther than they correſponded with their own opinion; and if they credited the evidence for the proſecution, and thought his obſervations unjuſt, they muſt neceſſarily bring the priſoner in guilty; if, on the other hand, they joined in opinion with him, and believed that the matter ſworn in evidence for the defence was the truth, they muſt acquit him. The Judge finiſhed his charge nearly at ſix o'clock. The jury did not go out of court, but after conſulting together for a few minutes, brought in their verdict NOT GUILTY.——They gave the ſame verdict alſo to the two other indictments, which they were informed reſted on the ſame evidence. On hearing the verdict, ſome of the perſons preſent as auditors, clapped their hands. Serjeant Davy very properly noticed the indecency of ſuch conduct in a court of ſolemn judicature; and declared he was ſure the General thanked the court and the jury, but not thoſe perſons, who could ſo far forget the decency of behaviour neceſſary to be obſerved on ſuch an occaſion.

General Ganſel, after declaring he had truſted to the good ground he ſtood upon, only brought two general officers to his character, made a low bow, and retired from the bar. He was indulged with a chair during the trial; he is a corpulent man, about fifty years of age.

The counſel on the ſide of the proſecution, were Mr. Lucas and Mr. Howarth; on that of the General, Serjeant Davy, Mr. Cox, and Mr. Murphy.

Upon a motion being made by the General's counſel, he was allowed a copy of the indictment.

Abſtract of an ACT *for the better preventing the counterfeiting, clipping, and other diminiſhing the Gold Coin of this kingdom.*

IT is mentioned, in the preamble to this act, that as the preventing the currency of clipped and unlawfully diminiſhed and counterfeit money, is a more effectual means to preſerve the coin of this kingdom entire and pure, than the moſt rigorous laws for the puniſhment of ſuch as diminiſh or counterfeit the ſame; and as, by the known laws of this kingdom, no perſon ought to pay, or knowingly tender in payment, any counterfeit or unlawfully diminiſhed money, and all perſons may not only refuſe the ſame, but may, and by the ancient ſtatutes and ordinances of this kingdom have been required to deſtroy and deface the ſame, and more particularly the tellers in the receipt of the exchequer, by their duty and oath of office, are required to receive no money but good and true; and, to the end the ſame might be the better diſcerned and known by the ancient courſe of the ſaid receipt of the Exchequer, all money ought to be received there by weight, as well as tale: and as, by an act, paſſed in the ninth and tenth years of William III. proviſions are made for preventing the currency of clipped and counterfeit

ſilver money, but reſpecting the gold money no proviſion is there made; it is therefore hereby declared and enacted,

That it is and ſhall be lawful for any perſon to whom any gold money ſhall be tendered, any piece or pieces whereof ſhall be diminiſhed, otherwiſe than by reaſonable wearing, or that by the ſtamp, impreſſion, colour, or weight thereof, he ſhall ſuſpect to be counterfeit, to cut, break, or deface, ſuch piece or pieces; and if any piece ſo cut, broken, or defaced, ſhall appear to be diminiſhed (otherwiſe than by reaſonable wearing) or counterfeit, the perſon tendering the ſame ſhall bear the loſs thereof; but if the ſame ſhall be of due weight, and appear to be lawful money, the perſon that cut, broke, or defaced the ſame, ſhall, and is hereby required to take and receive the ſame at the rate it was coined for.

All queſtions and diſputes ariſing, whether the piece ſo cut be counterfeit or diminiſhed, are to be finally determined by the mayor, bailiff, or bailiffs, or other chief officer of any city or town corporate, where ſuch tender ſhall be made; and if ſuch tender ſhall be made out of any city or town corporate, then by ſome juſtice of the peace of the county, inhabiting or being near the place where ſuch tender ſhall be made; and the ſaid mayor, or other chief officer, and juſtice of the peace, ſhall have full power and authority to adminiſter an oath, as he ſhall ſee convenient, to any perſon, for the determining any queſtions relating to the ſaid piece.

The tellers of the Exchequer are to cut or deface gold money that is counterfeit or unlawfully diminiſhed; and the better to diſcover this counterfeit or unlawfully diminiſhed gold money from that which is good and true, they are to weigh in whole ſums, or otherwiſe, all gold money by them received; and if the ſame, or any piece thereof, ſhall, by the weight, or otherwiſe, appear to be counterfeit, or unlawfully diminiſhed, the ſame ſhall not be received by them, nor allowed them upon their reſpective accounts.

Abſtract of an Act for the better regulating the Aſſize, and making of Bread.

THE preamble to this act ſets forth, that as, according to the ancient cuſtom of the realm, there hath been, from time immemorial, a ſtandard wheaten bread, made of flour, being the whole produce of the wheat whereof it was made; and as by an act of the 3d year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, for explaining and amending an act of 31 Geo. II. two ſorts of bread, made of wheat only, are allowed to be made for ſale; that is, wheaten and houſhold; whereby the flour, being the whole produce of the wheat, is ſo divided in the making of bread for ſale, as that this ſtandard wheaten bread, made according to the ancient order and cuſtom of the realm, could be no longer made for ſale: and, as houſhold bread, ſuch as is intended by the ſaid act of Geo. II. to be made for ſale, is not generally made for ſale, whereby, and for want of the ſaid ſtandard, wheaten bread being continued, many inconveniences have ariſen, and many of

of the inferior claſſes of the people, more eſpecially, have been under a neceſſity of buying bread at a higher price than they could afford, to their great hurt and detriment; for remedy thereof, it is hereby enacted, that after September 29, 1773, a bread made of the flour of wheat, which flour, without any mixture or diviſion, ſhall be the whole produce of the grain, the bran or hull thereof only excepted, and which ſhall weigh three fourth parts of the weight of the wheat whereof it ſhall be made, may be, at all times, and is hereby allowed to be made, baked, expoſed to ſale, and ſhall be called and underſtood to be a ſtandard wheaten bread.

The makers of this bread for ſale, are to mark every loaf with the capital letters S. W. and, though no aſſize of bread be ſet of the weight, they are to make and ſell the ſame in the following proportions: That is, every ſtandard wheaten peck loaf ſhall always weigh 17lb. 6oz. avoirdupois; every half-peck loaf, 8lb. 11 oz. and every quartern loaf 4 lb. 5 oz. and half of an ounce avoirdupois; and every peck loaf, and quartern loaf, ſhall always be ſold, as to price, in proportion to each other reſpectively; and where wheaten and houſhold bread, made as the law now directs, ſhall be ſold at the ſame time, together with this ſtandard wheaten bread, they are to be ſold in reſpect of, and in proportion to each other, as follows: that is, that the ſame weight of wheaten bread as coſts 8d. the ſame weight of this ſtandard wheaten bread ſhall coſt 7d. and the ſame weight of houſhold bread ſhall coſt 6d. or ſeven ſtandard wheaten aſſized loaves ſhall weigh equal to eight wheaten aſſized loaves, or to fix houſhold aſſized loaves of the ſame price, as near as may be.

This ſtandard wheaten bread is not to be ſold as priced loaves, at one and the ſame time, together with aſſized loaves of the ſame ſtandard wheaten bread.

Magiſtrates are, when they think proper, to ſet the aſſize, and fix the price of bread, the bakers allowance for baking being included.

After September 29, 1773, makers of bread for ſale ſhall be liable to the ſame pains, penalties, and forfeitures, in all reſpects whatſoever, for any miſdemeanor or neglect, in regard to the ſaid ſtandard wheaten bread, as they are liable to by the laws now in being in reſpect to wheaten or houſhold bread.

The miller or mealman, ſelling adulterated flour, ſhall forfeit the penalties directed by 31 Geo. II.

Where magiſtrates ſhall have ſet an aſſize on the price of ſtandard and wheaten bread, as directed by this act, other perſons authorized may omit fixing the price of any other ſort of bread.

After September 29, 1773, juſtices, at their quarter ſeſſions, may prohibit for three months the baking or ſelling other bread than ſtandard wheaten; but no ſuch order ſhall take place till one calendar month, at leaſt, after the making thereof. A copy of ſuch order is to be put up in ſome market-town, or inſerted in ſome public newspaper; but the company of bakers of London, or of any other city, county, diviſion, diſtrict, town, or place, may offer objections againſt ſuch prohibition, at the time when the juſtices ſhall have it under conſideration.

Wheaten loaves of the price of

1d. or 2d. may be made and ſold, according to act 31 Geo. II.

No aſſize is to be ſet on coarſer bread, if ſold at a lower price, as directed by act 31 Geo. II. but where any baker of bread ſhall ſell coarſe bread at the aſſized houſhold bread price, he ſhall be liable to the penalties inflicted by law; and magiſtrates are to have the ſame powers relative to the making or ſelling of bread, as they may have by any law now in being, and they are entitled to all the privileges and protections of the laws in being relative to the making and ſelling of bread: but this act is not to extend to prejudice the right or cuſtom of the city of London, or Lords of Leet; nor is it to prejudice the ancient right or cuſtom of the Dean of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, or the High Steward of the city of Weſtminſter, and the liberties thereof, or his deputy; or the ancient right of the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge.

All the laws now in being for regulating the price of bread, are to remain in full force; and, where the chief magiſtracy of a corporation is veſted in two bailiffs, one of them is to ſet an aſſize on bread.

Extract from the Will of the late Right Hon. Philip Dormer Stanhope, *Earl of* Cheſterfield. *The Will, which is engroſſed on ſeven ſkins of parchment, is dated* June 4, 1772. *The Codicil is dated* Feb. 11, 1773. *The Executors are Sir* Charles Hotham, *Bart. K. B. now Sir* Charles Thomſon, Beaumont Hotham, *Eſq; and* Lovel Stanhope, *Eſq;*

I Philip Dormer, Earl of Cheſterfield, ſeriouſly conſidering the uncertainty of human life in the beſt, and more particularly of my own in my declining ſtate of health, do, while in a ſound ſtate of mind, make this my laſt Will and Teſtament, intending to diſpoſe of all my worldly affairs, not as humour may prompt, but as juſtice and equity ſeem to direct. I moſt humbly recommend my ſoul to the extenſive mercy of that Eternal, Supreme, Intelligent Being who gave it me; moſt earneſtly, at the ſame time, deprecating his juſtice. Satiated with the pompous follies of this life, of which I have had an uncommon ſhare, I would have no poſthumous ones diſplayed at my funeral, and therefore deſire to be buried in the next burying-place to the place where I ſhall die, and limit the whole expence of my funeral to 100l.—I give, deviſe, and bequeath, all my manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatſoever, which I am ſeized of, intereſted in, or intitled to, within the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Hertford, Derby, and Nottingham, to the uſe of my godſon Philip Stanhope, Eſq; ſon of my kinſman Arthur Stanhope, Eſq; deceaſed, and his aſſigns, for and during the term of his natural life, without impeachment of waſte. Apply the clear yearly ſum of 2500l. for the maintenance and education of my ſaid godſon Philip Stanhope during his minority. And I do declare, that I have directed the ſaid clear yearly ſum of 2500l. to be paid and applied to and for the uſe and benefit of my ſaid godſon, to the intent that he may go and reſide abroad, at ſuch place or places as the perſons herein after named, who are to ſuperintend the education of my ſaid godſon, ſhall think

think proper; and to enable my ſaid godſon to purſue his travels through France, Germany, Flanders, and Holland, and even the Northern Courts, if he pleaſes, with decency: but I will and deſire that he by no means go into Italy, which I look upon now to be the foul ſink of illiberal manners and vices. And I deſire that my noble friend, Francis Earl of Huntingdon, and the ſaid Sir Charles Hotham, ſhall have the abſolute direction of the education of my ſaid godſon Philip Stanhope, until he ſhall attain his age of twenty-one years, as I know no perſons more capable of giving him the ſentiments and manners of a gentleman. The ſeveral deviſes and bequeſts herein before and herein after given by me to and in favour of my ſaid godſon Philip Stanhope, ſhall be ſubject to the condition and reſtriction herein after mentioned; that is to ſay, that, in caſe my ſaid godſon Philip Stanhope ſhall at any time hereafter keep, or be concerned in the keeping of any race-horſe or race-horſes, or pack or packs of hounds, or reſide one night at Newmarket, that infamous ſeminary of iniquity and ill-manners, during the courſe of the races there, or ſhall reſort to the ſaid races, or ſhall loſe in any one day at any game or bett whatſoever, the ſum of 500l. then, and in any of the caſes aforeſaid, it is my expreſs will, that he my ſaid godſon ſhall forfeit and pay out of my eſtate the ſum of 5000l. to and for the uſe of the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter, for every ſuch offence or miſdemeanor as is above ſpecified, to be recovered by action for debt in any of his Majeſty's courts of record at Weſtminſter.—I give to my ſaid godſon Philip Stanhope, the large brilliant diamond ring which I commonly wear myſelf, and which was left me by the late Dutcheſs of Marlborough; and I deſire that the ſame may deſcend and go as an heir-loom with the title of Earl of Cheſterfield.—I give unto the mother of my late natural ſon Philip Stanhope, Eſq; deceaſed, 500l. as a ſmall reparation for the injury I did her. I give to the ſaid Lovel Stanhope, and Beaumont Hotham, and their heirs, the ſeveral annuities or rent charges of 100l. each, during the minority of Charles Stanhope and Philip Stanhope, ſons of my late natural ſon Philip Stanhope, upon truſt, that they the ſaid truſtees do apply the ſame for their maintenance and education during their minority; and, upon the ſaid Charles Stanhope and Philip Stanhope ſeverally attaining their ſeveral ages of twenty-one years, I will that the ſaid laſt-mentioned annuities ſhall ceaſe, and in lieu thereof I give to each of them the ſaid Charles Stanhope and Philip Stanhope one annuity or yearly rent-charge of 100l. for and during the term of each of their lives; 10,000l. upon this truſt, that they the ſaid truſtees do immediately upon my death, place out and inveſt the ſame in the public funds, or on real ſecurity, at intereſt, during the minorities of the ſaid Charles Stanhope and Philip Stanhope; and do and ſhall at the end of every half-year, place out the intereſt and dividends thereof again at intereſt in the ſame funds, as and for an accumulating fund; and that the ſaid truſtees do and ſhall pay and transfer one moiety or half-part of the ſaid ſum of 10,000l. and of ſuch intereſt and dividends as ſhall

ſo accumulate as aforeſaid, unto the ſaid Charles Stanhope, upon his attaining his age of twenty-one years, and the other moiety or half-part thereof unto the ſaid Philip Stanhope, upon his attaining his age of twenty-one years.—I give to William Stanhope, Eſq; a natural ſon of my late brother Sir William Stanhope, an annuity of 100l. for his life, and to Mrs. Ilſley, widow, an annuity of 25l. for her life, in lieu and diſcharge of the like annuities given them by my brother's will. I give to William Strickland, my old and faithful ſervant, 50 guineas, if in my ſervice at my death; and to Jacob Ubret, my old groom, who has lived with me above forty years, 40 guineas, if in my ſervice at my death; and I give to all my menial or houſhold ſervants that ſhall have lived with me five years or upwards at the time of my death, whom I conſider as unfortunate friends, my equals by nature, and my inferiors only by the difference of our fortunes, two years wages above what ſhall be due to them at my death, and mourning: and to all my other menial ſervants, one year's wages and mourning.

Extract from the Codicil annexed to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of Robert North, *late of* Scarborough, *in the county of* York, *Eſq*;

I Give unto Mrs R. G. my Engliſh walnut bureau, made large to contain cloaths, but hope ſhe will not forget when ſhe makes uſe of it, that graces and virtues are a lady's moſt ornamental dreſs; and that that dreſs has this peculiar excellence, that it will laſt for ever, and improve by wearing.

I give to lieutenant W. M. (my godſon) my ſword, and hope he will, if ever occaſion ſhall require it, convince a raſh world he has learnt to obey his God as well as his general, and that he entertains too true a ſenſe of honour, ever to admit any thing in the character of a good ſoldier, which is inconſiſtent with the duty of a good chriſtian.

And now having, I hope, made a proper diſpoſition of my lands and money, theſe pearls of great price in the preſent eſteem of men, let me take this opportunity of expreſſing my gratitude to the grand original Proprietor; and here I muſt direct my praiſes to that benign Being, who, through all the ſtages of my life, hath encompaſſed me with a profuſion of favours, and who, by a wonderful and gracious providence, hath converted my very misfortunes and diſappointments into bleſſings. Nor let me omit what the buſineſs juſt finiſhed ſeems more particularly to require of me, to return him my unfeigned thanks, who, to all the comforts and conveniencies of life, has ſuperadded this alſo, of being uſeful in death, by thus enabling me to diſpoſe of a double portion, (namely) one of love to the poor, and another of gratitude to my friends.

All my faults and follies, almoſt infinite as they have been, I leave behind me, with wiſhes, that as they have here their birth and origin, they may here be buried in everlaſting oblivion; my infant graces, and little embryo virtues, are (I truſt) gone before me into heaven, and will (I hope) prove ſucceſsful meſſengers to prepare my way. Thither, O Lord, let them mount with unintermitting conſtancy,

ſtancy, while my ſoul in the mean time feaſts herſelf with extatic reflections on that raviſhing change, when from the nonſenſe and folly of an impertinent, vain, and wicked world, ſhe ſhall be ſummoned to meet her kindred ſpirits, and be admitted into the bliſsful ſociety of angels, and men made perfect: when inſtead of ſickneſs, gloominess, and ſorrow, the melancholy retinue of ſin, and a houſe of clay, joy and immortal youth ſhall be her attendants, and her palace the habitation of the King of kings. This will be a life worth dying for indeed! Thus to exiſt, though but in proſpect, is at preſent joy, gladneſs, tranſport, extaſy. Fired with the view of this tranſcendant happineſs, and triumphant in hope, (theſe noble privileges of a chriſtian) how is it poſſible to forbear crying out, "O death! why art thou ſo long in coming? Why tarry the wheels of thy chariot?"

To that Supreme Being, whoſe treaſures and goodneſs are thus infinite and inexhauſtible, be all honour and glory, for ever. Amen, amen.

ROBERT NORTH.

Account of the Diſtreſs of the London *Eaſt-Indiaman, in the Hurricane on the coaſt of* China, *in* July *laſt, taken from Capt.* Webb's *Letter to the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company.*

"ON our arrival on the coaſt of China, off Macao *, on July 17, after my packet was delivered to the ſupercargoes there, a tiffoon came on, which had very near demoliſhed us. At four in the afternoon, our beſt bower cable parted, and the ſhip caſt on ſhore, but by ſetting all the ſails I could, I juſt weared her clear of the land, and as the wind was then E.N.E. we ſtood out to the ſouthward under our courſes, and at ſix had the Ladroone bearing N. E. At eight the wind flew round to S. E. and blew the hardeſt gale I ever remember. We were then in twenty fathoms water, and not being able to make any more way out, our ſails all blowing to pieces, we looked upon our deſtruction as inevitable, without a particular act of Providence; for we were driving on a lee ſhore. At twelve at night the wind flew to the ſouth, its violence ſtill continuing, and we found the ſhip ſhoaling her water, ſo that every ſoul on board was preparing for death. At day-light we were in twelve fathoms water, with the ſea, which was as much mud as water, breaking entirely over us: we then threw ſome of our guns over-board, and cut away the main and mizen maſts, and by the time we had cleared them, we were in three fathoms water, the land about a quarter of a mile diſtant. We immediately cut away the fore yard, and let go the ſheet-anchor, which, by the great mercy of God, brought us up; and as the ſhip touched the ground abaft, it eaſed her to the cable, or, I am well aſſured, the Royal George's anchors and cables would not have held her. We then inſtantly let go our ſpare anchor with a new cable, which parted as we were veering it out, ſo that we had no other left. About nine in the morning

* Macao is an iſland not far from the river Canton.

the

the gale abated. In the evening we hove up our ſheet anchor, when we found the cable ſtranded. What ſaved the ſhip was the having all her guns houſed, her ports in, and top-gallant maſts down on deck, before the gale came on. Our drift in the gale was amazing. I imagined it at firſt about fifty miles, but to my aſtoniſhment, when the gale was over, I found myſelf as low down as Haynan *, within the weſtermoſt iſland, about three leagues from the continent. I muſt have paſſed in the night quite cloſe to a rock that bore S. by W. when the ſhip brought up. The Chineſe told me, that every veſſel that was that night at ſea periſhed except mine, and that they had loſt all their junks and boats round the whole country, and were certain not leſs than 100,000 people had periſhed in the ſtorm. We had another tiffoon in Auguſt, when all the European ſhips at Wampoo drove with three anchors a-head. The Chineſe junks and boats then in the river were moſt of them ſunk, and the number of poor ſouls that periſhed in this hurricane is incredible. I repaired my damages as well as I could at Canton, but I was obliged to come away with only two cables."

An Account of the Naval Review at Portſmouth.

EARLY in the morning on Tueſday the 22d inſtant, the King ſet out from Kew for Portſmouth, and being arrived at Portſea-Bridge between ten and eleven the ſame morning, was received by a Royal ſalute of twenty-one guns. His Majeſty then proceeded to the firſt barrier, where Major-General Parker, who commanded the garriſon during the Royal reſidence at Portſmouth, delivered the keys of the garriſon to the King, who was pleaſed to return them. On his Majeſty's entering the Land Port-Gate, he was ſaluted by a triple diſcharge of 232 pieces of cannon mounted on the ramparts of Portſmouth, at Blockhouſe Fort, and at South-Sea Caſtle.

His Majeſty proceeded through the town out at the Water-Gate to the Dock-Yard, and arrived at the Commiſſioner's houſe ten minutes before eleven o'clock, where he was received by the Preſident of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, the Lord Privy-Seal, the Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold, the firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, the Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Treaſury, and Commiſſioners of the Navy, the three Admirals of the ſquadron at Spithead, and the Maſter and Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance. The artificers and workmen belonging to the yard, being all aſſembled before the houſe, gave three cheers as his Majeſty entered, and then immediately diſperſed, and returned to their ſeveral employments.

After his Majeſty had taken ſome refreſhment, he went to the Governor's houſe in the town, attended by the nobility and perſons of diſtinction, and had a public levee, at which a great number of the officers of the navy and army

* By the moſt accurate meaſurement on the Map, the Iſland of Haynan is diſtant from Macao, 240 Miles.—An aſtoniſhing tract for a ſhip to be driven in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time.

were

were preſent, as alſo many gentlemen of the country, who on this occaſion came in to pay their duty to his Majeſty.

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes of the town waited on his Majeſty, and preſented the following Addreſs:

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

'We the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the town of Portſmouth, humbly beg leave to pay our duty to your Majeſty, and congratulate your Majeſty upon your arrival in this town.

'Nothing can give us greater joy and ſatisfaction, than to ſee your Majeſty ſhewing ſo much attention, and doing ſo much honour to the glory and bulwark of theſe kingdoms. We deſire to expreſs the warmeſt affection for your Majeſty's perſon and government; and to offer our earneſt prayers, that the fleet may ever prove victorious under the auſpices of your Majeſty, and your Royal family; and redound to the glory of the Sovereign of the Britiſh empire.'

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs the King's hand; after which his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Carter, Eſq; the Mayor of Portſmouth.

When the levee was over, his Majeſty returned to the dock-yard, and at half an hour after one o'clock embarked in a barge in which his Royal Standard was immediately hoiſted. The Earl of Sandwich, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty; the Earl of Delawar, Gold Stick; and Lord Robert Bertie, Lord of the Bed-Chamber in waiting; embarked in the ſame boat with the King.

His Majeſty then proceeded to Spithead, attended by the barge of the board of Admiralty, with the flag of their office, the three admirals with their flags, and all the captains of the fleet with their pendants in their barges.

As his Majeſty paſſed the garriſon, he was ſaluted by a royal ſalute of twenty-one guns from the Blockhouſe Fort, Saluting platform, and South-Sea Caſtle.

When the Royal Standard was ſeen from the fleet at Spithead, which conſiſted of twenty ſhips of the line, two frigates, and three ſloops, moored in two lines abreaſt of each other, the whole manned ſhip, and ſaluted with twenty-one guns each.

The King went on board the Barfleur of 90 guns, where he was received by the Board of Admiralty, the captain being at the head of the accommodation ladder, and the ſide manned by the lieutenants of the ſhips. As ſoon as his Majeſty paſſed the guard of Marines on the quarter-deck, the flag of the Lord High Admiral, which was then flying, was ſtruck, and the Royal Standard hoiſted at the main-top-maſt head, the Lord High Admiral's flag at the fore-top-maſt head, and the Union flag at the mizen-top-maſt head: On the ſight of which all the ſhips, except the Barfleur, ſaluted with twenty-one guns each. The ſhip being cleared the ſame as for action, and the officers and men at their reſpective quarters, his Majeſty, after the nobility, who came off upon this occaſion, and the flag officers, had paid their duty to him on the quarter-deck, walked fore and aft on

on the lower gun-deck, and took a view of the whole.

At half an hour after three o'clock his Majeſty ſat down to a table of thirty covers, at which many of the nobility, and perſons of diſtinction, as well as officers of the navy and army of the rank of colonel and upwards, were admitted to the honour of dining. After dinner, the Queen's health being drank, the whole fleet ſaluted with twenty-one guns; and, upon his Majeſty's retiring from table, the King's health was likewiſe drank with the like ſalute. And the ſame was repeated every day during his Majeſty's continuance at Portſmouth.

At ſix o'clock his Majeſty went into his barge, attended by the board of Admiralty, the flag officers and captains, in the ſame order in which they came, and paſſed along both the lines of ſhips, each ſhip (being again manned) giving three cheers, and ſaluting ſeparately with twenty-one guns as the King paſſed by them.

His Majeſty then went on board the Auguſta yacht, where he was again received by the board of Admiralty. The Royal Standard, with the Lord High Admiral's flag and Union flag, were immediately hoiſted, as they had been on board the Barfleur; and his Majeſty ſailed into the harbour. The ſhips at Spithead and the fortifications ſaluting as upon his Majeſty's coming out, and the admirals and captains attending him to the harbour's mouth; after which they returned to their reſpective ſhips. His Majeſty landed at the dock a quarter before nine, and returned to the commiſſioner's houſe, where he reſided the whole time of his ſtay at Portſmouth.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.

At eight o'clock this morning his Majeſty began to view the dock-yard, the ſhips building and repairing, and magazines.

At eleven his Majeſty went into his barge, attended by the commiſſioners of the admiralty and navy in their barges, with the flags of their reſpective offices, and many of the nobility in another barge, and proceeded up the harbour to view the ſhips lying in ordinary.

His Majeſty went on board three of thoſe ſhips, viz. the Britannia, a firſt rate of 100 guns; the Royal William, a ſecond rate of 84 guns; and the Defiance, a third rate of 64 guns; and, at half an hour after two, went off to Spithead to dine on board the Barfleur, attended by the commiſſioners of the admiralty, the flag officers and captains in their barges as before.

At ſix o'clock in the afternoon his Majeſty went from the Barfleur on board the Auguſta yacht, and ſailed towards St. Helen's till near eight, and then ſtood in for the harbour; but, it falling calm, his Majeſty left the yacht, and was rowed to the dock in his barge, where he arrived at half an hour after nine, the ſhips and fortifications ſaluting, and the flag officers and captains attending him to the mouth of the harbour, as they had done the day before.

THURSDAY, June 24.

His Majeſty went to the gun-wharf at ſix o'clock in the morning, where he was received by the maſter-general of the Ordnance, the lieutenant-general and principal officers of that department, and minutely

minutely viewed the magazines, artillery, and ſtores.

His Majeſty returned to the dock-yard at ſeven, and viewed ſuch parts of the yard, magazines, and works carrying on, as he had not ſeen before. At half an hour after ten his Majeſty, attended as before, by the nobility and commiſſioners of the admiralty and navy, went in his barge on board the Venus, a frigate of 36 guns, lying in ordinary, and from thence to Weovil, where he was received by Captain Pitt, one of the commiſſioners for victualling the royal navy, and the officers of that department, a royal ſalute of twenty-one guns being given from the lines at Goſport; and, having viewed the brewery, cooperage, and magazines, returned to the dock.

After his Majeſty had changed his dreſs, he went to the governor's houſe, and had another public levee.

At two o'clock his Majeſty went off to Spithead, in the ſame ſtate as on the preceding days, to dine on board the Barfleur.

Vice Admiral Pye, having, in purſuance of the King's pleaſure, been this day promoted to the rank of Admiral of the blue, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on the quarter deck, and, hoiſting his flag immediately on board the Royal Oak, was by the King's permiſſion ſaluted by all the ſhips preſent except the Barfleur. The Admiral, in acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon him, ſaluted the Royal Standard with all the guns on board the Royal Oak.

His Majeſty was at the ſame time pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Admiral Pye, as alſo on Richard Spry, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the white; Capt. Joſeph Knight, of the Ocean, ſenior Captain in the fleet at Spithead; Captain Edward Vernon, of the Barfleur; and Captain Richard Bickerton, of the Auguſta yacht: who had the honour each day to ſteer the King's barge, and they had ſeverally the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand upon the quarter-deck under the Royal Standard.

At half an hour after five o'clock, his Majeſty went from the Barfleur on board the Auguſta yacht, attended as before, and, having ſailed throught part of the line of ſhips, ſtood into the harbour, and landed at the dock at half an hour after ſeven, the flag officers and Captains attending his Majeſty in their barges to the mouth of the harbour, and the fortifications ſaluting as on the former days.

FRIDAY, June 25.

His Majeſty went from the dock-yard at half an hour after five this morning to view the new works and fortifications of Portſmouth, beginning from the fartheſt part of the common round to the ſaluting platform.

At ſeven his Majeſty returned to the dock, embarked immediately on board the Auguſta yacht, and ſailed out of the harbour, the fortifications ſaluting as he paſſed. When the yacht arrived at Spithead, Lord Edgcumbe, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, with his diviſion, got under ſail and followed his Majeſty. When the yacht and men of war had paſſed the buoys, the Vice-Admiral came on board, and having, by his Majeſty's command, been promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the White, had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand under the Royal Standard, and then, ſhifting his flag,

flag, was, by his Majeſty's permiſſion, ſaluted by all the ſhips of his diviſion.

His Majeſty proceeded as far as Sandown Bay, where the Standard was ſaluted by the Caſtle.

The wind then freſhening, and the tide being ſpent, the yacht, with the Vice-Admiral's diviſion, returned to St. Helen's and anchored.

At three quarters after four the yacht got under weigh, and, the wind ſtill blowing freſh, worked up to Spithead, leaving the Vice-Admiral and his diviſion to proceed to Plymouth according to the orders he had received. After the King had ſailed along the line of ſhips remaining at Spithead, he ſtood towards the harbour, and came to anchor about half a mile within South-Sea Caſtle, where his Majeſty was attended by the admiral, the rear-admiral, and all the captains and lieutenants of the fleet at Spithead, who had ſeverally the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand. While the yacht was at anchor, the ramparts of the town, being lined with land forces and marines, fired a 'Feu de Joy' at ten o'clock, by a triple diſcharge of cannon and muſquetry all round the works; immediately after which the yacht weighed, proceeded into the harbour, and landed his Majeſty at the dock at half an hour after ten o'clock.

The King was this day pleaſed to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain unto Hugh Palliſer, Eſq; Comptroller of his Majeſty's Navy, and unto Richard Hughes, Eſq; Commiſſioner of his Majeſty's Navy reſiding at Portſmouth; and alſo to direct that the commanders of the Waſp, Speedwell, and Hazard ſloops, at Spithead, be promoted to the rank of poſt-captains of his Majeſty's fleet; the lieutenants commanding the Greyhound and Anſon cutters in Portſmouth harbour, the firſt lieutenant of the Barfleur, and lieutenant of the Auguſta yacht, where the Royal Standard had been hoiſted, and the firſt lieutenant of the flag officers ſhips, viz. the Royal Oak, Dublin, and Ocean, to be promoted to the rank of commanders; and two midſhipmen from each of thoſe ſhips and yacht to be made lieutenants.

In all the proceſſions before-mentioned, both to Spithead and back again, a very great number of yachts, and other ſailing veſſels and boats, many of them full of nobility and gentry, accompanied the barges, as well as the Auguſta yacht, while the King was on board: The ſhores, both on the Portſmouth and Goſport ſides, were lined with an incredible multitude of people, who all expreſſed their loyalty and duty as his Majeſty paſſed along, by ſaluting with guns, acclamations, and other demonſtrations of joy. And the houſes both in the town of Portſmouth and on the common, as well as at Goſport, were illuminated every evening during his Majeſty's ſtay.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to expreſs the higheſt approbation of the good order and diſcipline of his fleet, the excellent condition of the dock-yard, arſenals, and garriſon, and the regularity with which every thing was conducted; and ſhewed the utmoſt ſatisfaction at the demonſtrations of loyalty and affection with which he was received by all ranks of people.

SATUR-

SATURDAY, June 26.

His Majeſty ſet out from the commiſſioner's houſe, on his return to Kew, at three quarters after ſix o'clock, having been graciouſly pleaſed to order the following ſums to be diſtributed, viz.

	£.
To the artificers, workmen, and labourers of the Dock-Yard, Victualling-Office, and Gun-Wharf	1500
To the companies of the Barſleur and Auguſta yacht, and the crew of his Majeſty's barge ——	350
To the poor of Portſmouth, Portſea, and Goſport —	250

His Majeſty was alſo pleaſed to make ſome other ſmaller gratuities, and to releaſe the priſoners confined in Portſmouth gaol for debt.

His Majeſty was ſaluted by a triple diſcharge of all the cannon round the fortifications, as well as of thoſe of South-Sea Caſtle and Block-Houſe Fort, and by a ſalute of twenty one guns on paſſing Portſea-Bridge. Many thouſands of people attended the chaiſe, with the loudeſt acclamations, to the end of the Mayor's juriſdiction; and at every place through which his Majeſty paſſed there were the ſtrongeſt demonſtrations of joy. At Godalmin a band of muſic, accompanied by the voices of all the inhabitants, ſung, 'God ſave the King' the whole way through the town: At Guildford the ſtreet was lined with the inhabitants; the gentry, who, were aſſembled at one of the public-houſes, ſaluted his Majeſty as he paſſed with the colours of the town.

Throughout the whole of his Majeſty's journey there were numerous aſſemblies of people in every place, where his Majeſty paſſed, expreſſing, in the warmeſt manner, their duty and affection, and their joy at ſeeing their Sovereign amongſt them.

About two o'clock in the afternoon the King arrived in perfect health at Kew.

An authentic Account of the Earthquake at the Birches, *about half a Mile below* Buildwas Bridge, *and about a Mile above the Bottom of* Coalbrookdale, Shropſhire.

IN the dead of the night between Tueſday 25th and Wedneſday the 26th ult. Samuel Wilcocks's wife, who lived in a ſmall houſe at the Birches, was ſitting up in bed to take care of one of her children that was ill, when ſhe perceived the bed ſhake under her, and obſerved ſome balm tea in a cup to be ſo much agitated as to be ſpilt over. On Thurſday morning the 27th, Samuel Wilcocks, and John Roberts (who likewiſe lived in the houſe at the Birches) got up about four o'clock, and opening their window to ſee what the weather was, obſerved a ſmall crack in the ground about four or five inches wide, and a field that was ſown with oats to heave up and roll about like waves of water; the trees moved as if blown with wind, but the air was calm and ſerene; the rivern Severn (in which at that time was a conſiderable flood) was agitated very much, and the current ſeemed to run upwards. They perceived the houſe ſhake, when in a great fright they raiſed the reſt of the family, and ran out of the houſe about twenty yards; they then perceived a great crack run very

very quick up the ground from the river. Immediately about thirty acres of land with the hedges and trees ſtanding (except a few that were overturned) moved with great force and ſwiftneſs towards the Severn, attended with great and uncommon noiſe, which Wilcocks compared to a large flock of ſheep running ſwiftly by him. That part of the land next the river was a ſmall wood, under two acres, in which grew twenty large oaks, a few of them were thrown down, and ſince as many more were undermined and overturned; ſome left leaning, the reſt upright as if never diſturbed. The wood was puſhed with ſuch velocity into the channel of the Severn, (which at that time was remarkably deep) that it forced the water in great columns a conſiderable height like mighty fountains, and drove the bed of the river before it on the oppoſite ſhore many feet above the ſurface of the water, where it lodged, as did one ſide of the wood. The current being inſtantly ſtopped, occaſioned a great inundation above, and ſo ſudden a fall below, that many fiſh were left on dry land, and ſeveral barges were heel'd over, and when the ſtream came down were ſunk, but none were damaged above. The river ſoon took its courſe over a large meadow that was oppoſite the ſmall wood, and in three days wore a navigable channel through the meadow; a turnpike road was moved more than thirty yards from its former ſituation, and to all appearance rendered for ever impaſſable. A barn was carried about the ſame diſtance and left as a heap of rubbiſh in a large chaſm; the houſe received but little damage. A hedge that was joined to the garden was removed about 50 yards; a great part of the land is in confuſed heaps, full of cracks from four inches to more than a yard wide, and ſeems as if it will never be fit for tillage or paſture. Several very long and deep chaſms are formed in the upper part of the land from about 14 to upwards of 30 yards wide, in which are many pyramids of earth ſtanding with the green turf remaining on the tops of ſome of them. Hollows are raiſed into mounts, and mounts are reduced into hollows; leſs than a quarter of an hour compleated this dreadful ſcene. On Thurſday ſeveral Eels worked themſelves through the cracks in the wood, and were catched by the ſpectators.

One Cookſon, a farmer, who lives about half a mile below the Birches, on the ſame ſide the river, was much frightened on Thurſday morning the 27th, (at the time of the Earthquake) at a ſudden guſt of wind, as he thought, which beat againſt the windows as if a great quantity of hail ſhot had been thrown with violence at them.

The ſame morning and time a collier, who was working in a coal pit at Lightmore, full two miles from the Birches, heard a great noiſe in the pit, which made him apprehend ſome accident had happened there; but upon examination all was ſafe.

On Tueſday night the 25th, ſome people who lived in a houſe above Buildwas Bridge, more than half a mile from the Birches, on the ſame ſide the river, perceived the houſe violently ſhook; they removed their goods, and quitted it the next day. That night, being Wedneſ-

day

day the 26th, the houſe and ſome buildings adjoining, were again ſhook with ſo much violence, as to be almoſt demoliſhed; a large wood pump, was thrown down in the garden behind the houſe; the court, and part of a road in front, are full of cracks, ſome very deep. The land on both ſides the river, is the property of Walter Acton Moſeley, Eſq; who, we hear, has ſuſtained a damage of 6 or 700l.

On Friday the 28th, the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Vicar of Madeley, preached a ſermon upon the ground on this melancholy occaſion, to a crouded audience of upwards of one thouſand people, and in a moſt pathetic diſcourſe expatiated on the works of Divine Providence, and concluded, recommending to his hearers to prepare for the laſt great and awful day, and hoped that the preſent dreadful ſcene would prove a ſufficient warning to them.

T. ADDENBROOKE.

Coalbrookedale, June 4, 1773.

St. James's, March 26. This day the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, attended by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Recorder, Alderman Bull, Mr. Sheriff Lewes, the City-Remembrancer, Common-Serjeant, Town-Clerk, eight of the Livery, and the reſt of the city officers, went to St. James's, where the Recorder read to his Majeſty the following addreſs, petition, and remonſtrance from the city of London:

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in Common-Hall aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, beg leave to approach the throne with the reſpect becoming a free people, zealouſly attached to the laws and conſtitution of their country, and the parliamentary right of your Majeſty to the crown of theſe realms.

We deſire, with all humility, in the grief and anguiſh of our hearts, to ſubmit to your Majeſty, that the many grievances and injuries we have ſuffered from your miniſters, ſtill remain unredreſſed; nor has the public juſtice of the kingdom received the leaſt ſatisfaction for the frequent atrocious violations of the laws, which have been committed in your reign by your miniſters, with a daring contempt of every principle, human and divine. Your people have, with the deepeſt concern, obſerved, that their former humble petitions and remonſtrances were received with a neglect and diſregard, very hardly brooked by the high ſpirit of a great and powerful nation; but the hopes of redreſs ſtill encouraging us to perſevere, we again ſupplicate your Majeſty to liſten to the voice of your aggrieved ſubjects, in vindication of your own and the nation's honour, againſt your deſpotic and corrupt miniſters, who have perverted the fountains of public juſtice, and undermined the foundations of our excellent conſtitution. Our repreſentatives, who were choſen to be the guardians of our rights, have invaded our moſt

ſacred privileges. The right of being repreſented in parliament, is the inherent, unalienable privilege, as well as peculiar glory of the free-born inhabitants of this country; and a perſon qualified according to law, a magiſtrate of this city, was duly elected a knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, by a great majority of legal votes, yet has been excluded from the Houſe of Commons, by a reſolution of that Houſe; and a candidate, who had only a few votes, declared the repreſentative of the electors of the ſaid county againſt their conſent. Through the like corrupt influence of the ſame miniſters, the chief magiſtrate, and one of the aldermen of this city, were impriſoned for not obeying the illegal mandates of an arbitrary Houſe of Commons, and violating the ſolemn oaths they had taken for the preſervation of the liberties and franchiſes of the capital of your Majeſty's dominions. We recal to your Majeſty's remembrance with horror, that unparalleled act of tyranny, the eraſing a judicial record, in order to ſtop the courſe of juſtice, to introduce a ſyſtem of power againſt right, and to tear up by the roots, truth and law from the earth.

We therefore, your remonſtrants, again ſupplicate your Majeſty to employ the only remedy now left by the conſtitution, the exerciſe of that ſalutary power with which you are entruſted by law, the diſſolving of the preſent parliament, and the removal of thoſe evil counſellors who adviſed the meaſures ſo generally odious to the nation; and your Majeſty, as the true guardian of our rights, ſhall ever reign in the hearts of a grateful people.

To which Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance, his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

"I have the ſatisfaction to think "that my people don't doubt of "my readineſs to attend to their "complaints, or of my ardent de- "ſire to promote their happineſs, "which I cannot more effectually "do, than by reſiſting every at- "tempt to ſow groundleſs jealou- "ſies among them.

"Your petition is ſo void of "foundation, and is beſides con- "ceived in ſuch diſreſpectful terms, "that I am convinced you do not "ſeriouſly imagine it can be com- "plied with."

To the Hon. the Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled.

The humble Petition of the united company of merchants of England-trading to the Eaſt-Indies.

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners obſerve, with the greateſt concern, that ſome of the moſt material articles of the propoſitions which they humbly preſented to this Honourable Houſe, on the ſecond day of March laſt, are ſubſtantially rejected by the reſolutions of this Houſe on the twenty-ſeventh of this month.

They humbly conceive, that after the loan which they preſumed to requeſt from parliament, (not leſs for the credit of the public than their own) ſhall be fully diſcharged, it ſeems unreaſonable to require any further terms on account of the ſaid loan.

That the limitation of the Company's

pany's dividend to ſeven per cent. after the diſcharge of the ſaid loan, until their bond debt ſhall be reduced to one million five hundred thouſand pounds, appears to your petitioners a limitation not founded upon any juſt calculation of the Company's commercial profits; nor can it with reaſon be alledged, that it is neceſſary either to their credit, or that of the public, that they ſhould be ſo reſtrained, as the additional dividend of one per cent. contained in the Company's propoſitions, though an object of conſiderable conſequence to the proprietors, could be no material delay to the reduction of their bond debt.

Your petitioners humbly ſubmit to this Honourable Houſe, that the hardſhip of this limitation is exceedingly aggravated by a conſideration of the great loſſes which they, as proprietors, have ſuſtained, and the expences they have incurred in acquiring and ſecuring the territorial revenues in India, at the riſk of their whole capital, while the public have reaped ſuch great advantages; more eſpecially as they have received repeated aſſurances from their late chairman, that the intentions of the chancellor of the exchequer were totally different in this reſpect. Upon the faith of theſe aſſurances, the propoſals which have been made the ground of the ſaid reſtrictive reſolutions, were offered by the Company to Parliament; reſtrictions which they cannot but conſider as peculiarly hard upon men who have already ſuffered ſo much.

Your petitioners moſt humbly beg leave to repreſent to this Honourable Houſe, that the reſolution limiting the Company to a term not exceeding ſix years, for the poſſeſſion of their territories in India, appears to be altogether *arbitrary*, as it may be conſtrued into a concluſive deciſion againſt the Company, reſpecting thoſe territorial poſſeſſions, to which they humbly inſiſt they have an undoubted right; a right againſt which no deciſion exiſts, nor any formal claim has ever been made.

That the Company, with all due deference and humility, beg leave to repreſent to this Honourable Houſe, that they cannot acquieſce in the reſolution, whereby three-fourth parts of the ſurplus nett profits of the Company at home, above the ſum of eight per cent. per ann. upon their capital ſtock, ſhould be paid into the Exchequer for the uſe of the public; and the remaining be applied either in further reducing the Company's bond debt, or for compoſing a fund, to be ſet apart for the uſe of the Company, in caſe of extraordinary emergencies; becauſe ſuch diſpoſal of their property, otherwiſe than by their own conſent, by a general deſcription, comprehending their trade as well as revenues, does not appear warranted even by the largeſt pretenſions that have been formed againſt them. And they moſt humbly repreſent, that when your petitioners offered a participation in a different proportion of the ſaid ſurplus, it was in the full aſſurance that they might freely enjoy the remainder.

That the limitation preſcribed by the ſaid reſolution, reſpecting the application of the one fourth part allotted them in ſuch participation, after payment of all their ſimple contract debts, and after reducing their bond debt to the point

of credit which this Honourable Houſe has fixed, appears to your petitioners to be ſubverſive of all their rights and privileges, by denying the diſpoſal of their own property, after all their creditors ſhall be fully ſecured according to law; that rather than ſubmit to ſuch conditions, (as proceeding from their own conſent expreſſed or implied) they beg leave moſt humbly to declare to this Honourable Houſe their deſire, that any claims againſt the poſſeſſions of the Company that can be ſuppoſed to give riſe to ſuch reſtrictions, may receive a legal deciſion, from which, whatever may be the event, they will at leaſt have the ſatisfaction of knowing what they may call their own.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that this Honourable Houſe will not annex ſuch terms to the loan propoſed by the Eaſt-India Company, as will tend to weaken the good faith and confidence which the ſubjects of this country ought ever to have in the juſtice of the legiſlature.

And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

Eaſt-India Houſe,
April 30, 1773.

Meſſage from the Committee, appointed by the General Court of the Eaſt-India Company, to take the moſt effectual Meaſures for oppoſing a Bill now depending in Parliament, entitled, "A Bill for eſtabliſhing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, as well in India as in Europe," to be laid before the Court of Common-Council.

To the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common-Council aſſembled.

THE Committee appointed by the General-Court of the Eaſt-India Company, to take the moſt vigorous and effectual meaſures for oppoſing a bill now depending in parliament, entitled, "A Bill for eſtabliſhing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, as well in India as in Europe," have unanimouſly thought it their duty to apprize the city of London of the attack made upon the Company's charter rights by the ſaid bill.

This bill (without regard to the public faith, or to the valuable conſideration paid for the franchiſes granted in the Company's ſeveral charters) is calculated totally to alter the conſtitution of the Company at home, and the adminiſtration of its preſidencies abroad, in order to ſubject all their affairs, both at home and abroad, to the immediate power and influence of the Crown.

This bill, if it ſhould paſs into a law, will, without delinquency charged, or any ſpecific ground of forfeiture aſſigned, diſfranchiſe above twelve hundred freemen of the Company, who are to be deprived of any vote in the management, directly or indirectly, of any part of their own immediate property. The Directors, who by the ſtill ſubſiſting charter, are elected annually, are to be taken from under the controul of their conſtituents, and to be continued for a term of years.

By the firſt of theſe operations the proprietary being reduced to a very

very ſmall number, will be rendered more manageable for miniſterial purpoſes; and by the ſecond, the Directors, no longer annually reſponſible to their conſtituents, it is to be feared, will become leſs attentive to their truſt, and more under the direction of the treaſury, to whom they owe this prolongation of their power.

The whole government of the ſettlements in India, which by its charter belongs of right to the Company, is by this bill taken from them, and in effect transferred to the Crown. A general preſidency is to be eſtabliſhed over all their affairs. The firſt nomination of the preſident and his counſellors, is to be made in the Houſe of Commons, and the future vacancies are to be filled by the King.

The nomination of judges for India, is alſo veſted in the Crown, although the charter of juſtice has given the appointment of thoſe who exerciſe judicature in India to the Company.

Notwithſtanding that the Company is thus deprived of its franchiſe in the choice of its ſervants, by an unparalleled ſtrain of injuſtice and oppreſſion, it is compelled to pay ſuch ſalaries as miniſters may think fit to direct to perſons in whoſe appointments, approbation, or removal, the Company is to have no ſhare.

It is not neceſſary to explain to the city of London, the conſequence of this ſubverſion of the Company's charter, and the ſubjection of all its great concerns to the immediate authority of the Crown, nor to ſtate with what facility thoſe principles and thoſe powers, which are uſed to juſtify and to effect the ruin of the Company's independance, may be applied to deſtroy the independance of the city of London itſelf, and of every other corporate body in the kingdom.

The Company have never been called to anſwer for any abuſe of the franchiſes which are attempted thus violently to be taken away from them; much improper invective has been employed, but no ſpecific accuſation has been ſtated. If they were not certain, that with merits evident to the world, they were able fully to refute the calumnies of their enemies, they would not think themſelves worthy the ſupport of a body, repreſenting the moſt illuſtrious city in the world, whoſe concurrence in oppoſition to this bill they think it their duty to requeſt.

The city of London have a common cauſe in the preſervation of charter rights and privileges, and a peculiar intereſt in the proſperity of the Company, which having the ſeat of its operations fixed in this great metropolis, has contributed in no mean degree to its opulence and power.

Whatever the fate of this application may be, they have the ſatisfaction of knowing that they have not been wanting to guard againſt the danger, and in time to warn others againſt an attempt which may be of the moſt fatal conſequence to the commerce, the laws, and the liberties of their country.

Signed by H. C. BOULTON,
Chairman of the Committee.

EDWARD WHEELER.

Eaſt-India Houſe,
May 27, 1773.

To the Hon. the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled.

The humble Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London in Common-Council aſſemhled,

Sheweth,

THAT this Court having taken into their moſt ſerious conſideration a bill now depending in parliament, entitled, A bill for eſtabliſhing certain regulations for the management of the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, as well in India as in Enrope, are of opinion that the ſaid bill is a direct and dangerous attack on the liberties of the people, and will, if paſſed into a law, prove of the moſt fatal conſequences to the ſecurity of property in general, and particularly the franchiſes of every corporate body in this kingdom; firſt by throwing ſuch an acceſſion of power into the hands of the Crown; and ſecondly, by deſtroying, without any legal proceeding, or any juſt cauſe, the moſt ſacred rights of the ſubject, purchaſed for a valuable conſideration, and ſanctified by the moſt ſolemn charters and acts of parliament.

That this Court is the more alarmed by theſe proceedings, as the privileges the city of London enjoy ſtand on the ſame ſecurity as thoſe of the Eaſt-India Company, which are thus attempted to be violated; and as the bill has been brought into the Houſe of Commons with a degree of ſecrecy incompatible with the principles of the conſtitution in matters of ſuch public concern.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray this Honourable Houſe, that the ſaid bill may not paſs into a law.

To the Hon. the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled.

The humble Petition of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies.

(Preſented May 28.)

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners obſerve with great concern, that a bill is now depending in this Honourable Houſe, entitled, A bill for eſtabliſhing certain regulations, for the better management of the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, as well in India as in Europe; and that the ſaid bill, if paſſed into a law, will deſtroy every privilege which your petitioners hold under the moſt ſacred ſecurities that ſubjects can depend upon in this country. That the appointing of officers by Parliament, or the Crown, to be veſted with the whole civil and military authority of the preſidency of Bengal, and alſo the ordering, management, and government, of all the territorial acquiſitions and revenues of the Company, in the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, together with the other ſuperintending powers over the ſettlements of Bombay and Madraſs, independent of any choice in the Company, or any real power of controul in the Directors or General-Courts of the ſaid Company, or power in the ſaid Company of removing the ſaid officers for miſbehaviour, or filling up of vacancies in caſe of death or avoidance, is a meaſure ſo extraordinary, (while the poſſeſſions are alledged to remain in the Company) that your petitioners beg leave to call the attention of parliament to this moſt alarming circumſtance, before the

the Houſe ſhall give a ſanction to an Act, which, under the colour of regulation, will annihilate at once the powers of the Eaſt-India Company, and virtually transfer them to the Crown. That the ſaid bill is deſtructive of the eſſential rights and intereſts of your petitioners in many other reſpects, and is further defective as to many of the purpoſes for which it is declared to be framed; and that your petitioners look upon this bill as tending to deſtroy the liberties of the ſubject, from an immenſe addition of power it muſt give to the influence of the Crown, That your petitioners have never been made acquainted with any charge of delinquency having been made againſt them in parliament; and that, if any ſuch charge has been made, they have never been called upon to be heard againſt it; and that they cannot therefore ſuppoſe that any ſuch delinquency on the part of the Company has been voted; which delinquency, however, is made the ground of this bill; and therefore pray, that they may be heard, by themſelves or counſel, againſt the ſaid bill, and that the ſame may not paſs into a law.

To the Hon. the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled.

The humble Petition of ſeveral Proprietors of the Eaſt-India Company, poſſeſſed of five hundred pounds or more, but leſs than one thouſand pounds, of the capital ſtock of the ſaid Company.

(Preſented June 8, 1773.)

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners, by the charter granted to the Eaſt-India Company by his late Majeſty King William, and ſince that time repeatedly recognized and confirmed by ſeveral acts of parliament, in conſideration of many large ſums of money lent and advanced by the ſaid Company to the public, are legally poſſeſſed of a right of voting at any General-Court of the ſaid Company for the election of Directors, the making of bye-laws, or in any other matter relating to the affairs or government of the ſaid Company.

That notwithſtanding thoſe ſacred ſecurities, under which they purchaſed their reſpective ſhares in the ſtock of the ſaid Company, your petitioners are aſtoniſhed to find, that by a clauſe in the bill now depending in parliament, for eſtabliſhing certain regulations for the better management of the Eaſt-India Company, as well in India as in Europe, they are to be deprived of this right, and of every degree of influence in the management of ſo conſiderable a property, which is to be wholly transferred to ſuch proprietors as are poſſeſſed of one thouſand pounds capital ſtock or more, under a preſumption that the pernicious practice of ſplitting ſtock by colluſive transfers, may be more effectually prevented by ſuch a regulation.

That notwithſtanding the falſe and groundleſs aſperſions which have been thrown out againſt ſo great a number of your petitioners, which they truſt this Honourable Houſe will not make a ground of

proceeding to affect their right while unſupported by evidence, your petitioners, who are bona fide proprietors in their own right, beg leave to repreſent,

That no perſons can be more intereſted to prevent ſuch illegal practices, whereby their endeavours for the good of the Company are liable to be defeated by the undue influence of a few wealthy proprietors.

That with a view to this the Eaſt-India Company petitioned parliament in the year 1767, that the ſeveral proprietors entitled to vote ſhould be obliged to hold this qualification, at leaſt ſix months before they ſhould exerciſe that right, in conſequence of which an act of parliament was made for that purpoſe.

That the Company being ſtill further deſirous to effectuate the purpoſes of that act, have, at a General-Court, held on the day of May laſt, directed an application to be made to parliament, for extending the time preſcribed by the ſaid act of the ſeventh of his preſent Majeſty, from ſix to twelve months.

That your petitioners, willing that every remedy may be applied to this evil, are deſirous that all the other proviſions of the ſaid bill now depending in parliament for preventing colluſive transfers, except the increaſe of the qualification of the voters, which cannot anſwer that purpoſe, ſhould paſs into a law, which proviſions, together with the extenſion of the time to twelve months, muſt effectually put a ſtop to that practice, which has already been, in a great degree, prevented by the operation of the ſaid act made in 1767.

That the propoſed increaſe of the qualification of the voters, cannot in any degree contribute to the end deſired, but will rather facilitate than diſcourage ſo pernicious a practice; ſince the ſplitting of ſtock being confined to thoſe proprietors who hold large quantities, it will be both eaſier, and attended with leſs riſk by death, bankruptcy, or diſcovery, to place their ſtock in the hands of half the number of perſons, while their influence will thereby be increaſed in a very great proportion.

That from thence it is evident, that the real effect of this clauſe will be the throwing the power of the Company into the hands of a few opulent men, while the only effectual balance to ſuch an oligarchy, by the exertion of independent proprietors of moderate fortunes, will be totally deſtroyed.

That ſuppoſing it ſhould ever be the intention of the Crown, or its miniſters, to exert an undue influence in the management of the Company's affairs, it is evident that intention may be much more eaſily effected in a ſmaller than in a more numerous body.

That upon the whole, your petitioners conceive that the alteration now propoſed, cannot be ſupported upon any principle of expediency, or any juſt arguments reſpecting the purpoſe for which it is profeſſed to be intended.

Your Petitioners therefore hope this Honourable Houſe will give them leave to be heard by themſelves in ſupport of their own legal rights againſt the ſaid bill, which without conſent, compenſation made, or charge of delinquency proved, deprives ſo great a number

number of proprietors of the franchiſes which they have purchaſed under the faith of parliament, and has not the excuſe of public neceſſity, or even utility, to palliate ſo violent an act.

And your petitioners will pray.

Authentic Letters, relative to the intended Tax upon Iriſh *Abſentees.*

From the Duke of Devonſhire *and other Lords, to Lord* North.

My Lord,

IT is publicly reported, that a project has been communicated to the King's miniſters, for propoſing in the parliament of Ireland, a tax of regulation, which is particularly and excluſively to affect the property of thoſe of his Majeſty's ſubjects who poſſeſs lands in that kingdom, but whoſe ordinary reſidence is in this.

It is in the ſame manner publicly underſtood, that this extraordinary deſign has been encouraged by an aſſurance from Adminiſtration, that if the heads of a bill propoſing ſuch a tax, ſhould be tranſmitted from Ireland, they would be returned with the ſanction of his Majeſty's Privy-Council here, under the Great-Seal of England.

My Lord, we find ourſelves comprehended under the deſcription of thoſe who are to be the object of this unprecedented impoſition.

We poſſeſs conſiderable landed property in both kingdoms; our ordinary reſidence is in England. We have not hitherto conſidered ſuch reſidence as an act of delinquency to be puniſhed; or, as a political evil, to be corrected by the penal operation of a partial tax.

We have had, many of us, our birth, and our earlieſt habits of this kingdom; ſome of us have an indiſpenſable public duty, and all of us (where ſuch duty does not require ſuch reſtriction) have the right of free ſubjects of chooſing our habitation in whatever part of his Majeſty's dominions we ſhall eſteem moſt convenient.

We cannot hear, without aſtoniſhment, of a ſcheme by which we are to be ſtigmatized by, what is in effect, a fine for our abode in this country, the principal member of our Britiſh empire, and the reſidence of our common Sovereign.

We have ever ſhewn the utmoſt readineſs in contributing with the reſt of our fellow-ſubjects, in any legal and equal method, to the exigencies of the public ſervice, and to the ſupport of his Majeſty's government.

We have ever borne a cordial, though not an excluſive regard, to the true intereſts of Ireland, and to all its rights and liberties: to none of which we think our reſidence in Great-Britain, to be in the leaſt prejudicial, but rather the means, in very many caſes, of affording them a timely and effectual ſupport.

We cannot avoid conſidering this ſcheme as in the higheſt degree injurious to the welfare of that kingdom, as well as of this; its manifeſt tendency is to leſſen the value of all landed property there, to put reſtrictions upon it unknown in any part of the Britiſh dominions; and, as far as we can find, without parallel in any civilized country. It leads directly to a ſeparation of theſe kingdoms in intereſt

reſt and affection; contrary to the ſtanding policy of our anceſtors, which has been, at every period, and particularly at the glorious revolution, inſeparably to connect them by every tie both of affection and intereſt.

We apply to your Lordſhip in particular: This is intended as a mode of public ſupply; and as we conceive the treaſury of Ireland, as well as that of England, is in a great meaſure within your Lordſhip's department, we flatter ourſelves we ſhall not be refuſed authentic information concerning a matter in which we are ſo nearly concerned; that if the ſcheme which we ſtate to your Lordſhip doth exiſt, we may be enabled to purſue every legal method of oppoſition to a project, in every light unjuſt and impolitic.

We have the honour to be
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
and moſt humble ſervants,

DEVONSHIRE,
ROCKINGHAM,
BESBOROUGH,
MILTON,
UPPER OSSORY.

London, *Oct.* 16, 1773.

From Lord North *to the Duke of* Devonſhire.

Buſhy-Park, *Oct.* 18, 1773.

My Lord,

I Had yeſterday the honour of receiving a letter, ſigned by your Grace, and the Lords Rockingham, Beſborough, Milton, and Upper Oſſory. As it does not relate particularly to me, but concerns equally others of his Majeſty's ſervants, I cannot with propriety return my anſwer, before I have communicated the contents of it to them, which I will take the firſt opportunity of doing. I am perſuaded that your Grace and the other Lords, will excuſe this unavoidable delay, and have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect,

My Lord,
Your Grace's
Moſt faithful humble ſervant,

NORTH.

From Lord North *to the Duke of* Devonſhire.

Downing-Street, *Oct.* 21, 1773.

My Lord,

YOUR Grace, and the Lords Rockingham, Beſborough, Milton, and Upper Oſſory, having in your letter of the 16th, deſired authentic information concerning a project of propoſing to the parliament of Ireland, a tax upon the landed property of ſuch perſons whoſe ordinary reſidence is out of that kingdom, I will endeavour to ſtate, in a few words, what has paſſed upon the ſubject.

In the courſe of the ſummer, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland ſent over ſeveral propoſitions for reſtoring the credit, providing for the debts, and putting upon a proper footing, the finances of that kingdom; at the ſame time he informed his Majeſty's ſervants here, that he had reaſon to believe, that among other modes of ſupply, there would probably be a tax of the nature mentioned in your Grace's letter.

The

The anſwer which was returned to his Excellency, by thoſe of his Majeſty's ſervants, to whom this communication was made, was to the following effect; that if the Iriſh parliament ſhould ſend over to England ſuch a plan, as ſhould appear to be well calculated to give effectual relief to Ireland, in its preſent diſtreſs, their opinion would be, that it ought to be carried into execution, although the tax upon abſentees ſhould be a part of it.

I beg leave to trouble your Grace to communicate this information to the other Lords, and have the honour to be, with great reſpect,

&c. &c. &c.

NORTH.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

I Am deſired by the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Beſborough, Lord Upper Oſſory, and Lord Milton, to communicate to you the incloſed papers, which contain what has paſſed between us and his Majeſty's miniſters, upon the information we had received of a partial land-tax, which is calculated to affect only thoſe who do not commonly reſide in that kingdom.

We thought it proper to apply to Lord North, in order to authenticate our intelligence, and to lay a proper ground for a future proceeding on this ſubject. It was thought reſpectful to Government not to give too eaſy a credit to the report of ſo very extraordinary a procedure. It appeared neceſſary to loſe no time in ſtating our objections, that we might give the miniſtry here an opportunity of reconſidering the matter before it ſhould be openly countenanced by the King's ſervants in Ireland.

Lord North's ſecond anſwer to our letter, contains an explicit avowal of the deſign; it is coloured over with the uſual pretences of ſupplying the revenue, and reſtoring public credit; but, if the ordinary revenue of Ireland, by any management, is become now, in the time of profound peace, ſo unequal to the ſupport of the eſtabliſhments, as to require extraordinary aids, we cannot conceive, that the neceſſity of *new taxes*, can furniſh a reaſon for impoſing ſuch as are *unjuſt*.

The Iriſh parliament meets again on the 28th of this month. Many gentlemen of conſideration for their intereſt and abilities, will oppoſe this project in *Ireland*; but with the previous countenance it has received here, it is to be apprehended, that their oppoſition may prove ineffectual, and that the tax bill may be tranſmitted to England before the end of November.

The oppoſition, therefore, in order to be effectual muſt be early; and it muſt be made in England as well as in Ireland. We have a right to be heard by our council againſt this meaſure, and may oppoſe it in every ſtage of its progreſs before the privy-council here.

It is therefore wiſhed that a general meeting of thoſe who are moſt immediately concerned, may be held in London about the middle of November.

You ſhall undoubtedly be informed of any future ſteps that may be taken in this unprecedented plan of taxation, and ſhall receive proper notice of the preciſe time

and place that ſhall be thought adviſeable for the meeting.

I have the honour to be,

Your moſt obedient,

humble ſervant,

Groſvenor-ſquare, ROCKINGHAM.
Oct. 30, 1773.

Copy of a ſecond Circular Letter ſent by the Marquis of Rockingham *to the ſeveral Gentlemen liable to be affected by the Abſentee Tax.*

SIR,

SINCE I had the honour of writing to you upon the project of a partial land-tax in Ireland, an opinion generally prevailed, that the deſign had been reconſidered here, and that it was probably laid aſide. The accounts from Ireland had given room to imagine, that if the tax was propoſed there, it would be rejected. Great numbers of the moſt conſiderable perſons for weight, conſideration, and ability, had ſhewn a determination to oppoſe it. The city and county of Dublin, and other counties, had declared their diſlike to a meaſure ſo dangerous and unjuſt.

In this ſituation it ſeemed not neceſſary to call a meeting, which might occaſion trouble and inconvenience to many gentlemen; but ſome circumſtances have very lately occurred, which ſeem to indicate, that the meaſure is by no means laid aſide. It appears by accounts from Ireland, that Mr. Blaquiere, Principal Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, did, in the Houſe of Commons there, name the partial land-tax as one of the ways and means towards the ſupply which ſhould be aſked. It is ſaid indeed that he did not abſolutely propoſe the tax, but declared a predilection for it; and by the accounts received from Ireland in the courſe of this week, it is now ſaid, that government there have taken a ſtrong part in favour of this meaſure.

Though the immediate calling of a meeting may be poſtponed until the fate of the motion for this tax, which is expected to be made this week in Ireland, is known, it is thought to be highly incumbent on us to give this information to all thoſe to whom we had the honour to communicate what had already paſſed, that they may be ſo far prepared, that if a meeting is called in the courſe of the next fortnight, they may be able, if they think it proper, to come to London with the leſs inconvenience.

By the anſwers I received to the letters, I find almoſt a general concurrence in diſapprobation of the tax and its principles.

The truſt ſo honourably conferred on us, makes a proper vigilance very much our duty. The giving unneceſſary trouble will be avoided; but if the buſineſs proceeds, the more full the meeting the greater force and ſanction will be given to any proceeding that may be deemed expedient in order to defeat this deſign.

The Lords who are now in town, and in conſequence of whoſe deſire I took the liberty of troubling you with the former letter, have empowered me now to ſend you this information.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient and

Moſt humble Servant,

(Signed) ROCKINGHAM.

Dated Groveſnor-ſquare,
Nov. 27, 1773.

Account

Account of the Honours paid by the Aſſembly and Council of Jamaica, to the Memory of the late Sir William Trelawney, Bart. Governor of that Iſland.

Extract of a Letter from Kingſton in Jamaica, Dec. 19, 1772.

IT is with real concern we acquaint the public, that on Friday night, the 11th inſtant, his Excellency Sir William Trelawney, Bart. our very worthy and much eſteemed governor, departed this life, after a long and tedious illneſs, which he bore with fortitude and magnanimity, and died with that firm hope of a happy immortality, which a virtuous and admirable uniformity and conſiſtency of character, and the calm conſcience of a life well ſpent in the ſervice of his country, at once inſpired and juſtified. During four years reſidence in the adminiſtration of this government, he ſo wiſely guided and ſteadily held the reins of power, and maintained ſuch an inflexible integrity of conduct, altogether unbiaſſed by private attachments or ſelfiſh conſiderations, that party herſelf forgot her reſentments, and ſeemingly left no conteſt, but who ſhould moſt promote the eaſe and happineſs of an adminiſtration, which gave eaſe and happineſs to all. The great and univerſal regret which the apprehenſion of this unhappy event has, for ſome time paſt, given to all ranks of people, is the ſureſt proof of his excellency's merit, as well as the ſtrongeſt teſtimony, that a government conducted on the ſame principles, cannot fail of meeting the nobleſt reward, the general applauſe of a grateful and united people.

The next day, being Saturday the 12th inſtant, the Honourable the Houſe of Aſſembly came to the following reſolution:

'Reſolved, In order to teſtify 'the grateful reſpect which 'this houſe entertained of his 'late Excellency's merit, the 'ſenſe they have of the great 'and univerſal ſatisfaction 'which his mild and equitable adminiſtration gave to 'all ranks of people, and the 'great regret which they feel 'at his loſs, it be made the 'requeſt of this Houſe to 'Lady Trelawney, that her 'Ladyſhip conſent that his 'Excellency's funeral be conducted at the public expence.'

In conſequence of this vote a joint committee of the Hon. the Council and Aſſembly was appointed to conduct the funeral, which, notwithſtanding the ſhortneſs of time, was managed with equal propriety and magnificence.

Accordingly on Sunday evening the 13th inſtant, the body, incloſed in a coffin of lead, placed in an outward ſhell, covered with crimſon velvet, and richly furniſhed, lay in ſtate in the council chamber, which was hung with black, and illuminated with large tapers of wax; and, to their great honour, the members of the legiſlature, the officers of the navy, army, and militia, the magiſtrates, and all ranks of people, ſeemed to vie with each other in ſhewing the moſt grateful teſtimony of reſpect and regard to the governor's memory.

About

About eleven o'clock the ſame evening, the proceſſion began from the king's houſe in the following order, the artillery firing minute guns, viz.

Spaniſh-Town regiment of foot militia. — The 36th regiment of foot under the command of Col. Campbell, marching in form, with their arms reverſed, preceded by a band of muſic, collected from the different regiments and the battalion lately arrived, playing the dead march in Saul.—Eight mutes. — The governor's ſecretary and houſehold.—Public officers.—Provoſt marſhal general. — Phyſicians. —Clergy.—The BODY, ſupported by the hon. A. Sinclair, hon. W. Brown, hon. B. Edwards, hon. W. Harvie, hon. J. Scot, hon. T. Iredell, hon. J. Ellis, hon. T. Beach, and four aid de camps. — Chief mourners: hon. Mr. Harriſon, and hon. Mr. May. — Houſe of aſſembly as mourners. — Judges of the grand court and aſſize. — Col. Provoſt, and officers of the royal Americans. — Captains of the men of war, and officers of the fleet. — Barriſters at law. Maſters in chancery. — Attendants. — Troops of horſe.

The following Addreſs was preſented by the Council of Jamaica, to Lady Trelawney:

"The council of Jamaica, being truly ſenſible of the great loſs your ladyſhip has ſuſtained by the demiſe of our late worthy governor, beg leave to condole with you on that unhappy occaſion.

"We have too great a ſhare in the loſs, not to participate with your ladyſhip in the affliction. Yet we derive no ſmall comfort from the conſideration (and we earneſtly hope that your ladyſhip will join in the reflection) that the departure of great and good men, though a loſs to us, is the conſummation of perfect felicity to them. Your ladyſhip too, has the ſatisfaction to reflect, that your worthy partner, even in this life, had the ſingular happineſs of receiving that reward, which virtue too frequently fails of attaining. He died with the applauſe of all good men, and in the roll of honour is his memory recorded.

"We ſincerely wiſh your ladyſhip a ſafe voyage to Great-Britain, and that your future days may be brightened by happineſs. On all occaſions, we beg leave to tender your ladyſhip our beſt ſervices."

The

The following State of the Export Linen and Linen Yarn Trade of Ireland, for the laſt 70 Years, ſhews its vaſt Improvement within that Period, and of what Singular Importance its Preſervation from the Ruin with which it is now threatened, is to the Mother Country.

			£
1701	Amount of the exports of linen	14,000	43,000
——	ditto, linen yarn	39,000	
1711	linen — —	78,000	122,000
——	yarn — —	44,000	
1721	linen — —	126,000	214,000
——	yarn — —	88,000	
1731	linen — —	220,000	304,000
——	yarn — —	84,000	
1741	linen — —	480,000	509,000
——	yarn — —	129,000	
1751	linen — —	751,000	893,000
——	yarn — —	142,000	
1761	linen — —	803,000	1,241,000
——	yarn — —	238,999	
1771	linen — —	1,691,000	1,895,000
——	yarn — —	204,000	

It appears by the export entries at the Cuſtom-houſe at Dublin, whence this account was taken, that the linen trade alone has decreaſed 5,000,000 of yards, of the invoice value of 350,000 l. in the year 1772; and by the beſt eſtimate that could be formed of the exports from March 1772 to March 1773, they were ſuppoſed to have further decreaſed one third, which would bring them under 900,000 l. ſo that the exports of linen and yarn taken together, will fall ſhort of 1,100,000; little more than one half of their amount in the year 1771.

The following is an Account of the Total Quantities of Britiſh and Iriſh Linens exported from England, from the Commencement of the Bounty to January 1772, diſtinguiſhing the Quantities and Bounties paid each Year.

	Brit. Linen. Yards.	Iriſh Linen. Yards.	Bounties Paid, or Payable.
1743 —	52,779	40,907	383 10 8
1744 —	49,521	28,255	311 7 9
1745 —	56,240	101,928	747 17 6
1746 —	175,928	695,002	4,188 10 9
1747 —	238,014	595,277	4,290 12 0
1748 —	330,747	723,663	5,594 1 10
1749 —	414,834	965,897	8,615 1 4
1750 —	588,874	742,032	8,308 16 8
1751 —	527,976	854,490	8,617 8 2
1752 —	437,277	968,319	8,775 13 10
1753 —	641,510	1,039,967	10,058 16 5
1754 —	1,382,796	843,973	13,905 7 11
1755 —	41,367	51,040	577 11 0
1756 —	394,746	719,135	6,932 11 8
1757 —	1,016,754	2,005,575	18,847 3 8
1758 —	1,942,667	2,171,109	25,690 15 4
1759 —	1,693,087	1,956,572	22,807 11 1
1760 —	1,413,602	2,352,585	23,538 13 1
1761 —	1,272,985	1,819,329	19,324 11 3
1762 —	1,762,643	2,930,476	29,331 19 10
1763 —	2,308,310	2,588,564	30,604 6 9
1764 —	2,134,733	1,858,780	24,863 9 3
1765 —	2,095,933	1,663,670	23,497 10 4
1766 —	2,236,086	1,770,634	25,042 0 0
1767 —	2,444,181	2,227,124	29,182 6 11
1768 —	2,687,457	2,270,160	30,985 2 1
1769 —	3,056,950	1,855,159	30,699 3 5
1770 —	3,216,506	2,707,482	36,972 18 4
1771 —	4,411,040	3,450,224	44,738 8 10

Extract from the Accounts of the Linens ſtamped in the following Years in Scotland, as atteſted at the Linen Hall eſtabliſhed by the Board of Truſtees at Edinburgh, inſtituted in the Year 1727.

	Yards.	Value.
1727 to 1728 —	2,183,978 —	£. 103,312
1747 ——	6,661,788 —	262,866
1757 ——	9,764,408 —	401,511
1767 ——	13,224,557 —	637,346

Extract

An Account of the total Quantities of Foreign Linens imported into England in the following Years, converted into Britiſh Yards, and the Duties paid thereon, as taken from the Cuſtom-Houſe Entries in the Port of London.

1762	—	18,827,853¼	—	134,031 14	1
1763	—	26,634,851	—	185,476 19	4
1764	—	28,092,215¾	—	201,711 3	7
1765	—	25,497,795¾	—	182,997 0	11
1766	—	25,624,107½	—	184,657 1	2
1767	—	21,054,411	—	164,532 8	10
1768	—	23,112,349	—	199,467 0	10
1769	—	25,431,162¼	—	217,386 9	0
1770	—	27,101,343¼	—	221,333 8	9
1771	—	28,243,121¾	—	230,951 14	2

An Account of the progreſſive Increaſe of the Revenue of the Poſt Office.

IN 1644, Mr. Edmund Prideaux, who was inland Poſt Maſter, was ſuppoſed to collect about 5000 l. per annum.

In 1654, the Parliament farmed the poſts to Mr. Manley, at 10,000 l.

In 1664, Daniel O'Neal, Eſq; farmed them at 21,500 l.

In 1674, they were let out at 43,000 l.

In 1685, the groſs were eſtimated at 65,000 l.

In 1688, the poſts amount was 76,318 l.

In 1697, it was, according to Dr. Davenant, 90,505 l.

In 1710, they were 111,461 l.

In 1715, the groſs amount of the inland office, came to 145,227 l.

In 1744, the ſame amounted to 198,226 l.

But the total groſs amount of both inland and foreign offices, which can alone demonſtrate the extent of our correſpondence, was that year 235,492 l.

And in 1764, the groſs amount was 432,048 l.

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for the Year 1773.

DECEMBER 3, 1772.

1. THAT 20,000 men be employed, for the ſea-ſervice, for the year 1773, including 4354 marines.

2. And that a ſum, not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining the ſaid 20,000 men for 13 months, including ordnance for ſea-ſervice —— —— —— 1040000 0 0

DECEMBER 10.

1. That a number of land-forces, including 1522 invalids, amounting to 17070 effective men, commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers included, be employed for the year 1773.

2. For defraying the charge of 17070 effective men, for guards, garriſons, and other his Majeſty's land-forces, in Great-Britain, Jerſey, and Guernſey, for the year 1773 —— —— —— 616895 1 10

3. For maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations and Africa, including thoſe in garriſon at Minorca and Gibraltar; and for proviſions for the forces in North-America, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the Ceded-Iſlands, and Africa, for the year 1773 —— —— 396935 5 10½

4. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhment of ſix battalions, and three companies of foot, ſerving in the Iſle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the Ceded-Iſlands, for the year 1773 —— 5503 9 5

5. For the pay of the general and general ſtaff officers in Great-Britain, for the year 1773 —— 11473 18 6½

6. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-penſioners of Chelſea-Hoſpital, for the year 1773 122982 3 9

7. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land-ſervice for the year 1773 —— —— 218460 13 10

8. For

8. For defraying the expence of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance, for land-ſervice, and not provided for by parliament in 1772 — 17954 4 7

1390204 17 9⅗

FEBRUARY 1, 1773.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the ſea and marine officers, for the year 1773 — — — — 424019 0 9

2. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of ſhips of war in his Majeſty's yards, and other extra works, over and above what are propoſed to be done upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for the year 1773 — — 421554 0 0

FEBRUARY 4.

1. Upon account, for maintaining and ſupporting the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Nova-Scotia, for the year 1773 — — 5146 10 5

2. On account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th day of June 1772, to the 24th day of June 1773 — — — 3086 0 0

3. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Eaſt-Florida, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th day of June, 1772, to the 24th day of June 1773 — — 4950 0 0

4. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Weſt-Florida, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th day of June, 1772, to the 24th day of June, 1773 — — 7274 13 6

5. Upon account, for defraying the expences attending general ſurveys of his Majeſty's dominions in North-America, for the year 1773 — 1885 4 0

6. On account, for defraying the expence of ſupporting and maintaining the civil eſtabliſhment of the government of Senegambia, on that part of the coaſt of Africa ſituate between the port of Sallee in South Barbary and Cape Rouge, for the year 1773 — — — — 6336 0 9½

FEBRUARY 18.

1. Upon account of the reduced officers of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines, for the year 1773 111127 5 10

2. For defraying the charge for allowances to the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe guards reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, for the year 1773 — — — 1148 10 0

3. For the paying of penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of his Majeſty's land forces and marines, as died upon the eſtabliſhment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and were married to them before the twenty-fifth day of December, 1716, for the year 1773 — — — 628 0 0

4. Upon account of the expences of the new roads of communication, and building bridges in the Highlands of North-Britain, in the year 1773 — 6998 10 9

994153 16 0½

FEBRUARY 25.

That proviſion be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia, and for their ſubſiſtence during the time they ſhall be abſent from home on account of the annual exerciſe, for the year 1773.

MARCH 9.

To be advanced to the governor and company of the merchants of England, trading into the Levant Seas, to be applied in aſſiſting the ſaid company in carrying on their trade — — 500 0 0

MARCH 30.

1. To replace to the ſinking-fund, the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th day of July, 1772, of the fund eſtabliſhed for paying annuities, in reſpect of five millions borrowed, by virtue of an act made in the 31ſt year of the reign of his late Majeſty, towards the ſupply granted for the ſervice of the year 1758 — 48245 11 6

2. For paying off and diſcharging the Exchequer-bills made out by virtue of an act, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intituled, "An act for raiſing a certain ſum of money, by loans, or Exchequer-bills, for the ſervice of the year 1772," and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in this ſeſſion of parliament — — — 1800000 0 0

3. Towards enabling the commiſſioners for building a bridge acroſs the river Thames, from the city of Weſtminſter to the oppoſite ſhore, in the county of

of Surry, to maintain the ſaid bridge, and to perform the other truſts repoſed in them — —	2000	0	0
	1850745	11	6

APRIL 26.

Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices, incurred between the twenty-fifth day of February, 1772, and the eighth day of March, 1773, and not provided for by parliament — — —	249708	12	1¼

MAY 6.

To make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of the year 1772 — —	21085	1	7

MAY 17.

To be employed in repairing, maintaining, and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa — — —	13000	0	0
	283793	13	8¼

MAY 27.

To be applied for the purpoſe of relieving the Eaſt-India Company; and for ſecuring to the creditors of the ſaid Company, a more ſpeedy ſatisfaction of their demands — — —	1400000	0	0

MAY 29.

To make good to his Majeſty the like ſum which has been iſſued, by his Majeſty's orders, in purſuance of the addreſſes of this Houſe — —	6200	0	0

JUNE 14.

To John Harriſon, as a further reward and encouragement, over and above the ſums already received by him, for his invention of a time-keeper, for aſcertaining the longitude at ſea, and his diſcovery of the principles upon which the ſame was conſtructed — — — —	8750	0	0

JUNE 19.

1. To enable his Majeſty to repay to Meſſieurs Hodgſon, Gordon, and Debonair, the like ſum, which has been overpaid by them to the commiſſioners of exciſe, for the duties of exciſe upon beer and ale; ſuch commiſſioners not having made the full allowance for waſte, agreeable to the directions of an act of parliament paſſed in the firſt year of King William			

and Queen Mary, intituled, "An act for an additional duty of exciſe upon beer and ale, and other liquors — — — — 4363 0 0

2. To be advanced to Doctor Richard Williams, of Saint Margaret's, Weſtminſter, as a reward for his inventing a faſt green and yellow dye on cotton yarns and thread, and for diſcovering the ſecret thereof — — — — 2000 0 0

6980210 19 0½

Ways and Means for raiſing the above Supply granted to his Majeſty, agreed to on the following days, viz.

DECEMBER 7, 1772.

THAT the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be continued from the 23d of June, 1773, to the 24th of June 1774, and charged upon all malt which ſhall be made, and all mum which ſhall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which ſhall be made for ſale, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, 750,000l.

DECEMBER 14.

That the ſum of three ſhillings in the pound, and no more, be raiſed, within the ſpace of one year, from the 25th of March, 1773, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, penſions, offices, and perſonal eſtates, in that part of Great-Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable ceſs, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, 1,500,000l.

MARCH 2, 1773.

That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of Great-Britain called England, for one year, beginning the 25th day of March, 1773, be defrayed out of the monies ariſing by the land tax, granted for the ſervice of the year 1773.

APRIL 8.

That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 350,193l. 7s. 4¼ remaining in the Exchequer, on the fifth day of April 1773, for the diſpoſition of Parliament, of the monies which had then ariſen of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the fund commonly called the ſinking fund, after ſatisfying all the charges and incumbrances thereupon.

MAY 27.

1. That, for every chalder of culm, Newcaſtle meaſure, exported to Liſbon, in any foreign ſhip or veſſel, a duty be paid of one ſhilling and ſix pence, and no more.

2. That an additional duty of one penny halfpenny *per* ſquare yard, and in that proportion for any greater or leſs quantity, be laid upon all paper, printed, painted, or ſtained, in foreign parts, imported into this kingdom, over and above all other duties now payable thereon.

MAY 29.

That, for raiſing the ſum of 1,400,000l. granted to his Majeſty, for the purpoſe of relieving the Eaſt-India company, and for ſecuring

ſecuring to the creditors of the ſaid company a more ſpeedy ſatisfaction of their demands, his Majeſty be enabled to borrow the like ſum, by Exchequer bills, to be charged upon ſuch monies as ſhall, by any act or acts of parliament, paſſed in this ſeſſion of parliament, be directed to be applied for paying the principal and intereſt of the ſaid bills; and if ſuch monies ſhall not be ſufficient to diſcharge the whole principal, intereſt, and charges, of the ſaid bills, before the 6th day of April 1779, then the ſame to be charged on ſuch aids as ſhall be granted by parliament, for the ſervice of the year 1779; and ſuch bills, if not diſcharged with intereſt, before the ſaid 6th day of April 1779, to be exchanged and received in payment, in ſuch manner as Exchequer bills have uſually been exchanged and received in payment.

JUNE 14.

1. That an act, made in the ſixth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, "An act for "opening and eſtabliſhing certain "ports in the iſlands of Jamaica "and Dominica, for the more "free importation and exportation "of certain goods and merchan-"dizes; for granting certain "duties, to defray the expences "of opening, maintaining, ſe-"curing, and improving, ſuch "ports; for aſcertaining the du-"ties to be paid upon the importa-"tion of goods from the ſaid iſland "of Dominica into this kingdom; "and for ſecuring the duties upon "goods imported from the ſaid "iſland into any other Britiſh co-"lony," which was to continue in force until the firſt day of November 1773, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, is near expiring, and fit to be continued, with amendments.

2. That the duty of one pound ten ſhillings, payable for every negroe which ſhall be imported into the iſland of Dominica, and alſo the duty of one pound ten ſhillings, payable for every negroe which ſhall be exported from the iſland of Jamaica, do ceaſe, determine, and be no longer paid.

3. That, in lieu of the ſaid duty, a duty of two ſhillings and ſixpence, ſterling money, be paid for every negroe which ſhall be imported into the ſaid iſland of Dominica; and alſo a duty of two ſhillings and ſixpence, ſterling money, for every negroe which ſhall be exported from the ſaid iſland of Jamaica.

JUNE 15.

1. That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 2,349,806l. 12s. 7¾ out of ſuch monies as ſhall or may ariſe of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the fund, commonly called the ſinking fund.

2. That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, the ſum of 1,000,000l. be raiſed, by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in the next ſeſſion of parliament.

3. That the ſum of 10,000l. out of ſuch monies as ſhall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer on or before the 5th day of April, 1774, of the produce of all or any of the duties and revenues, which, by any act or acts of parliament, have been directed to be reſerved for the diſpoſition of parliament, towards de-

fraying the neceſſary expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring, the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good ſuch part of the ſupply as hath been granted to his Majeſty, for maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations, and for proviſions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Ceded Iſlands, for the year 1773.

4. That ſuch of the monies as ſhall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer after the 5th day of April 1773, and on or before the fifth day of April 1774, of the produce of the duties charged by an act of parliament, made in the fifth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of gum ſenega and gum arabic, be applied towards making good the ſupply granted to his Majeſty.

JUNE 17.

1. That the ſum of 169,398l. 18s. 2d. which, in purſuance of an act, made in the ninth year of his Majeſty's reign, intitled, "An "act for carrying into execu- "tion certain propoſals made by "the Eaſt India company, for the "payment of the annual ſum of "400,000l. for a limited time, in "reſpect of the territorial acquiſi- "tions and revenues lately ob- "tained in the Eaſt Indies," is directed to be paid within the preſent year into the receipt of his Majeſty's Exchequer by the ſaid company, be applied towards making good the ſupply granted to his Majeſty.

2. That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 9961l. 11s. 8d. remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, for the diſpoſition of parliament.

By the reſolution of Dec. 7, 1772.	750000	0	0
By that of Dec. 14.	1500000	0	0
By that of April 8, 1773.	350193	7	4 4/11
By that of May 29.	1400000	0	0
By the firſt of June 15.	2349806	12	7 3/5
By the ſecond of ditto	1000000	0	0
By the third of ditto	10000	0	0
By the firſt of June 17.	169398	18	2
By the ſecond of ditto	9961	11	8
Sum total of ſuch proviſions as can be aſcertained	7539360	9	10
Exceſs of the proviſions	559149	10	9 8/11

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Thurſday the 1ſt of July, 1773.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot cloſe this ſeſſions, without aſſuring you, that I have obſerved, with much ſatisfaction, the zeal, aſſiduity, and perſeverance, with which you have applied yourſelves to the very important buſineſs, which, at the meeting of parliament, I recommended to your particular attention; and I hope, and truſt, that the laws which have been the reſult of your deliberations, will be found to anſwer the ſalutary purpoſes, for which they were intended.

The continuance of the war between Ruſſia and the Porte, with both of whom I am cloſely connected in friendſhip, although under no engagement to either, gives me great concern. But, from the pacific diſpoſitions of other powers, I have reaſon to hope, that thoſe troubles will extend no further. I ſhall perſevere in my earneſt endeavours to preſerve the general tranquillity of Europe; at the ſame time, it ſhall be the conſtant object of my care, to be ſufficiently prepared againſt any event which may affect the honour, ſafety, or intereſt of my kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you my hearty thanks, for the ſupplies which you have granted me with ſo much cheerfulneſs: and I ſee with pleaſure, that notwithſtanding the ample proviſion which you have made for every branch of the public ſervice, and the effectual relief and ſupport which you have afforded to the Eaſt-India Company, you have been able to make ſome progreſs in reducing the national debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The experience I have had of your attention to the public good, and of your attachment to me, convinces me, that you will, in your ſeveral ſtations, uſe your utmoſt endeavours to aſſiſt me, in promoting the happineſs of my people. I have no other object but their welfare; and no other view, but to employ the powers with which I am entruſted, in maintaining the credit, reputation, and proſperity of my kingdoms.

His Excellency Simon *Earl* Harcourt, *Lord Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of* Ireland, *his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, at* Dublin, *on* Tueſday *the 12th day of* October, 1773.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with the higheſt ſatisfaction that I obey his Majeſty's commands to meet you in parliament, and to concur with you in every meaſure that may promote the real intereſt of this kingdom.

His Majeſty, who has made the happineſs of all his people the conſtant object of his wiſhes, and the unvaried

unvaried rule of his actions, has given it to me in particular charge, to assure his faithful subjects of Ireland, of the continuance of his paternal regard and affection for them; and I am persuaded, that in all your proceedings, you will continue to manifest that uniform attention to the public good, of which his Majesty's own conduct affords the best and most illustrious example.

As every addition to his Majesty's royal family adds strength to that happy succession, which is the great security of all that is valuable to us, I have a particular pleasure in communicating to you the birth of another prince since your last sessions of parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper officers to lay before you the public accounts and estimates, from which you will be fully acquainted with the circumstances of this country, and may be enabled to form a true judgment of the provisions necessary to be made for the honourable support of his Majesty's government. I have his Majesty's commands to ask the supplies necessary for this purpose; and I am confident you will grant them in such a manner, as will be least burthensome to his Majesty's subjects of this kingdom: on my part, you may rest secure that they shall be faithfully applied, and frugally administered.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The laws of your country will naturally present themselves as the first and most important objects of your consideration. It is my duty to call your particular attention to such as respect the religion and morals, the security and good order of the people. It is in vain that laws are made for the punishment of offenders, unless their morals can be reformed, and their minds impressed with principles of virtue.

Your protestant charter schools, the seminaries of true religion and industry, deserve your particular consideration; and your linen manufacture, the great source of wealth to the nation, is an object of the highest importance. You will consider whether any new laws may be wanting to improve, regulate, and extend this most beneficial trade; or to support its reputation at foreign markets.

I am firmly persuaded, that we are met together animated with the same intentions of maintaining the honour and dignity of his Majesty's government, and of promoting the good of this kingdom. Your conduct has convinced me, that I shall receive from you the fullest proofs of your loyalty and attachment to the King, and of your zeal in the public service: mine, I trust, will shew that I have nothing more sincerely at heart, than the welfare and prosperity of Ireland.

The Addresses of both Houses of Parliament in Ireland to his Majesty.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we have the most lively sense of the many blessings we enjoy, under the

the mild, juſt, and auſpicious government of your Majeſty, who have made the happineſs of your people the conſtant object of your wiſhes; the unvaried rule of your actions. — Permit us, with the greateſt gratitude, to expreſs our moſt unfeigned acknowledgments for the continuance of your Majeſty's paternal regard and affection for your faithful ſubjects of this kingdom; and your Majeſty may reſt aſſured, that in all our proceedings we will continue to manifeſt that uniform attention to the public good, of which your Majeſty's conduct affords the beſt and moſt illuſtrious example.

Truly ſenſible of the many and great bleſſings we enjoy under ſo excellent a Sovereign, conſidering every addition to your Majeſty's royal family as ſtrengthening that happy ſucceſſion, which is the great ſecurity of all that is valuable to us, and feeling the moſt ſincere pleaſure from each new ſource of your domeſtic felicity, we humbly offer our warmeſt congratulations, upon the birth of another prince.

We cannot have a ſtronger aſſurance of your Majeſty's attention to the happineſs and proſperity of this kingdom, than by your gracious appointment of Earl Harcourt to be our chief governor, of whoſe diſtinguiſhed virtues and abilities, your Majeſty, from your earlieſt years, hath had uniform experience.

We ſhall prove by our conduct, that we do not differ from your Majeſty, and the world, in a full and cordial reliance upon his Excellency's wiſdom, juſtice, and moderation.

Fully perſuaded that the beſt and moſt effectual method to recommend ourſelves to your Majeſty's favour is, and ever will be, to promote the true intereſt of your people, we ſhall not neglect to pay due attention to the laws of our country, particularly to thoſe which reſpect the religion and morals, the ſecurity and good order of the people; convinced that unleſs their morals be reformed, and their minds impreſſed with principles of virtue, laws for the puniſhment of offenders are made in vain.

The proteſtant charter ſchools, thoſe ſeminaries of true religion and induſtry, ſhall receive our particular conſideration; the linen manufacture, that great ſource of our national wealth, is an object of the higheſt importance; we ſhall give our utmoſt attention to the forming of any laws that may be wanting to improve, regulate, or extend this moſt beneficial trade, or to ſupport its reputation at foreign markets.

Your Majeſty may be aſſured, that we will manifeſt a true and unbiaſſed regard to the public welfare, by that unanimity in all our proceedings which conduces to the eaſe of your Majeſty's government, ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the intereſt of Ireland.

May the Divine Goodneſs long preſerve to your people the bleſſings of your Majeſty's auſpicious reign, and long may we give your Majeſty the ſatisfaction of governing the hearts of a generous and loyal people.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons

Commons of Ireland in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to approach your ſacred perſon, with the warmeſt profeſſions of our juſt ſenſe of the many bleſſings we enjoy under the mild, juſt, and auſpicious government of ſo gracious a ſovereign, who has made the happineſs of his people the conſtant object of his wiſhes, and the unvaried rule of his actions; and with the moſt grateful acknowledgments for the continuance of your Majeſty's paternal regard and affection for your faithful ſubjects of this kingdom.

Your Majeſty has given us a conſpicuous inſtance of your gracious attention to the happineſs and proſperity of Ireland, by ſparing from your councils, and ſending to preſide over us, a chief governor, who, having long had the honour to be placed near your ſacred perſon, and under the influence of your royal example, muſt be particularly acquainted with your Majeſty's benign purpoſes for the happineſs of your people, and to have derived from that great ſource, thoſe virtues and talents which are peculiarly adapted to diffuſe and ſecure the bleſſings of good government, and of conſtitutional liberty.

Under the conduct and adminiſtration of a nobleman of the moſt diſtinguiſhed character, whoſe public and private virtues give a luſtre to his high ſtation, we ſhall be peculiarly happy in continuing to manifeſt that uniform attention to the public good, of which your Majeſty's conduct has ſet the moſt illuſtrious example.

We humbly offer our warmeſt congratulations to your Majeſty upon the happy event of the birth of another prince, thoroughly ſenſible that every addition to your Majeſty's royal family, adds ſtrength to that happy ſucceſſion, which is the great ſecurity of all that is valuable to us, and to which your Majeſty's loyal ſubjects of Ireland, from the united motives of gratitude and intereſt, have at all times ſhewn the moſt ſteady and inviolate attachment.

Conſcious of the happineſs which we have enjoyed under the beſt of princes, we ſhall chearfully grant, as far as the preſent ſtate and circumſtances of our country will admit, and in the manner leaſt burthenſome to your Majeſty's ſubjects, the ſupplies neceſſary for the honourable ſupport of your Majeſty's government; convinced, that in properly maintaining the honour and dignity of government, we effectually promote the good of our country.

Satisfied that penal laws for the reformation of the people are inſufficient, unleſs their morals can be reformed, and their minds impreſſed with principles of virtue, we ſhall direct our particular attention to ſuch laws as will extend the influence of religion, improve the morals, and promote the ſecurity and good order of the people.

Our proteſtant charter-ſchools ſhall receive from us the conſideration due to ſeminaries of true religion and induſtry; and we ſhall, without delay, prepare any new laws that may be wanting to improve, regulate, or extend our linen manufacture.

Your Majeſty may be thoroughly perſuaded, that your faithful Commons, as repreſentatives of your Majeſty's dutiful and affectionate ſubjects of Ireland, are animated with

with the ſtrongeſt deſire to maintain the honour and dignity of your Majeſty's government; and we ſhall, upon every occaſion, give unqueſtionable proofs of our zeal for the public ſervice, and of our never-failing loyalty and attachment to your Majeſty's moſt ſacred perſon.

Dublin-Caſtle, Nov. 1. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwers to the humble Addreſſes of the Houſes of Lords and Commons.

GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty returns his thanks "to the Houſe of Lords for "their very loyal addreſs. The "ſtrong aſſurances they give of "their duty and affection to his "Majeſty and his royal family, "have given his Majeſty the "greateſt ſatisfaction; and as his "Majeſty, from the experienced "zeal of the Houſe of Lords, has "the firmeſt reliance on their ap"plying themſelves diligently to "promote the happineſs and proſ"perity of his ſubjects of Ireland, "they may be aſſured of his Ma"jeſty's conſtant favour and pro"tection." G. R.

GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty thanks the Houſe "of Commons for their unani"mous and loyal addreſs. No"thing could be more acceptable "to his Majeſty, than this freſh "mark of their duty and affection "to his Majeſty, and his royal "family.

"His Majeſty doubts not but "his faithful Commons will chear"fully grant the neceſſary ſupplies "for the ſupport of his govern"ment with honour; and they "may be aſſured of his Majeſty's "concurrence in ſuch meaſures as "may beſt contribute to the wel"fare and proſperity of the king"dom of Ireland." G. R.

Die Martis 2° Die Novembris, 1773, Reſolved by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parliament aſſembled, That the humble thanks of this Houſe ſhall be returned to his Majeſty, for his Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of this Houſe of the 13th day of October laſt.

Ordered, That the Lord Chancellor do attend his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant with the ſaid reſolution, and deſire his Excellency will pleaſe to lay the ſame before his Majeſty.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Ireland in parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our warmeſt thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of this Houſe.

We will chearfully grant the neceſſary ſupplies for the ſupport of government with honour, as far as the preſent ſtate and circumſtances of the country will admit, being truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's paternal regard for us, from the aſſurances given us of your Majeſty's concurrence in ſuch meaſures as may beſt contribute to the welfare and proſperity of Ireland, and from

our happy experience of your Majesty's mild and gracious government.

The Addresses of both Houses of Parliament in Ireland, *to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant.*

To his Excellency Simon *Earl* Harcourt, *Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of* Ireland.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament assembled, return your Excellency our most sincere thanks for your speech from the throne to both houses of parliament.

We esteem ourselves particularly happy in the satisfaction which your Excellency has been pleased to express at the meeting us in parliament, and doubt not of your concurring with us in every measure that may promote the real interest of this kingdom; and we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that the satisfaction is sincerely mutual on our part.

Your Excellency's great abilities, which have received the highest marks of approbation from the many important trusts which in successive reigns, and various administrations, have been reposed in you, give us the most lively hopes of every benefit which can result from a steady, prudent, and benign administration.

The assurances which your Excellency has given us of the continuance of his Majesty's paternal regard for his faithful subjects of Ireland, fills us with the warmest sentiments of duty and gratitude; and we cannot too much acknowledge the gracious manifestation of his Majesty's goodness towards us, in committing the government of this kingdom to a nobleman whose name has stood unsullied through the many high offices he has filled.

We are most thankful to your Excellency for the joyful information you have been pleased to give us of the increase of the domestic happiness of our amiable Sovereign, and the stability added to his illustrious house by the birth of another prince, descended from him with whom the welfare of these kingdoms is so necessarily connected.

Your Excellency's wise and seasonable advice in directing our attention towards such laws as respect the religion and morals, the security and good order, of the people, cannot fail to animate our endeavours to do every thing on our part to procure so desirable an end, and to take into consideration what new laws may be necessary, as well for that purpose, as also for the extending and improving our linen manufacture, that great source of wealth to this nation.

The favourable sentiments that your Excellency is pleased to conceive of us, gives us the most sincere pleasure, and we can have no doubt, that the proofs we shall afford of our loyalty and attachment to the King, and of our zeal for the public service, will be faithfully and impartially represented by your Excellency to his Majesty, so as to preserve to us his favourable opinion and royal protection. And we flatter ourselves, that there will be that unanimity in all our deliberations,

tions, as will be the diſtinguiſhing mark of this ſeſſion, and of your Excellency's adminiſtration.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant's Anſwer.

My Lords,

"I return you my ſincere thanks "for this very kind and obliging Addreſs. I feel myſelf very "happy in poſſeſſing your good "opinion, which it ſhall be my "conſtant ſtudy to preſerve. You "may be aſſured that I will moſt "faithfully repreſent to his Majeſty your loyalty and attachment; and I flatter myſelf that "I ſhall have frequent occaſions of "doing you that juſtice, in a manner honourable to you, and moſt "pleaſing to myſelf."

To his Excellency Simon *Earl* Harcourt, *Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of* Ireland.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Ireland in parliament aſſembled, do with the greateſt cheerfulneſs attend your excellency, to return our ſincere thanks for your moſt excellent ſpeech to both houſes of parliament.

We are happy in receiving from your excellency the aſſurance of the continuance of his Majeſty's paternal regards for his dutiful and affectionate ſubjects of this kingdom, of which we eſteem it a particular inſtance, that he has appointed for our chief governor a nobleman of approved experience, wiſdom and abilities, and to whoſe great virtues and diſtinguiſhed character we juſtly look up with the fulleſt confidence and the higheſt reſpect.

His Majeſty's conduct, in making the public good the conſtant rule of his actions, will be our ſureſt guide in the diſcharge of our duty, which we ſhall effectually accompliſh, by ſhewing the ſame uniform attention to the good of our country, that his Majeſty has invariably exerted in promoting the general happineſs of all his people; and we are fully convinced, that your excellency will ſteadily and uniformly purſue that illuſtrious example of attention to the public good, which you have ſo powerfully recommended to our imitation.

We ſhall carefully conſider the public accounts, and will cheerfully grant the ſupplies neceſſary to ſupport his Majeſty's government with honour, as far as the ſtate and circumſtances of our country will permit, and in the manner that will be moſt eaſy to our fellow-ſubjects of this kingdom, who are deeply intereſted in the ſupport of that mild and juſt government, neceſſary for carrying into execution thoſe laws upon which the preſervation and ſecurity of liberty and property, and the maintenance of the peace and good order of the publick muſt entirely depend: and we confide in your excellency's wiſdom and juſtice, that thoſe ſupplies will be faithfully applied, and frugally adminiſtered.

We thankfully acknowledge your excellency's goodneſs, in pointing out the laws of our country as the firſt and moſt important objects of our conſideration, and in

directing our attention to ſuch as concern the religion and morals, the ſecurity and good order of the people.

There cannot be a more convincing proof of your excellency's regard for the welfare of this kingdom, than your recommending ſo particularly to our conſideration, that principal ſource of our wealth the linen manufacture, the extenſion of which, and the ſupport whereof at foreign markets, are objects of the higheſt importance to this nation, and at this time call in a peculiar manner for your excellency's patronage and protection; and your excellency's recommendation of our charter-ſchools will be an additional incitement to us to promote and encourage thoſe uſeful ſeminaries of true religion and induſtry: We ſhall co-operate with your excellency, with equal zeal, in maintaining the honour and dignity of the crown, as in promoting the good of this kingdom, ſenſible that thoſe objects equally tend to the happineſs of the people.

Our future conduct will, we hope, confirm the approbation which your excellency has expreſſed of our attachment to his Majeſty, and of our zeal in the publick ſervice; and we have every reaſon to expect, that your excellency's adminiſtration will demonſtrate that you have nothing more ſincerely at heart than the welfare and proſperity of Ireland.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer.

"I return the houſe of commons my beſt thanks for their very kind and obliging addreſs. "I ſhall endeavour, by an earneſt attention to my duty to the king, and to the proſperity and ſervice of this country, to deſerve the continuance of their good opinion."

The Lords Proteſt, againſt the Eaſt India Regulating Bill.

Die Veneris, 11° *Junii*, 1773.

Diſſentient,

BECAUSE the preamble to this bill, ſtating defects in the powers of the Eaſt-India company, abuſes in its adminiſtration, and injuries to public and commercial credit, ought to have been ſupported by evidence adapted to the nature of the ſeveral matters alledged. But the production of charters has been refuſed by the houſe; no witneſſes have been called to aſcertain the exiſtence or quality of the ſuppoſed abuſes; no enquiry has been made into the condition of public credit; and no ſtate of the company's commercial affairs have ever been laid before us.

2dly. Becauſe, if the defects in the charters, and abuſes in the adminiſtration of the company, exiſt in the manner ſtated in the preamble, no effectual proviſion is made in the enacting part of the bill for ſupplying the one, or reforming the other: on the contrary, the utmoſt diſtraction is introduced into the whole œconomy of their affairs. The nomination to the ſubordinate preſidencies, and inferior offices in India, is left to the company; but a ſuperior preſidency is appointed by parliament to govern thoſe inferior officers. The ſuperior preſidency

ſidency is to receive orders from the court of directors; but it is left to the private will of the king how far theſe orders ſhall be obeyed. The preſidency is appointed to make ordinances and regulations, but neither directors or company are to determine on their validity. The king alone is to allow or diſallow thoſe acts, as he ſhall chuſe to ſignify his pleaſure under his ſign manual. This mode of veſting ultimately the whole management of the company's weighty political affairs, their vaſt revenues, and their extenſive commerce in the king's private direction, without any proviſion in the bill for the intervention of any public body, (either the Eaſt-India company or the privy-council) or any reſponſible public miniſter, is, we inſiſt, not only an high and dangerous violation of the yet unqueſtioned charters of the company, but a total ſubverſion of all the principles of the law and conſtitution of this kingdom.

3dly. Becauſe the election of executive officers in parliament, is plainly unconſtitutional, and an example of the moſt pernicious kind, productive of intrigue and faction, and calculated for extending a corrupt influence in the crown. It frees miniſters from reſponſibility, whilſt it leaves them all the effect of patronage. It defeats the wiſe deſign of the conſtitution, which placed the nomination of all officers, either immediately or derivatively, in the crown, whilſt it committed the check upon improper nominations to parliament. But this bill, by confounding thoſe powers which the conſtitution meant to keep ſeparate, has deſtroyed this controul, along with every wiſe proviſion of the laws to prevent the abuſes in the nomination to, or exerciſe of, office.

4thly. Becauſe this uſurpation of the company's rights in appointing the ſervants is loaded with the additional injuſtice of a compulſory payment of ſalaries, arbitrarily fixed and chargeable on the company's revenues, without their conſent.

5thly. Becauſe the violation of the charter is not juſtified by the importance of the proviſions of this bill, which operates only to tranſfer patronage without conferring new powers, it being expreſly provided by the bill, that theſe powers ſhould be the ſame as were formerly exerciſed by the company's ſervants, under the company's authority; neither is any advantage gained with regard to the particular officers named in this bill, the perſon firſt in rank and importance in the new parliamentary preſidency, being the very ſame now at the head of the company's preſidency at Bengal. We mean to reflect neither upon that gentleman, nor any other, who (for any thing we know to the contrary) may be men of competent ability and good character; but we think ourſelves bound to declare againſt the manifeſt contradiction and abſurdity of this bill, which, ſtating abuſes as now exiſting in India, for the ground of its regulations, yet appoints the very perſons to preſide there, who, if the allegations in the bill be true, muſt be concerned, either by neglect, or actual commiſſion, in all the abuſes complained of.

6thly. Becauſe the appointing judges by the nomination of the

crown, with large ſalaries payable out of the company's revenue, without the Company's conſent, either to the appointment or the payment, is an act of flagrant injuſtice, and an outrage on all the rights of property. No neceſſity can be pleaded in favour of this violence, as the company did laſt year voluntarily propoſe a nomination of judges, with far better proviſions for ſecuring a proper appointment, than any contained in this bill.

7thly. Becauſe the clauſe of this bill, which deprives of all ſhare in the management of their own property, all proprietors not poſſeſſed of 1000l. capital ſtock, diſfranchiſing without the aſſignment of any delinquency or abuſe, no leſs than 1246 perſons legally qualified, is an heinous act of injuſtice, oppreſſion, and abſurdity, and a groſs perverſion of the high powers entruſted to legiſlature; the part of the charter which regulates the right of voting, was made to eſtabliſh excluſively that claſs of voters which this act has deſtroyed; the charter knows of no right of voting, but the poſſeſſion of 500l. capital ſtock. It excludes all title to ſuperior influence from ſuperior property. The ſeveral laws to prevent the ſplitting of ſtock are all in affirmance of this principle, and made to ſecure this voter. But by a ſyſtem of contradiction, that, except in this bill, has no example, the very grievance of ſplitting of ſtock by which the proprietor under 1000l. has been injured, is aſſigned as the ſole ground for depriving him of his franchiſe. This lower proprietor could not poſſibly have been guilty of this offence, and yet he is puniſhed; and the large ſtockholder, who alone could be guilty of the ſplitting, is indulged with new privileges, in contradiction to the ſpirit of that charter which he is ſuppoſed to have violated.

8thly. Becauſe the great principle upon which the bill has been ſupported will not only in this, but in all caſes, juſtify every infringment of the national faith, and render parliamentary ſanction the worſt of all ſecurities. We never can admit that a mere ſpeculation of political improvement can juſtify parliament in taking away rights, which it expreſly covenanted to preſerve, eſpecially when it has received a valuable conſideration for the franchiſes ſo ſtipulated. Nor are grants of parliament under theſe circumſtances to be conſidered as gratuitous, reſumable merely at the pleaſure of the giver; but matters of binding contract, forfeitable only on ſuch delinquency or neceſſity as is implied in the nature of every other bargain. With ſuch matters before us that require the beſt, we are denied all manner of information. A bill, the object of which has taken the Commons near eight months to conſider, is precipitated through this houſe in little more than eight days, without any attention to parliamentary uſage or decorum; as if the lords were the loweſt of miniſterial tools, who are not to be indulged even with an appearance of diſcuſſion, concerning the mandates they receive.

In this ſituation we feel the honour of the peerage tarniſhed, and its dignity degraded. If the proviſions and precedent of this bill ſhould render the public faith of Great-Britain of no eſtimation, the franchiſes, rights and properties of Engliſhmen

Engliſhmen precarious, and the peerage diſtinguiſhable only by a more than common meaſure of indolence and ſervility; if the boundleſs fund of corruption furniſhed by this bill to the ſervants of the crown, ſhould efface every idea of honour, public ſpirit, and independence from every rank of people, after ſtruggling vainly againſt theſe evils, we have nothing left but the ſatisfaction of recording our names to poſterity, as thoſe who reſiſted the whole of this iniquitous ſyſtem, and as men who had no ſhare in betraying to blind prejudices or ſordid intereſt every thing that has hitherto been held ſacred in this country.

Abingdon.	King.
Torrington.	Milton.
Boyle.	Richmond.
Groſvenor.	Archer.
Devonſhire.	Rockingham.
Ponſonby.	Fitzwilliam.
Portland.	

Second Proteſt of the Lords, upon the Duke of Richmond's *Motion, for the making certain Enquiries relative to the* Eaſt-India *Company, and the holding of a Conference with the Commons upon that Subject, being, after a ſhort Debate, rejected.*

Die Lunæ, 14° Junii, 1773.

Diſſentient,

BECAUSE a bill, evidently taking away, without conſent or compenſation, ſeveral rights and privileges now enjoyed by a great corporate body, purchaſed for a valuable conſideration, and confirmed by the moſt ſolemn ſanctions of parliamentary faith, can be juſtified only by ſuch delinquency as incurs a forfeiture of thoſe rights, or by ſuch evident and urgent neceſſity as admits of no method conſiſtent with the charter of the company, for the immediate preſervation of thoſe objects for which the corporation was formed. The evidence therefore of ſuch delinquency, or ſuch neceſſity, depending eſſentially on matters of fact and record, it is impoſſible for peers to proceed on this buſineſs in a proper manner, while they are unfurniſhed with that information which it was our duty to demand, and which it was the diſpoſition of the houſe to refuſe.

Secondly, Becauſe the houſe of commons had appointed committees to examine into the ſtate and condition of the Eaſt-India company, and have from them received ſeveral reports previous to the bringing in this bill; a previous courſe of the ſame kind is equally neceſſary in this houſe; nor is it enough for lords to be informed from common converſation, that other men have done their duty, as a reaſon for neglecting ours. This houſe nevertheleſs (in conformity to its late method of proceeding, but in direct contradiction to the uniform practice and principle of better times) has wholly declined to make any enquiry into this important and delicate ſubject; though ſuch enquiry has been ſtrongly recommended from the throne at the opening of this ſeſſion. We conceive that thoſe who adviſed that ſpeech were obliged, as well from conſiſtency as from reſpect to the

crown, to have been early in moving a proper inquiry; and not to have oppoſed it, even when a bill from the other houſe had in common decency rendered it at length indiſpenſable. Not content with this neglect of duty, and contempt of his Majeſty's recommendation, a conference with the commons was alſo refuſed; by which, however imperfectly, the inattention of the peers might have been remedied by the diligence of the other houſe; and when a conceſſion was made that the reports of the committee of the houſe of commons ſhould be laid before us, on condition of their not being read by the clerk, this ſmall conceſſion of imperfect information was immediately withdrawn, and the houſe reſolved to proceed altogether in the dark. We cannot reflect, without the utmoſt humiliation, on the total revolution which has happened in the ſentiments and conduct of this houſe, within ſo ſhort a time as ſince the year 1720, when the lords, in conſidering the affairs of the South-Sea company, exerted the greateſt diligence through the whole of a very long ſeſſion in a ſtrict parliamentary inquiſition into facts, before they thought themſelves authoriſed to reſort to an extraordinary uſe of the legiſlative power.

Thirdly, Becauſe we conceive that the reaſon of diſpatch aſſigned for this refuſal of all ſorts of information, to be unworthy the legiſlative and the judicial character of the Houſe, we are perſuaded that, inveſted as we are with a public truſt of the higheſt importance, we ought, in all caſes, to poſtpone our amuſements to our duties, and are bound to meaſure our conſideration of the affairs before us, not by the ſeaſon of the year, but by the nature of the buſineſs. In the year 1720, the Lords had a conference with the Commons, which began in July, and did not end till the 25th of that month. If we once admit the advanced period of the ſeſſion as a reaſon of refuſing to ourſelves every information required by the caſe, the Commons have it in their power to preclude the Houſe from the exerciſe of its deliberative capacity; they have nothing more to do than to keep buſineſs of importance until the ſummer is advanced, and then the delay in that houſe is to be aſſigned as a ſufficient ground for a precipitate acquieſcence in this. Our predeceſſors in this houſe were ſo well aware of the uſe which, in future times, might be made of ſuch a practice of the Commons, and ſuch an argument drawn from it here, that they have expreſly condemned both the practice and argument by our ſtanding order, *Die Martis* 5 *Maii* 1668, which ſtanding order we inſert in this proteſt, that it may appear, that in this obſtinate refuſal of ſuch an enquiry as the ſubject called for, the Houſe has treſpaſſed as much againſt its own rules of proceeding, as againſt the general rights and privileges of the people.

Standing Order of 5 *May* 1668.

"Upon report made by the Lord-Chamberlain from the committee of the whole Houſe, concerning the bill for raiſing 300,000*l.* by an impoſition on wines and other liquors, that in regard the ſaid bill being very long, and conſiſting of many paragraphs, came from

from the Houſe of Commons ſo near the time of adjournment, he was commanded to report it as the opinion of the committee, that it might be entered into the Journal-Book of this Houſe, as was upon this bill (of ſhortneſs of time for the paſſing of bills), to precipitate the paſſing thereof, but that due conſideration may be had hereafter according to the courſe of parliaments, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parliament aſſembled, agreed with the report made from the committee, and ordered that this order be added to the roll of ſtanding orders of this Houſe."

Fourthly, Becauſe we think that having rejected the antient, reaſonable, and parliamentary mode of proceeding, the maxim eſtabliſhed in its place is dangerous and irrational. We do conſtantly deny, that what is commonly called public notoriety (which is in reality no better than common rumour) is or can be a ground for any act which may concluſively impair, much leſs wholly take away, any one of the rights of the ſubject; ſuch ſuppoſed notoriety being frequently uncertain in its foundation, generally under the influence of violent paſſions, and entirely deſtitute of that accuracy which is neceſſary for aſcertaining the nature, extent, or tendency of any grievance, or conſequently for furniſhing any wiſe or adequate methods of redreſs.

Signed,

RICHMOND,
ROCKINGHAM,
FITZWILLIAM,
PORTLAND,
MILTON,
DEVONSHIRE,
PONSONBY.

Treaty with the Caribbs, *at St.* Vincent's.

From the St. Vincent's Gazette.

St. Vincent's, Feb. 27.

ON Wedneſday the 17th inſtant a number of the Caribbs came into the grand camp, at Maccaricau, and a treaty of peace and friendſhip was then concluded by his Excellency General Dalrymple on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, and by the chiefs of Grand Sable, Maſſiraco, Rabaeca, Maccaricau, Bauara, Coubamarou, Iambou, Colonrie, Camacarabou, Ouarawarou, and Point Eſpagniol, for themſelves and the reſt of their people. — The Articles of which treaty are as follow:

Art. I. All hoſtile proceedings to ceaſe, a firm and laſting peace of friendſhip to ſucceed.

Art. II. The Caribbs ſhall acknowledge his Majeſty to be the rightful ſovereign of the Iſland and Domain of St. Vincent, take an oath of fidelity to him as their king, promiſe abſolute ſubmiſſion to his will, and lay down their arms.

Art. III. They ſhall ſubmit themſelves to the laws and obedience of his Majeſty's government, with a power to the governor to enact further regulations for the public advantage as ſhall be convenient. — (This article only reſpects their tranſactions with his Majeſty's ſubjects, not being Indians, their intercourſe and cuſtoms with each other in the quarters allotted them not being affected by it;) and all new regulations to receive his Majeſty's governor's approbation before carried into execution.

Art. IV. A portion of lands, hereafter mentioned, to be allotted for

for the reſidence of the Caribbs, viz. from the river Bauara to Point Eſpagniol on the one ſide, and from the river Analibou to Eſpagniol on the other ſide, according to lines to be drawn by his Majeſty's ſurveyors from the ſources of the rivers to the tops of the mountains; the reſt of the lands formerly inhabited by Caribbs, for the future, to belong entirely to his Majeſty.

Art. V. Thoſe lands not to be alienated, either by ſale, leaſe or otherwiſe, but to perſons properly authoriſed by his Majeſty to receive them.

Art. VI. Roads, ports, batteries, and communications to be made as his Majeſty pleaſes.

Art. VII. No undue intercourſe with the French Iſlands to be allowed.

Art. VIII. Run-away ſlaves in the poſſeſſion of the Caribbs to be delivered up, and endeavours uſed to diſcover and apprehend the others; and an engagement in future not to encourage, receive, or harbour, any ſlave whatever; forfeiture of lands for harbouring, and carrying off the Iſland a capital crime.

Art. IX. Perſons guilty of capital crimes againſt the Engliſh, are to be delivered up.

Art. X. In time of danger, to be aiding and aſſiſting to his Majeſty's ſubjects againſt their enemies.

Art. XI. The three chains to remain to his Majeſty.

Art. XII. All conſpiracies and plots againſt his Majeſty or his government, to be made known to his governor or other civil Magiſtrates.

Art. XIII. Leave, if required, to be given to the Caribbs to depart this Iſland, with their families and properties, and aſſiſtance in their tranſportation.

Art. XIV. Free acceſs to the quarters allowed to the Caribbs, to be given to perſons properly empowered in purſuit of run-away ſlaves, and ſafe conduct afforded them.

Art. XV. Deſerters from his Majeſty's ſervice, if any, and run-away ſlaves from the French, to be delivered up, in order that they may be returned to their maſters.

Art. XVI. The chiefs of the different quarters are to render an account of the names and number of the inhabitants of their reſpective diſtricts.

Art. XVII. The chiefs and other Caribbs, inhabitants, to attend the governor, when required, for his Majeſty's ſervice.

Art. XVIII. All poſſible facility, conſiſtent with the laws of Great Britain, to be afforded to the Caribbs in the ſale of their produce, and in their trade to the different Britiſh iſlands.

Art. XIX. Entire liberty of fiſhing, as well on the coaſt of St. Vincent, as at the neighbouring Quays, to be allowed them.

Art. XX. In all caſes when the Caribbs conceive themſelves injured by his Majeſty's other ſubjects or other perſons, and are deſirous of having reference to the laws, or to the civil magiſtrates, an agent, being one of his Majeſty's natural-born ſubjects, may be employed by themſelves, or, if more agreeable, at his Majeſty's coſt.

Art. XXI. No ſtrangers, or white perſons, to be permitted to ſettle among the Caribbs without permiſſion

miſſion obtained in writing from the governor.

Art. XXII. Theſe articles ſubſcribed to and obſerved, the Caribbs are to be rendered, ſecured, and fixed in their property, according to his Majeſty's directions given, and all paſt offences forgot.

Art. XXIII. After the ſigning of this treaty, ſhould any of the Caribbs refuſe to obſerve the conditions of it, they are to be conſidered and treated as enemies by both parties, and the moſt effectual means uſed to reduce them.

Art. XXIV. The Caribbs ſhall take the following oath, viz.—We A. B. do ſwear in the name of the immortal God and Chriſt Jeſus, that we will bear true allegiance to his Majeſty George III. of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and that we will pay due obedience to the laws of Great Britain and the Iſland of St. Vincent, and will well and truly obſerve every article of the Treaty concluded between his ſaid Majeſty and the Caribbs, and we do acknowledge that his ſaid Majeſty is rightful Lord and Sovereign of all the Iſland of St. Vincent, and that the lands held by us the Caribbs are granted through his Majeſty's clemency.

On the part of his Majeſty.

W. DALRYMPLE.

On the part of the Caribbs.

Jean Baptiſte, Dufant Begot, Boyordell, Dirang, Simon, Lalime ſenior, Bauamont, Juſtin Bauamont, Chatoie, Doucre Baramont, Lalime junior, Broca, Saioe, François Laron, Saint Laron, Aniſetter, Clement, Bigott, Mathieu, Jean Louis Pacquin, Gadel Goibau, John Baptiſte, Lonen, Boyudon, Du Valett, Boucharie, Doniba Baoilliard, Cauaia.

CHARACTERS.

CHARACTERS.

A Deſcription of the Iſland of Otaheite; *with many Particulars of its Produce and Inhabitants; their Dreſs, Habitations, Food, domeſtic Life, Amuſements, Manufactures,* &c. *From Dr.* Hawkeſworth's *Account of the late Diſcoveries made in the Southern Hemiſphere.*

THE face of the country, except that part of it which borders upon the ſea, is very uneven; it riſes in ridges that run up into the middle of the iſland, and there form mountains, which may be ſeen at the diſtance of ſixty miles: between the foot of theſe ridges and the ſea, is a border of low land, ſurrounding the whole iſland, except in a few places where the ridges riſe directly from the ſea: the border of low land is in different parts of different breadths, but no where more than a mile and a half. The ſoil, except upon the very tops of the ridges, is extremely rich and fertile, watered by a great number of rivulets of excellent water, and covered with fruit trees of various kinds, ſome of which are of a ſtately growth and thick foliage, ſo as to form one continued wood; and even the tops of the ridges, though in general they are bare, and burnt up by the ſun, are, in ſome parts, not without their produce.

The low land that lies between the foot of the ridges and the ſea, and ſome of the vallies, are the only parts of the iſland that are inhabited, and here it is populous; the houſes do not form villages or towns, but are ranged along the whole border at the diſtance of about fifty yards from each other, with little plantations of plantains, the tree which furniſhes them with cloth. The whole iſland, according to Tupia's account, who certainly knew, could furniſh ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty fighting men, from which the number of inhabitants may eaſily be computed.

The produce of this iſland is bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, bananas, of thirteen ſorts, the beſt we had ever eaten; plantains; a fruit not unlike an apple, which, when ripe, is very pleaſant; ſweet potatoes, yams, cocoas, a kind of *Arum*; a fruit known here by the name of *Jambu*, and reckoned moſt delicious; ſugar cane, which the inhabitants eat raw; a root of the ſalop kind, called by the inhabitants *Pea*; a plant called *Ethee*, of which the root only is eaten; a fruit that grows in a pod, like that of a large kidney-bean, which, when it is roaſted, eats very much like a cheſnut, by the natives called *Abee*; a tree called *Wharra*, called in the

Eaſt-Indies *Pandanes*, which produces fruit, ſomething like the pine-apple; a ſhrub called *Nono*; the *Morinda*, which alſo produces fruit; a ſpecies of fern, of which the root is eaten, and ſometimes the leaves; and a plant called *Theve*, of which the root alſo is eaten; but the fruits of the *Nono*, the fern, and the *Theve*, are eaten only by the inferior people, and in times of ſcarcity. All theſe, which ſerve the inhabitants for food, the earth produces ſpontaneouſly, or with ſo little culture, that they ſeem to be exempted from the firſt general curſe, that "man ſhould eat his bread in the ſweat of his brow." They have alſo the Chineſe paper mulberry, *morus papyrifera*, which they call *Aouta*; a tree reſembling the wild fig-tree of the Weſt-Indies; another ſpecies of fig, which they call *Matte*; the *cordia ſebeſtina orientalis*, which they call *Etou*; a kind of Cyperus graſs, which they call *Moo*; a ſpecies of *tournefortia*, which they call *Tabeinoo*; another of the *convolvulus paluce*, which they call *Eurbe*; the *ſolanum centifolium*, which they call *Ebooa*; the *calophyllum mophylum*, which they call *Tamannu*; the *hibiſcus tiliaceus*, called *Poerou*, a fruteſcent nettle; the *urtica argentea*, called *Erowa*; with many other plants which cannot here be particularly mentioned: thoſe that have been named already, will be referred to in the ſubſequent part of this work.

They have no European fruit, garden-ſtuff, pulſe, or legumes, nor grain of any kind.

Of tame animals they have only hogs, dogs, and poultry; neither is there a wild animal in the iſland, except ducks, pigeons, paroquets, with a few other birds, and rats, there being no other quadruped, nor any ſerpent. But the ſea ſupplies them with great variety of moſt excellent fiſh, to eat which is their chief luxury, and to catch it their principal labour.

As to the people, they are of the largeſt ſize of Europeans. The men are tall, ſtrong, well-limbed, and finely ſhaped. The talleſt that we ſaw, was a man upon a neighbouring iſland, called HUAHEINE, who meaſured ſix feet three inches and an half. The women of the ſuperior rank are alſo in general above our middle ſtature, but thoſe of the inferior claſs are rather below it, and ſome of them are very ſmall. This defect in ſize probably proceeds from their early commerce with men, the only thing in which they differ from their ſuperiors, that could poſſibly affect their growth.

Their natural complexion is that kind of clear olive, or *Brunett*, which many people in Europe prefer to the fineſt white and red. In thoſe that are expoſed to the wind and ſun, it is conſiderably deepened, but in others that live under ſhelter, eſpecially the ſuperior claſs of women, it continues of its native hue, and the ſkin is moſt delicately ſmooth and ſoft; they have no tint in their cheeks, which we diſtinguiſh by the name of colour. The ſhape of the face is comely, the cheek bones are not high, neither are the eyes hollow, nor the brow prominent: the only feature that does not correſpond with our ideas of beauty is the noſe, which, in general, is ſomewhat flat; but their eyes, eſpecially thoſe of the women, are full of expreſſion, ſometimes ſparkling with fire, and ſometimes melting with ſoftneſs; their teeth alſo are, almoſt without excep-

exception, moſt beautifully even and white, and their breath perfectly without taint.

The hair is almoſt univerſally black, and rather coarſe; the men have beards which they wear in many faſhions, always, however, plucking out great part of them, and keeping the reſt perfectly clean and neat. Both ſexes alſo eradicate every hair from under their arms, and accuſed us of great uncleanlineſs for not doing the ſame. In their motions there is at once vigour and eaſe; their walk is graceful, their deportment liberal, and their behaviour to ſtrangers, and to each other, affable and courteous. In their diſpoſitions alſo, they ſeemed to be brave, open, and candid, without either ſuſpicion or treachery, cruelty or revenge; ſo that we placed the ſame confidence in them as in our beſt friends, many of us, particularly Mr. Banks, ſleeping frequently in their houſes in the woods, without a companion, and conſequently wholly in their power. They were, however, all thieves; and when that is allowed, they need not much fear a competition with the people of any other nation upon earth. During our ſtay in this iſland we ſaw about five or ſix perſons, like one that was met by Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander on the 24th of April, in their walk to the eaſtward, whoſe ſkins were of a dead white, like the noſe of a white horſe; with white hair, beard, brows, and eye-laſhes; red, tender eyes; a ſhort ſight, and ſcurfy ſkins, covered with a kind of white down; but we found that no two of theſe belonged to the ſame family, and therefore concluded, that they were not a ſpecies, but unhappy individuals, rendered anomalous by diſeaſe.

It is a cuſtom in moſt countries where the inhabitants have long hair, for the men to cut it ſhort, and the women to pride themſelves in its length. Here, however, the contrary cuſtom prevails; the women always cut it ſhort round their ears, and the men, except the fiſhers, who are almoſt continually in the water, ſuffer it to flow in large waves over their ſhoulders, or tie it up in a bunch on the top of their heads.

They have a cuſtom alſo of anointing their heads, with what they call *Monoe*, an oil expreſſed from the cocoa-nut, in which ſome ſweet herbs or flowers have been infuſed: as the oil is generally rancid, the ſmell is at firſt very diſagreeable to an European; and as they live in a hot country, and have no ſuch thing as a comb, they are not able to keep their heads free from lice, which the children and common people ſometimes pick out and eat: a hateful cuſtom, wholly different from their manners in every other particular; for they are delicate and cleanly almoſt without example; and thoſe to whom we diſtributed combs, ſoon delivered themſelves from vermin, with a diligence which ſhowed they were not more odious to us than to them.

They have a cuſtom of ſtaining their bodies, nearly in the ſame manner as is practiſed in many other parts of the world, which they call *Tattowing*. They prick the ſkin, ſo as juſt not to fetch blood, with a ſmall inſtrument, ſomething in the form of a hoe; that part which anſwers to the blade, is made of a bone or ſhell, ſcraped very thin, and is from a quarter of an inch to an inch and a half wide;

the edge is cut into ſharp teeth or points, from the number of three to twenty, according to its ſize: when this is to be uſed, they dip the teeth into a mixture of a kind of lamp-black, formed of the ſmoke that riſes from an oily nut which they burn inſtead of candles, and water; the teeth, thus prepared, are placed upon the ſkin, and the handle to which they are faſtened being ſtruck, by quick ſmart blows, with a ſtick fitted to the purpoſe, they pierce it, and at the ſame time carry into the puncture the black compoſition, which leaves an indelible ſtain. The operation is painful, and it is ſome days before the wounds are healed. It is performed upon the youth of both ſexes when they are about twelve or fourteen years of age, on ſeveral parts of the body, and in various figures, according to the fancy of the parent, or perhaps the rank of the party. The women are generally marked with this ſtain, in the form of an Z, on every joint of their fingers and toes, and frequently round the outſide of their feet: the men are alſo marked with the ſame figure, and both men and women have ſquares, circles, creſcents, and ill-deſigned repreſentations of men, birds, or dogs, and various other devices impreſſed upon their legs and arms, ſome of which we were told had ſignifications, though we could never learn what they were. But the part on which theſe ornaments are laviſhed with the greateſt profuſion, is the breech: this, in both ſexes, is covered with a deep black; over which, arches are drawn one above another as high as the ſhort-ribs. They are often a quarter of an inch broad, and the edges are not ſtrait lines, but indented. Theſe arches are their pride, and are ſhewn both by men and women with a mixture of oſtentation and pleaſure; whether as an ornament, or a proof of their fortitude and reſolution in bearing pain, we could not determine. The face in general is left unmarked; for we ſaw but one inſtance to the contrary. Some old men had the greateſt part of their bodies covered with large patches of black, deeply indented at the edges, like a rude imitation of flame; but we were told, that they came from a low iſland called NOOUOORA, and were not natives of Otaheite.

Mr. Banks ſaw the operation of *tattowing* performed upon the backſide of a girl about thirteen years old. The inſtrument uſed upon this occaſion had thirty teeth, and every ſtroke, of which at leaſt an hundred were made in a minute, drew an ichor or ſerum a little tinged with blood. The girl bore it with moſt ſtoical reſolution for about a quarter of an hour; but the pain of ſo many hundred punctures as ſhe had received in that time, then became intollerable: ſhe firſt complained in murmurs, then wept, and at laſt burſt into loud lamentations, earneſtly imploring the operator to deſiſt. He was, however, inexorable; and when ſhe began to ſtruggle, ſhe was held down by two women, who ſometimes ſoothed and ſometimes chid her, and now and then, when ſhe was moſt unruly, gave her a ſmart blow. Mr. Banks ſtaid in a neighbouring houſe an hour, and the operation was not over when he went away; yet it was performed but upon one ſide, the other having been done ſome time before; and the arches upon the loins, in which they

they moſt pride themſelves, and which give more pain than all the reſt, were ſtill to be done.

It is ſtrange that theſe people ſhould value themſelves upon what is no diſtinction; for I never ſaw a native of this iſland, either man or woman, in a ſtate of maturity, in whom theſe marks were wanting: poſſibly they may have their riſe in ſuperſtition, eſpecially as they produce no viſible advantage, and are not made without great pain; but though we enquired of many hundreds, we could never get any account of the matter.

Their clothing conſiſts of cloth or matting of different kinds, which will be deſcribed among their other manufactures. The cloth, which will not bear wetting, they wear in dry weather, and the matting when it rains; they are put on in many different ways, juſt as their fancy leads them; for in their garments nothing is cut into ſhape, nor are any two pieces ſewed together. The dreſs of the better ſort of women conſiſts of three or four pieces: one piece, about two yards wide and eleven yards long, they wrap ſeveral times round their waiſt, ſo as to hang down like a petticoat as low as the middle of the leg, and this they call *Parou:* two or three other pieces, about two yards and an half long, and one wide, each having a hole cut in the middle, they place one upon another, and then putting the head through the holes, they bring the long ends down before and behind; the others remain open at the ſides, and give liberty to the arms: this, which they call the *Tebuta*, is gathered round the waiſt, and confined with a girdle or ſaſh of thinner cloth, which is long enough to go many times round them, and exactly reſembles the garment worn by the inhabitants of Peru and Chili, which the Spaniards called *Poncho*. The dreſs of the men is the ſame, except that inſtead of ſuffering the cloth that is wound about the hips to hang down like a petticoat, they bring it between their legs ſo as to have ſome reſemblance to breeches, and it is then called *Maro*. This is the dreſs of all ranks of people, and being univerſally the ſame as to form, the gentlemen and ladies diſtinguiſh themſelves from the lower people by the quantity; ſome of them will wrap round them ſeveral pieces of cloth, eight or ten yards long, and two or three broad; and ſome throw a large piece looſely over their ſhoulders in the manner of a cloak, or perhaps two pieces, if they are very great perſonages, and are deſirous to appear in ſtate. The inferior ſort, who have only a ſmall allowance of cloth from the tribes or families to which they belong, are obliged to be more thinly clad. In the heat of the day they appear almoſt naked, the women having only a ſcanty petticoat, and the men nothing but the ſaſh that is paſſed between their legs and faſtened round the waiſt. As finery is always troubleſome, and particularly in a hot country, where it conſiſts in putting one covering upon another, the women of rank always uncover themſelves as low as the waiſt in the evening, throwing off all that they wear on the upper part of the body, with the ſame negligence and eaſe as our ladies would lay by a cardinal or double handkerchief. And the chiefs, even when they viſited us, though they had as much cloth

round their middle as would clothe a dozen people, had frequently the reſt of the body quite naked.

Upon their legs and feet they wear no covering; but they ſhade their faces from the ſun with little bonnets, either of matting or of cocoa-nut leaves, which they make occaſionally in a few minutes. This, however, is not all their head dreſs; the women ſometimes wear little turbans, and ſometimes a dreſs which they value much more, and which, indeed, is much more becoming, called *Tomou*; the *Tomou* conſiſts of human hair, plaited in threads, ſcarcely thicker than ſewing ſilk. Mr. Banks has pieces of it above a mile in length, without a knot. Theſe they wind round the head in ſuch a manner as produces a very pretty effect, and in a very great quantity; for I have ſeen five or ſix ſuch pieces wound about the head of one woman: among theſe threads they ſtick flowers of various kinds, particularly the cape-jeſſamine, of which they have great plenty, as it is always planted near their houſes. The men ſometimes ſtick the tail feather of the Tropic-bird upright in their hair, which, as I have obſerved before, is often tied in a bunch upon the top of their heads; ſometimes they wear a kind of whimſical garland, made of flowers of various kinds, ſtuck into a piece of the rind of a plantain; or of ſcarlet peas, ſtuck with gum upon a piece of wood: and ſometimes they wear a kind of wig, made of the hair of men or dogs, or perhaps of cocoa-nut ſtrings, woven upon one thread, which is tied under their hair, ſo that theſe artificial honours of their head may hang down behind. Their perſonal ornaments, beſides flowers, are few; both ſexes wear ear-rings, but they are placed only on one ſide: when we came they conſiſted of ſmall pieces of ſhell, ſtone, berries, red peas, or ſome ſmall pearls, three in a ſtring; but our beads very ſoon ſupplanted them all.

The children go quite naked; the girls till they are three or four years old, and the boys till they are ſix or ſeven.

The houſes, or rather dwellings of theſe people have been occaſionally mentioned before: they are all built in the wood, between the ſea and the mountains, and no more ground is cleared for each houſe, than juſt ſufficient to prevent the dropping of the branches from rotting the thatch with which they are covered; from the houſe, therefore, the inhabitant ſteps immediately under the ſhade, which is the moſt delightful that can be imagined. It conſiſts of groves of bread-fruit and cocoa-nuts, without underwood, which are interſected, in all directions, by the paths that lead from one houſe to another. Nothing can be more grateful than this ſhade in ſo warm a climate, nor any thing more beautiful than theſe walks. As there is no underwood, the ſhade cools without impeding the air; and the houſes, having no walls, receive the gale from whatever point it blows. I ſhall now give a particular deſcription of a houſe of a middling ſize, from which, as the ſtructure is univerſally the ſame, a perfect idea may be formed both of thoſe that are bigger, and thoſe that are leſs.

The ground which it covers is an oblong ſquare, four-and-twenty feet long, and eleven wide; over this

this a roof is raiſed, upon three rows of pillars or poſts, parallel to each other, one on each ſide, and the other in the middle. This roof conſiſts of two flat ſides inclining to each other, and terminating in a ridge, exactly like the roofs of our thatched houſes in England. The utmoſt height within is about nine feet, and the eaves on each ſide reach to within about three feet and an half of the ground: below this, and through the whole height at each end, it is open, no part of it being incloſed with a wall. The roof is thatched with palm-leaves, and the floor is covered, ſome inches deep, with ſoft hay; over this are laid mats, ſo that the whole is one cuſhion, upon which they ſit in the day, and ſleep in the night. In ſome houſes, however, there is one ſtool, which is wholly appropriated to the maſter of the family; beſides this, they have no furniture, except a few little blocks of wood, the upper ſide of which is hollowed into a curve, and which ſerve them for pillows.

The houſe is indeed principally uſed as a dormitory; for, except it rains, they eat in the open air, under the ſhade of the next tree. The clothes that they wear in the day, ſerve them for covering in the night; the floor is the common bed of the whole houſhold, and is not divided by any partition. The maſter of the houſe and his wife ſleep in the middle, next to them the married people, next to them the unmarried women, and next to them, at a little diſtance, the unmarried men; the ſervants, or *Toutous*, as they are called, ſleep in the open air, except it rains, and in that caſe they come juſt within the ſhed.

There are, however, houſes of another kind, belonging to the Chiefs, in which there is ſome degree of privacy. Theſe are much ſmaller, and ſo conſtructed as to be carried about in their canoes from place to place, and ſet up occaſionally, like a tent; they are incloſed on the ſides with cocoa-nut leaves, but not ſo cloſe as to exclude the air, and the Chief and his wife ſleep in them alone.

There are houſes alſo of a much larger ſize, not built either for the accommodation of a ſingle Chief, or a ſingle family; but as common receptacles for all the people of a diſtrict. Some of them are two hundred feet long, thirty broad, and, under the ridge, twenty feet high; theſe are built and maintained at the common expence of the diſtrict, for the accommodation of which they are intended; and have on one ſide of them a large area, incloſed with low palliſadoes.

Theſe houſes, like thoſe of ſeparate families, have no walls. Privacy, indeed, is little wanted among people who have not even the idea of indecency, and who gratify every appetite and paſſion before witneſſes, with no more ſenſe of impropriety than we feel when we ſatisfy our hunger at a ſocial board with our family or friends. Thoſe who have no idea of indecency with reſpect to actions, can have none with reſpect to words; it is, therefore, ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve, that, in the converſation of theſe people, that which is the principal ſource of their pleaſure, is always the principal topic; and that every thing is mentioned without any reſtraint or exemption, and in the moſt direct terms, by both ſexes.

Of the food eaten here the greater part is vegetable. Here are no tame animals except hogs, dogs, and poultry, as I have obſerved before, and theſe are by no means plenty. When a chief kills a hog, it is almoſt equally divided among his dependants; and as they are very numerous, the ſhare of each individual at theſe feaſts, which are not frequent, muſt neceſſarily be ſmall. Dogs and fowls fall ſomewhat more frequently to the ſhare of the common people. I cannot much commend the flavour of their fowls; but we all agreed, that a South Sea dog was little inferior to an Engliſh lamb; their excellence is probably owing to their being kept up, and fed wholly upon vegetables. The ſea affords them a great variety of fiſh. The ſmaller fiſh, when they catch any, are generally eaten raw, as we eat oyſters; and nothing that the ſea produces comes amiſs to them: they are fond of lobſters, crabs, and other ſhell-fiſh, which are found upon the coaſt; and they will eat not only ſea-inſects, but what the ſeamen call *Blubbers*, though ſome of them are ſo tough, that they are obliged to ſuffer them to become putrid before they can be chewed. Of the many vegetables that have been mentioned already as ſerving them for food, the principal is the bread-fruit, to procure which coſts them no trouble or labour but climbing a tree: the tree which produces it, does not indeed ſhoot up ſpontaneouſly; but if a man plants ten of them in his life time, which he may do in about an hour, he will as completely fulfil his duty to his own and future generations, as the native of our leſs temperate climate can do by ploughing in the cold of winter, and reaping in the ſummer's heat, as often as theſe ſeaſons return; even if, after he has procured bread for his preſent houſehold, he ſhould convert a ſurplus into money, and lay it up for his children.

It is true, indeed, that the bread-fruit is not always in ſeaſon; but cocoa-nuts, bananas, plantains, and a great variety of other fruits, ſupply the deficiency.

It may well be ſuppoſed, that cookery is but little ſtudied by theſe people as an art; and, indeed, they have but two ways of applying fire to dreſs their food, broiling and baking; the operation of broiling is ſo ſimple that it requires no deſcription, and their baking has been deſcribed already, (page 152.) in the account of an entertainment prepared for us by Tupia *. Hogs, and large fiſh, are extremely well dreſſed in the ſame

* Inſtead of the account here referred to, which is from the voyage of the Endeavour, we ſhall preſent our readers with Captain Wallis's deſcription of the ſame operation. "The manner in which they dreſs their food is this: they kindle a fire by rubbing the end of one piece of dry wood upon the ſide of another, in the ſame manner as our carpenters whet a chiſſel; then they dig a pit about half a foot deep, and two or three yards in circumference: they pave the bottom with large pebble ſtones, which they lay down very ſmooth and even, and then kindle a fire in it with dry wood, leaves and the huſks of the cocoa-nut. When the ſtones are ſufficiently heated, they take out the embers, and rake up the aſhes on every ſide; then they cover the ſtones with a layer

ſame manner; and, in our opinion, were more juicy and more equally done than by any art of cookery now practiſed in Europe. Bread-fruit is alſo cooked in an oven of the ſame kind, which renders it ſoft, and ſomething like a boiled potatoe; not quite ſo farinaceous as a good one, but more ſo than thoſe of the middling ſort.

Of the bread-fruit they alſo make three diſhes, by putting either water or the milk of the cocoa-nut to it, then beating it to a paſte with a ſtone peſtle, and afterwards mixing it with ripe plantains, bananas, or the ſour paſte which they call *Mahie*.

The mahie, which has been mentioned as a ſuccedaneum for ripe bread-fruit, before the ſeaſon for gathering a freſh crop comes on, is thus made:

The fruit is gathered juſt before it is perfectly ripe, and being laid in heaps, is cloſely covered with leaves; in this ſtate it undergoes a fermentation, and becomes diſagreeably ſweet: the core is then taken out entire, which is done by gently pulling the ſtalk, and the reſt of the fruit is thrown into a hole which is dug for that purpoſe, generally in the houſes, and neatly lined in the bottom and ſides with graſs; the whole is then covered with leaves, and heavy ſtones laid upon them: in this ſtate it undergoes a ſecond fermentation, and becomes ſour, after which it will ſuffer no change for many months: it is taken out of the hole as it is wanted for uſe, and being made into balls, it is wrapped up in leaves and baked; after it is dreſſed, it will keep five or ſix weeks. It is eaten both cold and hot, and the natives ſeldom make a meal without it, though to us the taſte was as diſagreeable as that of a pickled olive generally is the firſt time it is eaten.

As the making of this mahie depends, like brewing, upon fermentation, ſo, like brewing, it

layer of green cocoa-nut-tree leaves, and wrap up the animal that is to be dreſſed in the leaves of the plantain; if it is a ſmall hog they wrap it up whole, if a large one they ſplit it. When it is placed in the pit, they cover it with the hot embers, and lay upon them bread-fruit and yams, which are alſo wrapped up in the leaves of the plantain; over theſe they ſpread the remainder of the embers, mixing among them ſome of the hot ſtones, with more cocoa-nut-tree leaves upon them, and then cloſe all up with earth, ſo that the heat is kept in. After a time proportioned to the ſize of what is dreſſing, the oven is opened, and the meat taken out, which is tender, full of gravy, and, in my opinion, better in every reſpect than when it is dreſſed any other way. Excepting the fruit, they have no ſauce but ſalt water, nor any knives but ſhells, with which they carve very dexterouſly, always cutting from them. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the aſtoniſhment they expreſſed when they ſaw the Gunner, who, while he kept the market, uſed to dine on ſhore, dreſs his pork and poultry by boiling them in a pot; having, as I have before obſerved, no veſſel that would bear the fire, they had no idea of hot water or its effects: but from the time that the old man was in poſſeſſion of an iron pot, he and his friends eat boiled meat every day. The iron pots which I afterwards gave to the queen, and ſeveral of the Chiefs, were alſo in conſtant uſe, and brought as many people together, as a monſter or a puppet-ſhew in a country fair."

ſometimes

ſometimes fails, without their being able to aſcertain the cauſe; it is very natural, therefore, that the making it ſhould be connected with ſuperſtitious notions and ceremonies. It generally falls to the lot of the old women, who will ſuffer no creature to touch any thing belonging to it, but thoſe whom they employ as aſſiſtants, nor even to go into that part of the houſe where the operation is carrying on. Mr. Banks happened to ſpoil a large quantity of it only by inadvertently touching a leaf which lay upon it. The old woman, who then preſided over theſe myſteries, told him, that the proceſs would fail; and immediately uncovered the hole in a fit of vexation and deſpair. Mr. Banks regretted the miſchief he had done, but was ſomewhat conſoled by the opportunity which it gave him of examining the preparation, which perhaps, but for ſuch an accident, would never have offered.

Such is their food, to which ſalt-water is the univerſal ſauce, no meal being eaten without it: thoſe who live near the ſea have it fetched as it is wanted; thoſe who live at ſome diſtance keep it in large bamboos, which are ſet up in their houſes, for uſe. Salt-water, however, is not their only ſauce; they make another of the kernels of cocoa-nuts, which being fermented till they diſſolve into a paſte ſomewhat reſembling butter, are beaten up with ſalt-water. The flavour of this is very ſtrong, and was, when we firſt taſted it, exceedingly nauſeous; a little uſe, however, reconciled ſome of us to it ſo much, that they preferred it to our own ſauces, eſpecially with fiſh. The natives ſeemed to conſider it as a dainty, and do not uſe it at their common meals; poſſibly, becauſe they think it ill management to uſe cocoa-nuts ſo laviſhly, or perhaps, when we were at the iſland, they were ſcarcely ripe enough for the purpoſe.

For drink, they have in general nothing but water, or the juice of the cocoa-nut; the art of producing liquors that intoxicate, by fermentation, being happily unknown among them; neither have they any narcotic which they chew, as the natives of ſome other countries do opium, beetle-root, and tobacco. Some of them drank freely of our liquors, and in a few inſtances became very drunk; but the perſons to whom this happened were ſo far from deſiring to repeat the debauch, that they would never touch any of our liquors afterwards. We were however informed, that they became drunk by drinking a juice that is expreſſed from the leaves of a plant which they call *Ava Ava*. This plant was not in ſeaſon when we were there, ſo that we ſaw no inſtances of its effects; and as they conſidered drunkenneſs as a diſgrace, they probably would have concealed from us any inſtances which might have happened during our ſtay. This vice is almoſt peculiar to the Chiefs, and conſiderable perſons, who vie with each other in drinking the greateſt number of draughts, each draught being about a pint. They keep this intoxicating juice with great care from their women.

Table they have none; but their apparatus for eating is ſet out with great neatneſs, though the articles are too ſimple and too few to allow any thing for ſhow: and they commonly

commonly eat alone; but when a ſtranger happens to viſit them, he ſometimes makes a ſecond in their meſs. Of the meal of one of their principal people I ſhall give a particular deſcription.

He ſits down under the ſhade of the next tree, or on the ſhady ſide of his houſe, and a large quantity of leaves, either of the bread-fruit or banana, are neatly ſpread before him upon the ground as a table-cloth; a baſket is then ſet by him that contains his proviſion, which, if fiſh or fleſh, is ready dreſſed, and wrapped up in leaves, and two cocoa-nut ſhells, one full of ſalt water and the other of freſh: his attendants, which are not few, ſeat themſelves round him, and when all is ready, he begins by waſhing his hands and his mouth thoroughly with the freſh-water, and this he repeats almoſt continually throughout the whole meal; he then takes part of his proviſion out of the baſket, which generally conſiſts of a ſmall fiſh or two, two or three bread-fruits, fourteen or fifteen ripe bananas, or ſix or ſeven apples: he firſt takes half a bread-fruit, peals off the rind, and takes out the core with his nails; of this he puts as much into his mouth as it can hold, and while he chews it, takes the fiſh out of the leaves, and breaks one of them into the ſalt water, placing the other, and what remains of the bread-fruit, upon the leaves that have been ſpread before him. When this is done, he takes up a ſmall piece of the fiſh that has been broken into the ſalt-water, with all the fingers of one hand, and ſucks it into his mouth, ſo as to get with it as much of the ſalt-water as poſſible; in the ſame manner he takes the reſt by different morſels, and between each, at leaſt very frequently, takes a ſmall ſup of the ſalt-water, either out of the cocoa-nut ſhell, or the palm of his hand: in the mean time one of his attendants has prepared a young cocoa-nut, by peeling off the outer rind with his teeth, an operation which to an European appears very ſurpriſing; but it depends ſo much upon ſlight, that many of us were able to do it before we left the iſland, and ſome that could ſcarcely crack a filbert: the maſter, when he chuſes to drink, takes the cocoa-nut thus prepared, and boring a hole through the ſhell with his finger, or breaking it with a ſtone, he ſucks out the liquor. When he has eaten his bread-fruit and fiſh, he begins with his plantains, one of which makes but a mouthful, though it be as big as a black-pudding; if inſtead of plantains he has apples, he never taſtes them till they have been pared; to do this a ſhell is picked up from the ground, where they are always in plenty, and toſſed to him by an attendant; he immediately begins to cut or ſcrape off the rind, but ſo aukwardly that great part of the fruit is waſted. If, inſtead of fiſh, he has fleſh, he muſt have ſome ſuccedaneum for a knife to divide it; and for this purpoſe a piece of bamboo is toſſed to him, of which he makes the neceſſary implement by ſplitting it tranſverſely with his nail. While all this has been doing, ſome of his attendants have been employed in beating bread-fruit with a ſtone peſtle upon a block of wood; by being beaten in this manner, and ſprinkled from time to time with water, it is reduced to the conſiſtence

ence of a ſoft paſte, and is then put into a veſſel ſomewhat like a butcher's tray, and either made up alone, or mixed with banana or mahie, according to the taſte of the maſter, by pouring water upon it by degrees and ſqueezing it often through the hand: under this operation it acquires the conſiſtence of a thick cuſtard, and a large cocoa-nut ſhell full of it being ſet before him, he ſips it as we ſhould do a jelly if we had no ſpoon to take it from the glaſs: the meal is then finiſhed by again waſhing his hands and his mouth. After which the cocoa-nut ſhells are cleaned, and every thing that is left is replaced in the baſket.

The quantity of food which theſe people eat at a meal is prodigious: I have ſeen one man devour two or three fiſhes as big as a perch; three bread-fruits, each bigger than two fiſts; fourteen or fifteen plantains or bananas, each of them ſix or ſeven inches long, and four or five round; and near a quart of the pounded bread-fruit, which is as ſubſtantial as the thickeſt unbaked cuſtard. This is ſo extraordinary that I ſcarcely expect to be believed; and I would not have related it upon my own ſingle teſtimony, but Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and moſt of the other Gentlemen, have had ocular demonſtration of its truth, and know that I mention them upon the occaſion.

It is very wonderful, that theſe people, who are remarkably fond of ſociety, and particularly that of their women, ſhould exclude its pleaſures from the table, where among all other nations, whether civil or ſavage, they have been principally enjoyed. How a meal, which every where elſe brings families and friends together, came to ſeparate them here, we often enquired, but could never learn. They eat alone, they ſaid, becauſe it was right; but why it was right to eat alone, they never attempted to tell us: ſuch, however, was the force of habit, that they expreſſed the ſtrongeſt diſlike, and even diſguſt, at our eating in ſociety, eſpecially with our women, and of the ſame victuals. At firſt, we thought this ſtrange ſingularity aroſe from ſome ſuperſtitious opinion; but they conſtantly affirmed the contrary. We obſerved alſo ſome caprices in the cuſtom, for which we could as little account as for the cuſtom itſelf. We could never prevail with any of the women to partake of the victuals at our table when we were dining in company; yet they would go, five or ſix together, into the ſervants apartments, and there eat very heartily of whatever they could find, of which I have before given a particular inſtance; nor were they in the leaſt diſconcerted if we came in while they were doing it. When any of us have been alone with a woman, ſhe has ſometimes eaten in our company; but then ſhe has expreſſed the greateſt unwillingneſs that it ſhould be known, and always extorted the ſtrongeſt promiſes of ſecrecy.

Among themſelves, even two brothers and two ſiſters have each their ſeparate baſkets, with proviſion and the apparatus of their meal. When they firſt viſited us at our tents, each brought his baſket with him; and when we ſat down to table, they would go out, ſit down upon the ground, at two or three yards diſtance from each other, and

turning their faces different ways, take their repaſt without interchanging a ſingle word.

The women not only abſtain from eating with the men, and of the ſame victuals, but even have their victuals ſeparately prepared by boys kept for that purpoſe, who depoſit it in a ſeparate ſhed, and attend them with it at their meals.

But though they would not eat with us, or with each other, they have often aſked us to eat with them, when we have viſited thoſe with whom we were particularly acquainted at their houſes; and we have often upon ſuch occaſions eaten out of the ſame baſket, and drank out of the ſame cup. The elder women, however, always appeared to be offended at this liberty; and if we happened to touch their victuals, or even the baſket that contained it, would throw it away.

After meals, and in the heat of the day, the middle-aged people of the better ſort generally ſleep; they are indeed extremely indolent, and ſleeping and eating is almoſt all that they do. Thoſe that are older are leſs drowzy, and the boys and girls are kept awake by the natural activity and ſprightlineſs of their age.

Their amuſements have occaſionally been mentioned in my account of the incidents that happened during our reſidence in this iſland, particularly muſic, dancing, wreſtling, and ſhooting with the bow; they alſo ſometimes vie with each other in throwing a lance. As ſhooting is not at a mark, but for diſtance; throwing the lance is not for diſtance, but at a mark: the weapon is about nine feet long, the mark is the bole of a plantain, and the diſtance about twenty yards.

Their only muſical inſtruments are flutes and drums; the flutes are made of a hollow bamboo about a foot long, and, as has been obſerved before, have only two ſtops, and conſequently but four notes, out of which they ſeem hitherto to have formed but one tune; to theſe ſtops they apply the fore finger of the left hand, and the middle finger of the right.

The drum is made of a hollow block of wood, of a cylindrical form, ſolid at one end, and covered at the other with ſhark's ſkin: theſe they beat not with ſticks, but their hands; and they know how to tune two drums of different notes into concord. They have alſo an expedient to bring the flutes that play together into uniſon, which is to roll up a leaf ſo as to ſlip over the end of the ſhorteſt, like our ſliding tubes for teleſcopes, which they move up or down till the purpoſe is anſwered, of which they ſeem to judge by their ear with great nicety.

To theſe inſtruments they ſing; and, as I have obſerved before, their ſongs are often extempore: they call every two verſes or couplet in a ſong, *Pebay*; they are generally, though not always in rhime; and when pronounced by the natives, we could diſcover that they were metre. Mr. Banks took great pains to write down ſome of them which were made upon our arrival, as nearly as he could expreſs their ſounds by combinations of our letters; but when we read them, not having their accent, we could ſcarcely make them either metre or rhime.

rhime. The reader will eaſily perceive that they are of very different ſtructure.

Tede pahai de parow-a
Ha maru no mina.

E pahah Tayo malama tai ya
No Tabane tonatou whannomi ya.

E Turai eat tu terara patee whennua toai
Ino o maio Pretane to whennuaia no Tute.

Of theſe verſes our knowledge of the language is too imperfect to attempt a tranſlation. They frequently amuſe themſelves by ſinging ſuch couplets as theſe when they are alone, or with their families, eſpecially after it is dark; for though they need no fires, they are not without the comfort of artificial light between ſun-ſet and bed-time. Their candles are made of the kernels of a kind of oily nut, which they ſtick one over another upon a ſkewer that is thruſt through the middle of them; the upper one being lighted, burns down to the ſecond, at the ſame time conſuming that part of the ſkewer which goes through it; the ſecond taking fire burns in the ſame manner down to the third, and ſo of the reſt: ſome of theſe candles will burn a conſiderable time, and they give a very tolerable light. They do not often ſit up above an hour after it is dark; but when they have ſtrangers who ſleep in the houſe, they generally keep a light burning all night, poſſibly as a check upon ſuch of the women as they wiſh not to honour them with their favours.

Of their itinerary concerts I need add nothing to what has been ſaid already; eſpecially as I ſhall have occaſion, more particularly, to mention them when I relate our adventures upon another iſland.

In other countries, the girls and unmarried women are ſuppoſed to be wholly ignorant of what others upon ſome occaſions may appear to know; and their conduct and converſation are conſequently reſtrained within narrower bounds, and kept at a more remote diſtance from whatever relates to a connection with the other ſex: but here it is juſt contrary. Among other diverſions, there is a dance, called *Timorodee*, which is performed by young girls, whenever eight or ten of them can be collected together, conſiſting of motions and geſtures beyond imagination wanton, in the practice of which they are brought up from their earlieſt childhood, accompanied by words, which, if it were poſſible, would more explicitly convey the ſame ideas. In theſe dances they keep time with an exactneſs which is ſcarcely excelled by the beſt performers upon the ſtages of Europe. But the practice which is allowed to the virgin, is prohibited to the woman from the moment that ſhe has put theſe hopeful leſſons in practice, and realized the ſymbols of the dance.

It cannot be ſuppoſed that, among theſe people, chaſtity is held in much eſtimation. It might be expected that ſiſters and daughters would be offered to ſtrangers, either as a courteſy, or for reward; and that breaches of conjugal fidelity, even in the wife, ſhould not be otherwiſe puniſhed than by a few hard words, or perhaps a ſlight beating, as indeed is the caſe: but there is a ſcale in diſſolute ſenſuality, which theſe people have aſcended,

aſcended, wholly unknown to every other nation whoſe manners have been recorded from the beginning of the world to the preſent hour, and which no imagination could poſſibly conceive.

A very conſiderable number of the principal people of Otaheite, of both ſexes, have formed themſelves into a ſociety, in which every woman is common to every man; thus ſecuring a perpetual variety as often as their inclination prompts them to ſeek it, which is ſo frequent, that the ſame man and woman ſeldom cohabit together more than two or three days.

Theſe ſocieties are diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Arreoy*; and the members have meetings, at which no other is preſent, where the men amuſe themſelves by wreſtling, and the women, notwithſtanding their occaſional connection with different men, dance the Timorodee in all its latitude, as an incitement to deſires which it is ſaid are frequently gratified upon the ſpot. This however is comparatively nothing. If any of the women happen to be with child, which in this manner of life happens leſs frequently than if they were to cohabit only with one man, the poor infant is ſmothered the moment it is born, that it may be no incumbrance to the father, nor interrupt the mother in the pleaſures of her diabolical proſtitution. It ſometimes indeed happens, that the paſſion which prompts a woman to enter into this ſociety, is ſurmounted when ſhe becomes a mother, by that inſtinctive affection which Nature has given to all creatures for the preſervation of their offſpring; but even in this caſe, ſhe is not permitted to ſpare the life of her infant, except ſhe can find a man who will patroniſe it as his child: if this can be done, the murder is prevented; but both the man and woman being deemed by this act to have appropriated each other, are ejected from the community, and forfeit all claim to the privileges and pleaſures of the Arreoy for the future; the woman from that time being diſtinguiſhed by the term *Whannownow*, "bearer of children," which is here a term of reproach; though none can be more honourable in the eſtimation of wiſdom and humanity, of right reaſon, and every paſſion that diſtinguiſhes the man from the brute.

It is not fit that a practice ſo horrid and ſo ſtrange ſhould be imputed to human beings upon ſlight evidence, but I have ſuch as abundantly juſtifies me in the account that I have given. The people themſelves are ſo far from concealing their connection with ſuch a ſociety as a diſgrace, that they boaſt of it as a privilege; and both myſelf and Mr. Banks, when particular perſons have been pointed out to us as members of the Arreoy, have queſtioned them about it, and received the account that has been here given from their own lips. They have acknowledged, that they had long been of this accurſed ſociety, that they belonged to it at that time, and that ſeveral of their children had been put to death.

But I muſt not conclude my account of the domeſtic life of theſe people without mentioning their perſonal cleanlineſs. If that which leſſens the good of life and increaſes the evil is vice, ſurely cleanlineſs is a virtue: the want of it tends to deſtroy both beauty and health, and mingles diſguſt with our beſt

pleaſures.

pleaſures. The natives of Otaheite, both men and women, conſtantly waſh their whole bodies in running water three times every day; once as ſoon as they riſe in the morning, once at noon, and again before they ſleep at night, whether the ſea or river is near them or at a diſtance. I have already obſerved, that they waſh not only the mouth, but the hands at their meals, almoſt between every morſel; and their clothes, as well as their perſons, are kept without ſpot or ſtain; ſo that in a large company of theſe people, nothing is ſuffered but heat, which, perhaps, is more than can be ſaid of the politeſt aſſembly in Europe.

If neceſſity is the mother of invention, it cannot be ſuppoſed to have been much exerted where the liberality of Nature has rendered the diligence of art almoſt ſuperfluous; yet there are many inſtances both of ingenuity and labour among theſe people, which, conſidering the want of metal for tools, do honour to both.

Their principal manufacture is their cloth, in the making and dying of which I think there are ſome particulars, which may inſtruct even the artificers of Great-Britain, and for that reaſon my deſcription will be more minute.

Their cloth is of three kinds; and it is made of the bark of three different trees, the Chineſe paper mulberry, the bread-fruit tree, and the tree which reſembles the wild fig-tree of the Weſt-Indies.

The fineſt and whiteſt is made of the paper mulberry, *Aouta*; this is worn chiefly by the principal people, and when it is dyed red takes a better colour. A ſecond ſort, inferior in whiteneſs and ſoftneſs, is made of the bread-fruit tree, *Ooroo*, and worn chiefly by the inferior people; and a third of the tree that reſembles the fig, which is coarſe and harſh, and of the colour of the darkeſt brown paper: this, though it is leſs pleaſing both to the eye and the touch, is the moſt valuable, becauſe it reſiſts water, which the other two ſorts will not. Of this, which is the moſt rare as well as the moſt uſeful, the greater part is perfumed, and worn by the chiefs as a morning dreſs.

All theſe trees are propagated with the greateſt care, particularly the mulberry, which covers the largeſt part of the cultivated land, and is not fit for uſe after two or three years growth, when it is about ſix or eight feet high, and ſomewhat thicker than a man's thumb; its excellence is to be thin, ſtrait, tall, and without branches: the lower leaves, therefore, are carefully plucked off, with their germs, as often as there is any appearance of their producing a branch.

But though the cloth made of theſe three trees is different, it is all manufactured in the ſame manner; I ſhall, therefore, deſcribe the proceſs only in the fine ſort, that is made of the mulberry. When the trees are of a proper ſize, they are drawn up, and ſtripped of their branches, after which the roots and tops are cut off; the bark of theſe rods being then ſlit up longitudinally is eaſily drawn off, and, when a proper quantity has been procured, it is carried down to ſome running water, in which it is depoſited to ſoak, and ſecured from floating away by heavy ſtones: when it is ſuppoſed to be ſufficiently ſoftened, the women ſervants go down

down to the brook, and ſtripping themſelves, ſit down in the water, to ſeparate the inner bark from the green part on the outſide; to do this they place the under-ſide upon a flat ſmooth board, and with the ſhell which our dealers call tyger's tongue, *Tellina gargadia*, ſcrape it very carefully, dipping it continually in the water till nothing remains but the fine fibres of the inner coat. Being thus prepared in the afternoon, they are ſpread out upon plantain leaves in the evening; and in this part of the work there appears to be ſome difficulty, as the miſtreſs of the family always ſuperintends the doing of it: they are placed in lengths of about eleven or twelve yards, one by the ſide of another, till they are about a foot broad, and two or three layers are alſo laid one upon the other: care is taken that the cloth ſhall be in all parts of an equal thickneſs, ſo that if the bark happens to be thinner in any particular part of one layer than the reſt, a piece that is ſomewhat thicker is picked out to be laid over it in the next. In this ſtate it remains till the morning, when great part of the water which it contained when it was laid out, is either drained off or evaporated, and the ſeveral fibres adhere together, ſo as that the whole may be raiſed from the ground in one piece.

It is then taken away, and laid upon the ſmooth ſide of a long piece of wood, prepared for the purpoſe, and beaten by the women ſervants, with inſtruments about a foot long, and three inches thick, made of a hard wood which they call *Etoa*. The ſhape of this inſtrument is not unlike a ſquare razor ſtrop, only that the handle is longer, and each of its four ſides or faces is marked, lengthways, with ſmall grooves, or furrows, of different degrees of fineneſs; thoſe on one ſide being of a width and depth ſufficient to receive a ſmall packthread, and the others finer in a regular gradation, ſo that the laſt are not more than equal to ſewing ſilk.

They beat it firſt with the coarſeſt ſide of this mallet, keeping time like our ſmiths; it ſpreads very faſt under the ſtrokes, chiefly however in the breadth, and the grooves in the mallet mark it with the appearance of threads; it is ſucceſſively beaten with the other ſides, laſt with the fineſt, and is then fit for uſe. Sometimes, however, it is made ſtill thinner, by beating it with the fineſt ſide of the mallet, after it has been ſeveral times doubled: it is then called *Hoboo*, and is almoſt as thin as a muſlin; it becomes very white by being bleached in the air, but is made ſtill whiter and ſofter by being waſhed and beaten again after it has been worn.

Of this cloth there are ſeveral ſorts, of different degrees of fineneſs, in proportion as it is more or leſs beaten without being doubled: the other cloth alſo differs in proportion as it is beaten; but they differ from each other in conſequence of the different materials of which they are made. The bark of the bread-fruit is not taken till the trees are conſiderably longer and thicker than thoſe of the fig; the proceſs afterwards is the ſame.

When cloth is to be waſhed after it has been worn, it is taken down to the brook, and left to ſoak, being kept faſt to the bottom, as at firſt, by a ſtone; it is then gently

wrung or ſqueezed; and ſometimes ſeveral pieces of it are laid one upon another, and beaten together with the coarſeſt ſide of the mallet, and they are then equal in thickneſs to broad-cloth, and much more ſoft and agreeable to the touch, after they have been a little while in uſe, though, when they come immediately from the mallet, they feel as if they had been ſtarched. This cloth ſometimes breaks in the beating, but is eaſily repaired by paſting on a patch with a gluten that is prepared from the root of the *Pea*, which is done ſo nicely that it cannot be diſcovered. The women alſo employ themſelves in removing blemiſhes of every kind, as our ladies do in needle-work or knotting; ſometimes when their work is intended to be very fine, they will paſte an entire covering of hoboo over the whole. The principal excellencies of this cloth are its coolneſs and ſoftneſs; and its imperfections, its being pervious to water like paper, and almoſt as eaſily torn.

The colours with which they die this cloth, are principally red and yellow. The red is exceedingly beautiful, and I may venture to ſay, a brighter and more delicate colour than any we have in Europe; that which approaches neareſt is our full ſcarlet, and the beſt imitation which Mr. Banks's natural-hiſtory painter could produce, was by a mixture of vermillion and carmine. The yellow is alſo a bright colour, but we have many as good.

[We ſhall here omit the deſcription of the vegetables they uſe to procure the colours, and the manner in which they dye their cloths, to ſhew their ingenuity in other parts of their domeſtic œconomy.]

Another conſiderable manufacture is matting of various kinds; ſome of which is finer, and better in every reſpect, than any we have in Europe: the coarſer ſort ſerves them to ſleep upon, and the finer to wear in wet weather. With the fine, of which there are alſo two ſorts, much pains is taken, eſpecially with that made of the bark of the Poerou, the *Hibiſcus taliaceus* of Linnæus, ſome of which is as fine as a coarſe cloth: the other ſort, which is ſtill more beautiful, they call *Vanne*; it is white, gloſſy, and ſhining, and is made of the leaves of their *Wharrou*, a ſpecies of the *Pandanus*, of which we had no opportunity to ſee either the flowers or fruit: they have other matts, or as they call them *Moeas*, to ſit or to ſleep upon, which are formed of a great variety of ruſhes and graſs, and which they make, as they do every thing elſe that is plaited, with amazing facility and diſpatch.

They are alſo very dexterous in making baſket and wicker-work; their baſkets are of a thouſand different patterns, many of them exceedingly neat; and the making them is an art that every one practiſes, both men and women: they make occaſional baſkets and panniers of the cocoa-nut leaf in a few minutes, and the women who viſited us early in a morning uſed to ſend, as ſoon as the ſun was high, for a few of the leaves, of which they made little bonnets to ſhade their faces, at ſo ſmall an expence of time and trouble, that, when the ſun was again low in the evening, they uſed to throw them away. Theſe bonnets, however, did not cover the head, but conſiſted only of a band that went round it, and

a ſhade

a ſhade that projected from the forehead.

Of the bark of the Poerou they make ropes and lines, from the thickneſs of an inch, to the ſize of a ſmall packthread: with theſe they make nets for fiſhing: of the fibres of the cocoa-nut they make thread, for faſtening together the ſeveral parts of their canoes, and belts, either round or flat, twiſted or plaited; and of the bark of the *Erowa*, a kind of nettle which grows in the mountains, and is therefore rather ſcarce, they make the beſt fiſhing lines in the world: with theſe they hold the ſtrongeſt and moſt active fiſh, ſuch as bonetas and albicores, which would ſnap our ſtrongeſt ſilk lines in a minute, though they are twice as thick.

They make alſo a kind of ſeine, of a coarſe broad graſs, the blades of which are like flags: theſe they twiſt and tie together in a looſe manner, till the net, which is about as wide as a large ſack, is from ſixty to eighty fathom long: this they haul in ſhoal ſmooth water, and its own weight keeps it ſo cloſe to the ground, that ſcarcely a ſingle fiſh can eſcape.

In every expedient, indeed, for taking fiſh, they are exceedingly ingenious; they make harpoons of cane, and point them with hard wood, which in their hands ſtrike fiſh more effectually, than thoſe which are headed with iron can do in ours, ſetting aſide the advantage of ours being faſtened to a line, ſo that the fiſh is ſecured if the hook takes place, though it does not mortally wound him.

Of fiſh-hooks they have two ſorts, admirably adapted in their conſtruction as well to the purpoſe they are to anſwer, as to the materials of which they are made. One of theſe, which they call *Wittee Wittes*, is uſed for towing. The ſhank is made of mother-of-pearl, the moſt gloſſy that can be got: the inſide, which is naturally the brighteſt, is put behind. To theſe hooks a tuft of white dog's or hog's hair is fixed, ſo as ſomewhat to reſemble the tail of a fiſh; theſe implements, therefore, are both hook and bait, and are uſed with a rod of bamboo, and line of *Erowa*. The fiſher, to ſecure his ſucceſs, watches the flight of the birds which conſtantly attend the Bonetas when they ſwim in ſhoals, by which he directs his canoe, and when he has the advantage of theſe guides, he ſeldom returns without a prize.

The other kind of hook is alſo made of mother-of-pearl, or ſome other hard ſhell: they cannot make them bearded like our hooks; but to effect the ſame purpoſe, they make the point turn inwards. Theſe are made of all ſizes, and uſed to catch various kinds of fiſh, with great ſucceſs. The manner of making them is very ſimple, and every fiſherman is his own artificer: the ſhell is firſt cut into ſquare pieces, by the edge of another ſhell, and wrought into a form correſponding with the outline of the hook by pieces of coral, which are ſufficiently rough to perform the office of a file; a hole is then bored in the middle, the drill being no other than the firſt ſtone they pick up that has a ſharp corner: this they fix into the end of a piece of bamboo, and turn it between the hands like a chocolate mill; when the ſhell is perforated, and the hole ſufficiently wide, a ſmall file of

coral is introduced, by the application of which the hook is in a ſhort time completed, few coſting the artificer more time than a quarter of an hour.

Of their maſonry, carving, and architecture, the reader has already formed ſome idea from the account that has been given of the Morais, or repoſitories of the dead: the other moſt important article of building and carving is their boats; and perhaps, to fabricate one of their principal veſſels with their tools, is as great a work, as to build a Britiſh man of war with ours.

They have an adze of ſtone; a chiſſel, or gouge, of bone, generally that of a man's arm between the wriſt and elbow; a raſp of coral; and the ſkin of a ſting-ray, with coral ſand, as a file or poliſher.

This is a complete catalogue of their tools, and with theſe they build houſes, conſtruct canoes, hew ſtone, and fell, cleave, carve, and poliſh timber.

The ſtone which makes the blade of their adzes is a kind of Baſaltes, of a blackiſh or grey colour, not very hard, but of conſiderable toughneſs: they are formed of different ſizes; ſome, that are intended for felling, weigh from ſix to eight pounds; others, that are uſed for carving, not more than ſo many ounces; but it is neceſſary to ſharpen both almoſt every minute; for which purpoſe, a ſtone and a cocoa-nut ſhell full of water are always at hand.

Their greateſt exploit, to which theſe tools are leſs equal than to any other, is felling a tree: this requires many hands, and the conſtant labour of ſeveral days. When it is down, they ſplit it, with the grain, into planks from three to four inches thick, the whole length and breadth of the tree, many of which are eight feet in the girt, and forty to the branches, and nearly of the ſame thickneſs throughout. The tree generally uſed is in their language called *Avie*, the ſtem of which is tall and ſtrait; though ſome of the ſmaller boats are made of the bread-fruit tree, which is a light ſpongy wood, and eaſily wrought. They ſmooth the plank very expeditiouſly and dexterouſly with their adzes, and can take off a thin coat from a whole plank, without miſſing a ſtroke. As they have not the art of warping a plank, every part of the canoe, whether hollow or flat, is ſhaped by hand.

The canoes, or boats, which are uſed by the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring iſlands, may be divided into two general claſſes; one of which they call *Ivahahs*, the other *Pahies*.

The Ivahah is uſed for ſhort excurſions to ſea, and is wall-ſided and flat-bottomed; the Pahie for longer voyages, and is bow-ſided and ſharp-bottomed. The Ivahahs are all of the ſame figure, but of different ſizes, and uſed for different purpoſes: the length is from ſeventy-two feet to ten, but the breadth is by no means in proportion; for thoſe of ten feet are about a foot wide, and thoſe of more than ſeventy are ſcarcely two. There is the fighting Ivahah, the fiſhing Ivahah, and the travelling Ivahah; for ſome of theſe go from one iſland to another. The fighting Ivahah is by far the longeſt, and the head and ſtern are conſiderably raiſed above the body, in a ſemi-

a ſemicircular form; particularly the ſtern, which is ſometimes ſeventeen or eighteen feet high, though the boat itſelf is ſcarcely three. Theſe never go to ſea ſingle; but are faſtened together, ſide by ſide, at the diſtance of about three feet, by ſtrong poles of wood, which are laid acroſs them and laſhed to the gunwales. Upon theſe, in the forepart, a ſtage or platform is raiſed, about ten or twelve feet long, and ſomewhat wider than the boats, which is ſupported by pillars about ſix feet high: upon this ſtage ſtand the fighting men, whoſe miſſile weapons are ſlings and ſpears; for, among other ſingularities in the manners of theſe people, their bows and arrows are uſed only for diverſion, as we throw quoits: below theſe ſtages ſit the rowers, who receive from them thoſe that are wounded, and furniſh freſh men to aſcend in their room. Some of theſe have a platform of bamboos or other light wood, through their whole length, and conſiderably broader, by means of which they will carry a great number of men; but we ſaw only one fitted in this manner.

The fiſhing Ivahahs vary in length from about forty feet to the ſmalleſt ſize, which is about ten; all that are of the length of twenty-five feet and upwards, of whatever ſort, occaſionally carry ſail. The travelling Ivahah is always double, and furniſhed with a ſmall neat houſe, about five or ſix feet broad, and ſix or ſeven feet long, which is faſtened upon the fore-part for the convenience of the principal people, who ſit in them by day, and ſleep in them at night. The fiſhing Ivahahs are ſometimes joined together, and have a houſe on board; but this is not common.

Thoſe which are ſhorter than five-and-twenty feet, ſeldom or never carry ſail; and, though the ſtern riſes about four or five feet, have a flat head, and a board that projects forward about four feet.

The Pahie is alſo of different ſizes, from ſixty to thirty feet long; but, like the Ivahah, is very narrow. One that I meaſured was fifty-one feet long, and only one foot and a half wide at the top. In the wideſt part, it was about three feet; and this is the general proportion. It does not, however, widen by a gradual ſwell; but the ſides being ſtrait, and parallel, for a little way below the gunwale, it ſwells abruptly, and draws to a ridge at the bottom; ſo that a tranſverſe ſection of it has ſomewhat the appearance of the mark upon cards called a Spade, the whole being much wider in proportion to its length. Theſe, like the largeſt Ivahahs, are uſed for fighting; but principally for long voyages. The fighting Pahie, which is the largeſt, is fitted with the ſtage or platform, which is proportionably larger than thoſe of the Ivahahs, as their form enables them to ſuſtain a much greater weight. Thoſe that are uſed for ſailing are generally double; and the middle ſize are ſaid to be the beſt ſea-boats. They are ſometimes out a month together, going from iſland to iſland; and ſometimes, as we were credibly informed, they are a fortnight or twenty days at ſea, and could keep it longer if they had more ſtowage for proviſions, and conveniences to hold freſh water.

When any of these boats carry sail single, they make use of a log of wood which is fastened to the end of two poles that lie across the vessel, and project from six to ten feet, according to the size of the vessel, beyond its side, somewhat like what is used by the flying Proa of the Ladrone islands, and called in the account of Lord Anson's voyage, an Outrigger. To this outrigger the shrouds are fastened, and it is essentially necessary in trimming the boat when it blows fresh.

Some of them have one mast, and some two; they are made of a single stick, and when the length of the canoe is thirty feet, that of the mast is somewhat less than five-and-twenty; it is fixed to a frame that is above the canoe, and receives a sail of matting about one third longer than itself: the sail is pointed at the top, square at the bottom, and curved at the side; somewhat resembling what we call a shoulder of mutton sail, and used for boats belonging to men of war: it is placed in a frame of wood, which surrounds it on every side, and has no contrivance either for reefing or furling; so that, if either should become necessary, it must be cut away, which, however, in these equal climates can seldom happen. At the top of the mast are fastened ornaments of feathers, which are placed inclining obliquely forwards; the shape and position of which will be conceived at once from the figure, in one of the cuts.

The oars or paddles that are used with these boats, have a long handle, and a flat blade, not unlike a baker's peel. Of these every person in the boat has one, except those that sit under the awning; and they push her forward with them at a good rate. These boats, however, admit so much water at the seams, that one person at least is continually employed in throwing it out. The only thing in which they excel is landing, and putting off from the shore in a surf: by their great length and high sterns they land dry, when our boats could scarcely land at all; and have the same advantages in putting off by the height of the head.

As connected with the navigation of these people, I shall mention their wonderful sagacity in foretelling the weather, at least the quarter from which the wind shall blow at a future time; they have several ways of doing this, of which however I know but one. They say, that the milky-way is always curved laterally; but sometimes in one direction, and sometimes in another: and that this curvature is the effect of its being already acted upon by the wind, and its hollow part therefore towards it; so that, if the same curvature continues a night, a corresponding wind certainly blows the next day. Of their rules, I shall not pretend to judge; but I know that, by whatever means, they can predict the weather, at least the wind, with much greater certainty than we can.

In their longer voyages, they steer by the sun in the day, and in the night by the stars; all of which they distinguish separately by names, and know in what part of the heavens they will appear in any of the months during which they are visible in their horizon; they also know the time of their annual appearing

and diſappearing, with more preciſion than will eaſily be believed by an European aſtronomer.

[We muſt paſs over many other curious particulars, relative to this extraordinary people, to give ſuch an account as could be procured of their form of government. Our author proceeds as follows.]

Though I dare not aſſert that theſe people, to whom the art of writing, and conſequently the recording of laws, are utterly unknown, live under a regular form of government; yet a ſubordination is eſtabliſhed among them, that greatly reſembles the early ſtate of every nation in Europe under the feudal ſyſtem, which ſecured liberty in the moſt licentious exceſs to a few, and entailed the moſt abject ſlavery upon the reſt.

Their orders are, *Earee rahie*, which anſwers to king; *Earee*, baron; *Manahouni*, vaſſal; and *Toutou*, villain. The Earee rahie, of which there are two in this iſland, one being the ſovereign of each of the peninſulas of which it conſiſts, is treated with great reſpect by all ranks, but did not appear to us to be inveſted with ſo much power as was exerciſed by the Earees in their own diſtricts; nor indeed did we, as I have before obſerved, once ſee the ſovereign of Obereonoo, while we were in the iſland. The Earees are lords of one or more of the diſtricts into which each of the peninſulas is divided, of which there may be about one hundred in the whole iſland; and they parcel out their territories to the Manahounies, who cultivate each his part which he holds under the baron. The loweſt claſs, called Toutous, ſeem to be nearly under the ſame circumſtances as the villains in feudal governments: theſe do all the laborious work, they cultivate the land under the Manahounies, who are only nominal cultivators for the lord, they fetch wood and water, and, under the direction of the miſtreſs of the family, dreſs the victuals; they alſo catch the fiſh.

Each of the Earees keeps a kind of court, and has a great number of attendants, chiefly the younger brothers of their own tribe; and among theſe ſome hold particular offices, but of what nature exactly we could not tell. One was called the *Eowa no l'Earee*, and another the *Whanno no l'Earee*, and theſe were frequently diſpatched to us with meſſages. Of all the courts of theſe Earees, that of Tootahah was the moſt ſplendid, as indeed might reaſonably be expected, becauſe he adminiſtered the government for Outou, his nephew, who was Earee rahie of Obereonoo, and lived upon his eſtate. The child of the baron or Earee, as well as of the ſovereign or Earee rahie, ſucceeds to the title and honours of the father as ſoon as it is born: ſo that a baron, who was yeſterday called Earee, and was approached with the ceremony of lowering the garments, ſo as to uncover the upper part of the body, is to-day, if his wife was laſt night delivered of a child, reduced to the rank of a private man, all marks of reſpect being transferred to the child, if it is ſuffered to live, though the father ſtill continues poſſeſſor and adminiſtrator of his eſtate: probably this cuſtom has its ſhare, among other inducements, in forming the ſocieties called Arreoy.

If a general attack happens to be made upon the iſland, every diſtrict

under the command of an Earee, is obliged to furniſh its proportion of ſoldiers for the common defence. The number furniſhed by the principal diſtricts, which Tupia recollected, when added together, amounted, as I have obſerved before, to ſix thouſand ſix hundred and eighty.

Upon ſuch occaſions, the united force of the whole iſland is commanded in chief by the Earee rahie. Private differences between two Earees, are decided by their own people, without at all diſturbing the general tranquility.

Their weapons are ſlings, which they uſe with great dexterity, pikes headed with the ſtings of ſting-rays, and clubs, of about ſix or ſeven feet long, made of a very hard heavy wood. Thus armed, they are ſaid to fight with great obſtinacy, which is the more likely to be true, as it is certain that they give no quarter to either man, woman, or child, who is ſo unfortunate as to fall into their hands during the battle, or for ſome hours afterwards, till their paſſion, which is always violent, though not laſting, has ſubſided.

The Earee rahie of Obereonoo, while we were here, was in perfect amity with the Earee rahie of Tiarreboo, the other peninſula, though he took himſelf the title of king of the whole iſland: this, however, produced no more jealouſy in the other ſovereign, than the title of king of France, aſſumed by our ſovereign, does in his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

In a government ſo rude, it cannot be expected that diſtributive juſtice ſhould be regularly adminiſtered, and indeed where there is ſo little oppoſition of intereſt, in conſequence of the facility with which every appetite and paſſion is gratified, there can be but few crimes. There is nothing like money, the common medium by which every want and every wiſh is ſuppoſed to be gratified by thoſe who do not poſſeſs it; there is no apparently permanent good, which either fraud or force can unlawfully obtain; and when all the crimes that are committed by the inhabitants of civilized countries, to get money, are ſet out of the account, not many will remain: add to this, that where the commerce with women is reſtrained by no law, men will ſeldom be under any temptation to commit adultery, eſpecially as one woman is always leſs preferred to another, where they are leſs diſtinguiſhed by perſonal decorations, and the adventitious circumſtances which are produced by the varieties of art, and the refinements of ſentiment. That they are thieves is true; but as among theſe people no man can be much injured or benefited by theft, it is not neceſſary to reſtrain it by ſuch puniſhments, as in other countries are abſolutely neceſſary to the very exiſtence of civil ſociety. Tupia, however, tells us, that adultery is ſometimes committed as well as theft. In all caſes where an injury has been committed, the puniſhment of the offender lies with the ſufferer: adultery, if the parties are caught in the fact, is ſometimes puniſhed with death in the firſt ardour of reſentment; but without circumſtances of immediate provocation, the female ſinner ſeldom ſuffers more than a beating. As puniſhment, however, is enforced by no law, nor taken into the hand of any magiſtrate, it is not often inflicted, except the injured party

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is the ſtrongeſt; though the chiefs do ſometimes puniſh their immediate dependents, for faults committed againſt each other, and even the dependents of others, if they are accuſed of any offence committed in their diſtrict.

[We ſhall conclude this article with the behaviour of the natives at parting, and an account of one of them who accompanied our gentlemen on the voyage in the Endeavour, and who was of great uſe to them upon various occaſions: but who, together with his boy, unfortunately fell a victim to the noxious climate of Batavia.]

Among the natives who were almoſt conſtantly with us, was Tupia, whoſe name has been often mentioned in this narrative. He had been, as I have before obſerved, the firſt miniſter of Oberea, when ſhe was in the height of her power: he was alſo the chief Tahowa or prieſt of the iſland, conſequently well acquainted with the religion of the country, as well with reſpect to its ceremonies as principles. He had alſo great experience and knowledge in navigation, and was particularly acquainted with the number and ſituation of the neighbouring iſlands. This man had often expreſſed a deſire to go with us, and on the 12th in the morning, having with the other natives left us the day before, he came on board, with a boy about thirteen years of age, his ſervant, and urged us to let him proceed with us on our voyage. To have ſuch a perſon on board, was certainly deſirable for many reaſons; by learning his language, and teaching him ours, we ſhould be able to acquire a much better knowledge of the cuſtoms, policy, and religion of the people, than our ſhort ſtay among them could give us, I therefore gladly agreed to receive them on board. As we were prevented from ſailing to-day, by having found it neceſſary to make new ſtocks to our ſmall and beſt bower anchors, the old ones having been totally deſtroyed by the worms, Tupia ſaid, he would go once more on ſhore, and make a ſignal for the boat to fetch him off in the evening. He went accordingly, and took with him a miniature picture of Mr. Banks's, to ſhew his friends, and ſeveral little things to give them as parting preſents.

After dinner, Mr. Banks being deſirous to procure a drawing of the Morai belonging to Tootahah, at Eparré, I attended him thither, accompanied by Dr. Solander, in the pinnace. As ſoon as we landed, many of our friends came to meet us, though ſome abſented themſelves in reſentment of what had happened the day before. We immediately proceeded to Tootahah's houſe, where we were joined by Oberea, with ſeveral others who had not come out to meet us, and a perfect reconciliation was ſoon brought about; in conſequence of which they promiſed to viſit us early the next day, to take a laſt farewel of us, as we told them we ſhould certainly ſet ſail in the afternoon. At this place alſo we found Tupia, who returned with us, and ſlept this night on board the ſhip for the firſt time.

On the next morning, Thurſday the 13th of July, the ſhip was very early crouded with our friends, and ſurrounded by a multitude of canoes, which were filled with the natives of an inferior claſs. Between

tween eleven and twelve we weighed anchor, and as ſoon as the ſhip was under ſail, the Indians on board took their leaves, and wept, with a decent and ſilent ſorrow, in which there was ſomething very ſtriking and tender: the people in the canoes, on the contrary, ſeemed to vie with each other in the loudneſs of their lamentations, which we conſidered rather as affectation than grief. Tupia ſuſtained himſelf in this ſcene with a firmneſs and reſolution truly admirable: he wept indeed, but the effort that he made to conceal his tears concurred, with them, to do him honour. He ſent his laſt preſent, a ſhirt, by Otheothea, to Potomai, Tootahah's favourite miſtreſs, and then went with Mr. Banks to the maſt-head, waving to the canoes as long as they continued in ſight.

Thus we took leave of Otaheite, and its inhabitants, after a ſtay of juſt three months: for much the greater part of the time we lived together in the moſt cordial friendſhip, and a perpetual reciprocation of good offices. The accidental differences which now and then happened, could not be more ſincerely regretted on their part, than they were on ours: the principal cauſes were ſuch as neceſſarily reſulted from our ſituation and circumſtances, in conjunction with the infirmities of human nature, from our not being able perfectly to underſtand each other, and from the diſpoſition of the inhabitants to theft, which we could not at all times bear with or prevent. They had not, however, except in one inſtance, been attended with any fatal conſequence; and to that accident were owing the meaſures that I took to prevent others of the ſame kind. I hoped, indeed, to have availed myſelf of the impreſſion which had been made upon them by the lives that had been ſacrificed in their conteſt with the Dolphin, ſo as that the intercourſe between us ſhould have been carried on wholly without bloodſhed; and by this hope all my meaſures were directed during the whole of my continuance at the iſland; and I ſincerely wiſh, that whoever ſhall next viſit it, may be ſtill more fortunate. Our traffick here was carried on with as much order as in the beſt regulated market in Europe. It was managed principally by Mr. Banks, who was indefatigable in procuring proviſion and refreſhments while they were to be had; but during the latter part of our time they became ſcarce, partly by the increaſed conſumption at the fort and ſhip, and partly by the coming on of the ſeaſon in which cocoa-nuts and bread-fruit fail. All kind of fruit we purchaſed for beads and nails, but no nails leſs than fortypenny were current: after a very ſhort time we could never get a pig of more than ten or twelve pounds, for leſs than a hatchet; becauſe, though theſe people ſet a high value upon ſpike nails, yet theſe being an article with which many people in the ſhip were provided, the women found a much more eaſy way of procuring them than by bringing down proviſions.

The beſt articles for traffick here are axes, hatchets, ſpikes, large nails, looking-glaſſes, knives, and beads, for ſome of which, every thing that the natives have may be procured. They are indeed fond of fine linen cloth, both white and printed; but an ax worth half-a-crown, will fetch more than a piece of cloth worth twenty ſhillings.

Of

Of the Inhabitants of New Zealand; from the ſame.

THE ſtature of the men in general is equal to the largeſt of thoſe in Europe: they are ſtout, well limbed, and fleſhy; but not fat, like the lazy and luxurious inhabitants of the iſlands in the South Seas *: they are alſo exceedingly vigorous and active; and have an adroitneſs, and manual dexterity in an uncommon degree, which are diſcovered in whatever they do. I have ſeen the ſtrokes of fifteen paddles on a ſide in one of their canoes made with incredible quickneſs, and yet with ſuch minute exactneſs of time, that all the rowers ſeemed to be actuated by one common ſoul. Their colour in general is brown; but in a few deeper than that of a Spaniard, who has been expoſed to the ſun; in many not ſo deep. The women have not a feminine delicacy in their appearance, but their voice is remarkably ſoft; and by that, the dreſs of both ſexes being the ſame, they are principally diſtinguiſhed; they have, however, like the women of other countries, more airy cheerfulneſs, and a greater flow of animal ſpirits, than the other ſex. Their hair, both of the head and beard, is black; and their teeth extremely regular, and as white as ivory: the features of both ſexes are good; they ſeem to enjoy high health, and we ſaw many who appeared to be of a great age. The diſpoſitions both of the men and women ſeemed to be mild and gentle; they treat each other with the tendereſt affection, but are implacable towards their enemies, to whom, as I have before obſerved, they never give quarter. It may perhaps, at firſt, ſeem ſtrange, that where there is ſo little to be got by victory, there ſhould ſo often be war; and that every little diſtrict of a country inhabited by people ſo mild and placid, ſhould be at enmity with all the reſt. But poſſibly more is to be gained by victory among theſe people than at firſt appears, and they may be prompted to mutual hoſtilities by motives which no degree of friendſhip or affection is able to reſiſt. It appears, by the account that has already been given of them, that their principal food is fiſh, which can only be procured upon the ſea coaſt; and there, in ſufficient quantities, only at certain times: the tribes, therefore, who live inland, if any ſuch there are, and even thoſe upon the coaſt, muſt be frequently in danger of periſhing by famine. Their country produces neither ſheep, nor goats, nor hogs, nor cattle; tame fowls they have none, nor any art by which thoſe that are wild can be caught in ſufficient plenty to ſerve as proviſion. If there are any whoſe ſituation cuts them off from a ſupply of fiſh, the only ſuccedaneum of all other animal food, except dogs, they have nothing to ſupport life, but the vegetables that have already been mentioned, of

* Theſe iſlands are ſituated between the latitudes of 34 and 48 degrees S. and between the longitudes of 181 and 194 degrees W.—Otaheite lies between 17 and 18 degrees South latitude, and 149 and 150 degrees Weſtern longitude.

which

which the chief are fern root, yams, clams, and potatoes: when by any accident theſe fail, the diſtreſs muſt be dreadful; and even among the inhabitants of the coaſt, many tribes muſt frequently be reduced to nearly the ſame ſituation, either by the failure of their plantations, or the deficiency of their dry ſtock, during the ſeaſon when but few fiſh are to be caught. Theſe conſiderations will enable us to account, not only for the perpetual danger in which the people who inhabit this country appear to live, by the care which they take to fortify every village, but for the horrid practice of eating thoſe who are killed in battle; for the hunger of him who is preſſed by famine to fight, will abſorb every feeling, and every ſentiment which would reſtrain him from allaying it with the body of his adverſary. It may however be remarked, that, if this account of the origin of ſo horrid a practice is true, the miſchief does by no means end with the neceſſity that produced it: after the practice has been once begun on one ſide by hunger, it will naturally be adopted on the other by revenge. Nor is this all, for though it may be pretended, by ſome who wiſh to appear ſpeculative and philoſophical, that whether the dead body of an enemy be eaten or buried, is in itſelf a matter perfectly indifferent; as it is, whether the breaſts and thighs of a woman ſhould be covered or naked; and that prejudice and habit only make us ſhudder at the violation of cuſtom in one inſtance, and bluſh at it in the other: yet, leaving this as a point of doubtful diſputation, to be diſcuſſed at leiſure, it may ſafely be affirmed, that the practice of eating human fleſh, whatever it may be in itſelf, is relatively, and in its conſequences, moſt pernicious; tending manifeſtly to eradicate a principle which is the chief ſecurity of human life, and more frequently reſtrains the hand of murder than the ſenſe of duty, or even the fear of puniſhment.

The ſituation and circumſtances, however, of theſe poor people, as well as their temper, are favourable to thoſe who ſhall ſettle as a colony among them. Their ſituation ſets them in need of protection, and their temper renders it eaſy to attach them by kindneſs; and whatever may be ſaid in favour of a ſavage life, among people who live in luxurious idleneſs upon the bounty of Nature, civilization would certainly be a bleſſing to thoſe whom her parſimony ſcarcely furniſhes with the bread of life, and who are perpetually deſtroying each other by violence, as the only alternative of periſhing by hunger.

But theſe people, from whatever cauſe, being inured to war, and by habit conſidering every ſtranger as an enemy, were always diſpoſed to attack us when they were not intimidated by our manifeſt ſuperiority. At firſt, they had no notion of any ſuperiority but numbers; and when this was on their ſide, they conſidered all our expreſſions of kindneſs as the artifices of fear and cunning, to circumvent them, and preſerve ourſelves: but when they were once convinced of our power, after having provoked us to the uſe of our fire-arms, though loaded only with ſmall ſhot; and of our clemency, by our forbearing to make uſe of weapons ſo dreadful except in our defence;

defence: they became at once friendly, and even affectionate, placing in us the moſt unbounded confidence, and doing every thing which could incite us to put equal confidence in them. It is alſo remarkable, that when an intercourſe was once eſtabliſhed between us, they were very rarely detected in any act of diſhoneſty. Before, indeed, and while they conſidered us as enemies, who came upon their coaſt only to make an advantage of them, they did not ſcruple by any means to make an advantage of us; and would therefore, when they had received the price of any thing they had offered to ſell, pack up both the purchaſe and the purchaſe-money with all poſſible compoſure, as ſo much lawful plunder from people who had no view but to plunder them.

I have obſerved that our friends in the South Seas had not even the idea of indecency, with reſpect to any object or any action; but this was by no means the caſe with the inhabitants of New Zealand, in whoſe carriage and converſation there was as much modeſt reſerve and decorum with reſpect to actions, which yet in their opinion were not criminal, as are to be found among the politeſt people in Europe. The women were not impregnable; but the terms and manner of compliance were as decent as thoſe in marriage among us, and according to their notions, the agreement was as innocent. When any of our people made an overture to one of their young women, he was given to underſtand that the conſent of her friends was neceſſary, and by the influence of a proper preſent, it was generally obtained; but when theſe preliminaries were ſettled, it was alſo neceſſary to treat the wife for a night with the ſame delicacy that is here required by the wife for life, and the lover who preſumed to take any liberties by which this was violated, was ſure to be diſappointed.

One of our gentlemen having made his addreſſes to a family of the better ſort, received an anſwer, which, tranſlated into our language, according to the mode and ſpirit of it, as well as the letter, would have been exactly in theſe terms: "Any of theſe young ladies will think themſelves honoured by your addreſſes, but you muſt firſt make me a ſuitable preſent, and you muſt then come and ſleep with us on ſhore, for daylight muſt by no means be a witneſs of what paſſes between you."

I have already obſerved, that in perſonal cleanlineſs they are not quite equal to our friends at Otaheite; becauſe, not having the advantage of ſo warm a climate, they do not ſo often go into the water; but the moſt diſguſtful thing about them is the oil, with which, like the Iſlanders, they anoint their hair: it is certainly the fat either of fiſh or of birds, melted down, and though the better ſort have it freſh, their inferiors uſe that which is rancid, and conſequently are almoſt as diſagreeable to the ſmell as a Hottentot; neither are their heads free from vermin, though we obſerved that they were furniſhed with combs, both of bone and wood: theſe combs are ſometimes worn ſtuck upright in the hair as an ornament, a faſhion which at preſent prevails among the ladies of England. The

men

men generally wear their beards ſhort, and their hair tied upon the crown of the head in a bunch, in which they ſtick the feathers of various birds, in different manners, according to their fancies; ſometimes one is placed on each ſide of the temples, pointing forwards, which we thought made a very diſagreeable appearance. The women wear their hair ſometimes cropped ſhort, and ſometimes flowing over their ſhoulders.

The bodies of both ſexes are marked with the black ſtains called Amoco, by the ſame method that is uſed at Otaheite, and called Tattowing; but the men are more marked, and the women leſs. The women in general ſtain no part of their bodies but the lips, though ſometimes they are marked with ſmall black patches on other parts: the men, on the contrary, ſeem to add ſomething every year to the ornaments of the laſt, ſo that ſome of them, who appeared to be of an advanced age, were almoſt covered from head to foot. Beſides the Amoco, they have marks impreſſed by a method unknown to us, of a very extraordinary kind: they are furrows of about a line deep, and a line broad, ſuch as appear upon the bark of a tree which has been cut through, after a year's growth: the edges of theſe furrows are afterwards indented by the ſame method, and being perfectly black, they make a moſt frightful appearance. The faces of the old men are almoſt covered with theſe marks; thoſe who are very young, black only their lips like the women; when they are ſomewhat older, they have generally a black patch upon one cheek, and over one eye, and ſo proceed gradually, that they may grow old and honourable together: but though we could not but be diſguſted with the horrid deformity which theſe ſtains and furrows produced in the "human face divine," we could not but admire the dexterity and art with which they were impreſſed. The marks upon the face in general are ſpirals, which are drawn with great nicety, and even elegance, thoſe on one ſide exactly correſponding with thoſe on the other: the marks on the body ſomewhat reſemble the foliage in old chaſed ornaments, and the convolutions of fillagree work; but in theſe they have ſuch a luxuriance of fancy, that of an hundred, which at firſt ſight appeared to be exactly the ſame, no two were, upon a cloſe examination, found to be alike. We obſerved, that the quantity and form of theſe marks were different in different parts of the coaſt, and that as the principal ſeat of them at Otaheite was the breech, in New Zealand it was ſometimes the only part which was free, and in general was leſs diſtinguiſhed than any other.

The ſkins of theſe people, however, are not only dyed, but painted; for, as I have before obſerved, they ſmear their bodies with red oker, ſome rubbing it on dry, and ſome applying it on large patches mixed with oil, which is always wet, and which the leaſt touch will rub off, ſo that the tranſgreſſions of ſuch of our people as were guilty of raviſhing a kiſs from theſe blooming beauties, were moſt legibly written upon their faces.

The dreſs of a New Zealander is certainly, to a ſtranger at firſt ſight, the moſt uncouth that can be imagined. It is made of the leaves

leaves of the flag, which has been deſcribed among the vegetable productions of this country: theſe leaves are ſplit into three or four ſlips, and the ſlips, when they are dry, interwoven with each other into a kind of ſtuff between netting and cloth, with all the ends, which are eight or nine inches long, hanging out on the upper ſide, like the ſhag or thrumb matts, which we ſometimes ſee lying in a paſſage. Of this cloth, if cloth it may be called, two pieces ſerve for a complete dreſs; one of them is tied over their ſhoulders with a ſtring, and reaches as low as the knees; to the end of this ſtring is faſtened a bodkin of bone, which is eaſily paſſed through any two parts of this upper garment, ſo as to tack them together; the other piece is wrapped round the waiſt, and reaches nearly to the ground: the lower garment, however, is worn by the men only upon particular occaſions; but they wear a belt, to which a ſtring is faſtened, for a very ſingular uſe. The inhabitants of the South Sea iſlands ſlit up the prepuce ſo as to prevent it from covering the glans of the penis, but theſe people, on the contrary, bring the prepuce over the glans, and to prevent it from being drawn back by the contraction of the part, they tie the ſtring which hangs from their girdle, round the end of it. The glans indeed ſeemed to be the only part of their body which they were ſolicitous to conceal, for they frequently threw off all their dreſs but the belt and ſtring, with the moſt careleſs indifference, but ſhewed manifeſt ſigns of confuſion, when to gratify our curioſity, they were requeſted to untie the ſtring, and never conſented but with the utmoſt reluctance and ſhame. When they have only their upper garment on, and ſit upon their hams, they bear ſome reſemblance to a thatched houſe; but this covering, though it is ugly, is well adapted to the uſe of thoſe who frequently ſleep in the open air, without any other ſhelter from the rain.

But beſides this courſe ſhag or thatch, they have two ſorts of cloth, which have an even ſurface, and are very ingeniouſly made, in the ſame manner with that manufactured by the inhabitants of South America, ſome of which we procured at Rio de Janeiro. One ſort is as coarſe as our coarſeſt canvas, and ſomewhat reſembles it in the manner of laying the threads, but it is ten times as ſtrong: the other is formed by many threads lying very cloſe one way, and a few croſſing them the other, ſo as to bind them together; but theſe are about half an inch aſunder, ſomewhat like the round pieces of cane matting which are ſometimes placed under the diſhes upon a table. This is frequently ſtriped, and always had a pretty appearance, for it is compoſed of the fibres of the ſame plant, which are prepared ſo as to ſhine like ſilk. It is made in a kind of frame of the ſize of the cloth, generally about five feet long, and four broad, acroſs which the long threads, which lie cloſe together, or warp, are ſtrained, and the croſs threads, or woof, are worked in by hand, which muſt be a very tedious operation.

To both theſe kinds of cloth they work borders of different colours, in ſtitches, ſomewhat like carpeting, or rather like thoſe uſed in the ſamplars which girls work at ſchool. Theſe borders are of various

various patterns, and wrought with a neatneſs, and even an elegance, which, conſidering they have no needle, is ſurpriſing: but the great pride of their dreſs conſiſts in the fur of their dogs, which they uſe with ſuch œconomy that they cut it into ſtripes, and ſew them upon their cloth at a diſtance from each other, which is a ſtrong proof that dogs are not plenty among them; theſe ſtripes are alſo of different colours, and diſpoſed ſo as to produce a pleaſing effect. We ſaw ſome dreſſes that were adorned with feathers inſtead of fur, but theſe were not common; and we ſaw one that was intirely covered with the red feathers of the parrot.

The dreſs of the man who was killed, when we firſt went aſhore in Poverty Bay, has been deſcribed already; but we ſaw the ſame dreſs only once more during our ſtay upon the coaſt, and that was in Queen Charlotte's Sound.

The women, contrary to the cuſtom of the ſex in general, ſeemed to affect dreſs rather leſs than the men: their hair, which, as I have obſerved before, is generally cropt ſhort, is never tied upon the top of the head when it is ſuffered to be long, nor is it ever adorned with feathers. Their garments were made of the ſame materials, and in the ſame form, as thoſe of the other ſex, but the lower one was always bound faſt round them, except when they went into the water to catch lobſters, and then they took great care not to be ſeen by the men. Some of us happening one day to land upon a ſmall iſland in Tolaga Bay, we ſurprized ſeveral of them at this employment; and the chaſte Diana, with her nymphs, could not have diſcovered more confuſion and diſtreſs at the ſight of Actæon, than theſe women expreſſed upon our approach. Some of them hid themſelves among the rocks, and the reſt crouched down in the ſea till they had made themſelves a girdle and apron of ſuch weeds as they could find, and when they came out, even with this veil, we could perceive that their modeſty ſuffered much pain by our preſence. The girdle and apron which they wear in common, have been mentioned before.

Both ſexes bore their ears, and by ſtretching them the holes become large enough to admit a finger at leaſt. In theſe holes they wear ornaments of various kinds, cloth, feathers, bones of large birds, and even ſometimes a ſtick of wood; and to theſe receptacles of finery they generally applied the nails which we gave them, and every thing which it was poſſible they could contain. The women ſometimes thruſt through them the down of the albatroſs, which is as white as ſnow, and which, ſpreading before and behind the hole in a bunch almoſt as big as the fiſt, makes a very ſingular, and however ſtrange it may be thought, not a diſagreeable appearance. Beſides the ornaments that are thruſt through the holes of the ears, many others are ſuſpended to them by ſtrings; ſuch as chiſſels or bodkins made of green talc, upon which they ſet a high value, the nails and teeth of their deceaſed relations, the teeth of dogs, and every thing elſe that they can get, which they think either curious or valuable. The women alſo wear bracelets and anclets, made of the bones of birds, ſhells, or any other ſubſtances

ſubſtances which they can perforate and ſtring upon a thread. The men had ſometimes hanging to a ſtring, which went round the neck, a piece of green talc, or whalebone, ſomewhat in the ſhape of a tongue, with the rude figure of a man carved upon it: and upon this ornament they ſet a high value. In one inſtance, we ſaw the griſtle that divides the noſtrils, and called by anatomiſts, the *ſeptum naſi*, perforated, and a feather thruſt through the hole, which projected on each ſide over the cheeks: it is probable that this frightful ſingularity was intended as an ornament, but of the many people we ſaw, we never obſerved it in any other, nor even a perforation that might occaſionally ſerve for ſuch a purpoſe.

Their houſes are the moſt inartificially made of any thing among them, being ſcarcely equal, except in ſize, to an Engliſh dog-kennel: they are ſeldom more than eighteen or twenty feet long, eight or ten broad, and five or ſix high, from the pole that runs from one end to the other, and forms the ridge, to the ground: the framing is of wood, generally ſlender ſticks, and both walls and roof conſiſt of dry graſs and hay, which, it muſt be confeſſed, is very tightly put together; and ſome are alſo lined with the bark of trees, ſo that in cold weather they muſt afford a very comfortable retreat. The roof is ſloping, like thoſe of our barns, and the door is at one end, juſt high enough to admit a man, creeping upon his hands and knees: near the door is a ſquare hole, which ſerves the double office of window and chimney, for the fire place is at that end, nearly in the middle between the two ſides: in ſome conſpicuous part, and generally near the door, a plank is fixed, covered with carving after their manner: this they value as we do a picture, and in their eſtimation it is not an inferior ornament: the ſide-walls and roof project about two feet beyond the walls at each end, ſo as to form a kind of porch, in which there are benches for the accommodation of the family. That part of the floor which is allotted for the fire-place, is encloſed in a hollow ſquare, by partitions either of wood or ſtone, and in the middle of it the fire is kindled. The floor, along the inſide of the walls, is thickly covered with ſtraw, and upon this the family ſleep.

Their furniture and implements conſiſts of but few articles, and one cheſt commonly contains them all, except their proviſion-baſkets, the gourds that hold their freſh water, and the hammers that are uſed to beat their fern-root, which generally ſtand without the door: ſome rude tools, their cloaths, arms, and a few feathers to ſtick in their hair, make the reſt of their treaſure.

Some of the better ſort, whoſe families are large, have three or four houſes encloſed within a court-yard, the walls of which are conſtructed of poles and hay, and are about ten or twelve feet high.

When we were on ſhore in the diſtrict called Tolaga, we ſaw the ruins, or rather the frame of a houſe, for it had never been finiſhed, much ſuperior in ſize to any that we ſaw elſewhere: it was thirty feet in length, about fifteen in breadth, and twelve high: the ſides of it were adorned with many carved planks, of a workmanſhip much ſuperior to any other that

we had met with in the country; for what purpoſe it was built, or why it was deſerted, we could never learn.

But theſe people, though in their houſes they are ſo well defended from the inclemency of the weather, ſeem to be quite indifferent whether they have any ſhelter at all during their excurſions in ſearch of fern roots and fiſh, ſometimes ſetting up a ſmall ſhade to windward, and ſometimes altogether neglecting even that precaution, ſleeping with their women and children under buſhes, with their weapons ranged round them, in the manner that has already been deſcribed. The party conſiſting of forty or fifty, whom we ſaw at Mercury Bay, in a diſtrict which the natives call Opoorage, never erected the leaſt ſhelter, while we ſtaid there, though it ſometimes rained inceſſantly for four and twenty hours together.

The articles of their food have been enumerated already; the principal, which to them is what bread is to the inhabitants of Europe, is the roots of the fern which grows upon the hills, and is nearly the ſame with what grows upon our high commons in England, and is called indifferently fern, bracken, or brakes. The birds which ſometimes ſerve them for a feaſt, are chiefly penguins and albatroſſes, with a few other ſpecies that have been occaſionally mentioned in this narrative.

Having no veſſel in which water can be boiled, their cookery conſiſts wholly of baking and roaſting. They bake nearly in the ſame manner as the inhabitants of the South Seas, and to the account that has been already given of their roaſting, nothing need be added, but that the long ſkewer or ſpit to which the fleſh is faſtened, is placed ſloping towards the fire, by ſetting one ſtone againſt the bottom of it, and ſupporting it near the middle with another, by the moving of which to a greater or leſs diſtance from the end, the degree of obliquity is increaſed or diminiſhed at pleaſure.

To the northward, as I have obſerved, there are plantations of yams, ſweet potatoes, and coccos, but we ſaw no ſuch to the ſouthward; the inhabitants therefore of that part of the country muſt ſubſiſt wholly upon fern root and fiſh, except the ſcanty and accidental reſource which they may find in ſea fowl and dogs; and that fern and fiſh are not to be procured at all ſeaſons of the year, even at the ſea ſide, and upon the neighbouring hills, is manifeſt from the ſtores of both that we ſaw laid up dry, and the reluctance which ſome of them expreſſed at ſelling any part of them to us when we offered to purchaſe them, at leaſt the fiſh, for ſea ſtores: and this particular ſeems to confirm my opinion that this country ſcarcely ſuſtains the preſent number of its inhabitants, who are urged to perpetual hoſtilities by hunger, which naturally prompted them to eat the dead bodies of thoſe who were ſlain in the conteſt.

Water is their univerſal and only liquor, as far as we could diſcover, and if they have really no means of intoxication, they are, in this particular, happy beyond any other people that we have yet ſeen or heard of.

As there is perhaps no ſource of diſeaſe either critical or chronic, but

but intemperance and inactivity, it cannot be thought ſtrange that theſe people enjoy perfect and uninterrupted health: in all our viſits to their towns, where young and old, men and women, crowded about us, prompted by the ſame curioſity that carried us to look at them, we never ſaw a ſingle perſon who appeared to have any bodily complaint, nor among the numbers that we have ſeen naked, did we once perceive the ſlighteſt eruption upon the ſkin, or any marks that an eruption had left behind: at firſt, indeed, obſerving, that ſome of them when they came off to us were marked in patches with a white flowery appearance upon different parts of their bodies, we thought that they were leprous, or highly ſcorbutic; but upon examination we found that theſe marks were owing to their having been wetted by the ſprey of the ſea in their paſſage, which, when it was dried away, left the ſalts behind it in a fine white powder.

Another proof of health, which we have mentioned upon a former occaſion, is the facility with which the wounds healed that had left ſcars behind them, and that we ſaw in a recent ſtate; when we ſaw the man who had been ſhot with a muſket ball through the fleſhy part of his arm, his wound ſeemed to be ſo well digeſted, and in ſo fair a way of being perfectly healed, that if I had not known no application had been made to it, I ſhould certainly have enquired, with a very intereſted curioſity, after the vulnerary herbs and ſurgical art of the country.

A farther proof that human nature is here untainted with diſeaſe, is the great number of old men that we ſaw, many of whom, by the loſs of their hair and teeth, appeared to be very ancient, yet none of them were decrepit, and though not equal to the young in muſcular ſtrength, were not a whit behind them in cheerfulneſs and vivacity.

The ingenuity of theſe people appears in nothing more than in their canoes: they are long and narrow, and in ſhape very much reſemble a New England whale boat: the larger ſort ſeem to be built chiefly for war, and will carry from forty to eighty, or an hundred armed men. We meaſured one which lay aſhore at Tolaga; ſhe was ſixty-eight feet and a half long, five feet broad, and three feet and an half deep; the bottom was ſharp, with ſtrait ſides like a wedge, and conſiſted of three lengths, hollowed out to about two inches, or an inch and an half thick, and well faſtened together with ſtrong plaiting: each ſide conſiſted of one intire plank, ſixty-three feet long, ten or twelve inches broad, and about an inch and quarter thick, and theſe were fitted and laſhed to the bottom part with great dexterity and ſtrength. A conſiderable number of thwarts were laid from gunwale to gunwale, to which they were ſecurely laſhed on each ſide, as a ſtrengthening to the boat. The ornament at the head projected five or ſix feet beyond the body, and was about four feet and a half high; the ornament at the ſtern was fixed upon that end, as the ſtern-poſt of a ſhip is upon her keel, and was about fourteen feet high, two feet broad, and an inch and an half thick. They both conſiſted of boards of carved work, of which the deſign was much better than the execution. All their canoes, except a

few at Opoorage or Mercury Bay, which were of one piece, and hollowed by fire, are built after this plan, and few are leſs than twenty feet long: ſome of the ſmaller ſort have outriggers, and ſometimes two of them are joined together, but this is not common. The carving upon the ſtern and head ornaments of the inferior boats, which ſeem to be intended wholly for fiſhing, conſiſts of the figure of a man, with a face as ugly as can be conceived, and a monſtrous tongue thruſt out of the mouth, with the white ſhells of ſea-ears ſtuck in for the eyes. But the canoes of the ſuperior kind, which ſeem to be their men of war, are magnificently adorned with open work, and covered with looſe fringes of black feathers, which had a moſt elegant appearance: the gunwale boards were alſo frequently carved in a groteſque taſte, and adorned with tufts of white feathers placed upon a black ground. Of viſible objects that are wholly new, no verbal deſcription can convey a juſt idea, but in proportion as they reſemble ſome that are already known, to which the mind of the reader muſt be referred: the carving of theſe people being of a ſingular kind, and not in the likeneſs of any thing that is known on our ſide of the ocean, either "in the heaven above, or "in the earth beneath, or in the "waters that are under the earth," I muſt refer wholly to the repreſentations which will be found of it in Plate XV.

The paddles are ſmall, light, and neatly made; the blade is of an oval ſhape, or rather of a ſhape reſembling a large leaf, pointed at the bottom, broadeſt in the middle, and gradually loſing itſelf in the ſhaft, the whole length being about ſix feet, of which the ſhaft or loom including the handle is four, and the blade two. By the help of theſe oars they puſh on their boats with amazing velocity.

In ſailing they are not expert, having no art of going otherwiſe than before the wind: the ſail is of netting or matt, which is ſet up between two poles that are fixed upright upon each gunwale, and ſerve both for maſts and yards: two ropes anſwered the purpoſe of ſheets, and were conſequently faſtened above to the top of each pole. But clumſy and inconvenient as this apparatus is, they make good way before the wind, and are ſteered by two men who ſit in the ſtern, with each a paddle in his hand for that purpoſe.

Having ſaid thus much of their workmanſhip, I ſhall now give ſome account of their tools; they have adzes, axes, and chiſſels, which ſerve them alſo as augers for boring of holes: as they have no metal, their adzes and axes are made of a hard black ſtone, or of a green talc, which is not only hard but tough; and their chiſſels of human bone, or ſmall fragments of jaſpar, which they chip off from a block in ſharp angular pieces like a gun-flint. Their axes they value above all that they poſſeſs, and never would part with one of them for any thing that we could give: I once offered one of the beſt axes I had in the ſhip, beſides a number of other things, for one of them, but the owner would not ſell it: from which I conclude that good ones are ſcarce among them. Their ſmall tools of jaſpar, which are uſed in finiſhing their niceſt work, they uſe till they are blunt, and then, as they have no means of ſharpening them, throw them away.

away. We had given the people at Tolaga a piece of glaſs, and in a ſhort time they found means to drill a hole through it, in order to hang it round the neck as an ornament by a thread: and we imagine the tool muſt have been a piece of this jaſpar. How they bring their large tools firſt to an edge, and ſharpen the weapon which they call Patoo-Patoo, we could not certainly learn; but probably it is by bruiſing the ſame ſubſtance to powder, and, with this, grinding two pieces againſt each other.

Their nets, particularly their ſeine, which is of an enormous ſize, have been mentioned already: one of theſe ſeems to be the joint work of a whole town, and I ſuppoſe it to be the joint property alſo: the other net, which is circular, and extended by two or three hoops, has been particularly deſcribed as well as the manner of baiting and uſing it. Their hooks are of bone or ſhell, and in general are ill made. To receive the fiſh when it is caught, and to hold their other proviſions, they have baſkets of various kinds and dimenſions, very neatly made of wicker work.

They excel in tillage, as might naturally be expected where the perſon that ſows is to eat the produce, and where there is ſo little beſides that can be eaten: when we firſt came to TEGADOO, a diſtrict between Poverty Bay and Eaſt Cape, their crops were juſt covered, and had not yet begun to ſprout; the mould was as ſmooth as in a garden, and every root had its ſmall hillock, ranged in a regular quincunx by lines, which with the pegs were ſtill remaining in the field. We had not an opportunity to ſee any of theſe huſbandmen work, but we ſaw what ſerves them at once for ſpade and plough: this inſtrument is nothing more than a long narrow ſtake ſharpened to an edge at one end, with a ſhort piece faſtened tranſverſely at a little diſtance above it, for the convenience of preſſing it down with the foot. With this they turn up pieces of ground ſix or ſeven acres in extent, though it is not more than three inches broad; but as the ſoil is light and ſandy it makes little reſiſtance.

Tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, ſeem to be beſt known and moſt practiſed in the northern part of this country; for there is little appearance of any of them in the South: but the arts of war flouriſh equally through the whole coaſt.

Of weapons they have no great variety, but ſuch as they have are well fitted for deſtruction; they have ſpears, darts, battle-axes, and the Patoo-Patoo. The ſpear is fourteen or fifteen feet long, pointed at both ends, and ſometimes headed with bone: theſe are graſped by the middle, ſo that the part behind balancing that before, makes a puſh more difficult to be parried, than that of a weapon which is held by the end. The dart and other weapons have been ſufficiently deſcribed already; and it has alſo been remarked, that theſe people have neither ſling nor bow. They throw the dart by hand, and ſo they do ſtones; but darts and ſtones are ſeldom uſed except in defending their forts. Their battles, whether in boats or on ſhore, are generally hand to hand, and the ſlaughter muſt conſequently be great, as a ſecond blow with any of their weapons is unneceſſary, if the firſt takes place: their truſt, however, ſeems to be

principally placed in the Patoo-Patoo, which is faſtened to their wriſts by a ſtrong ſtrap, leſt it ſhould be wrenched from them, and which the principal people generally wear ſticking in their girdles, conſidering it as a military ornament, and part of their dreſs, like the poniard of the Aſiatic, and the ſword of the European.* They have no defenſive armour; but, beſides their weapons, the Chiefs carried a ſtaff of diſtinction, in the ſame manner as our officers do the ſpontoon: this was generally the rib of a whale, as white as ſnow, with many ornaments of carved work, dog's hair, and feathers; but ſometimes it was a ſtick, about ſix feet long, adorned in the ſame manner, and inlaid with a ſhell like mother-of-pearl. Thoſe who bore this mark of diſtinction were generally old, at leaſt paſt the middle age, and were alſo more marked with the *Amoco* than the reſt.

One or more perſons, thus diſtinguiſhed, always appeared in each canoe, when they came to attack us, according to the ſize of it. When they came within about a cable's length of the ſhip, they uſed to ſtop, and the Chiefs riſing from their ſeat, put on a dreſs which ſeemed appropriated to the occaſion, generally of dog's ſkin, and holding out their decorated ſtaff, or a weapon, directed the reſt of the people what they ſhould do. When they were at too great a diſtance to reach us with a lance or a ſtone, they preſumed that we had no weapon with which we could reach them; here then the defiance was given, and the words were almoſt univerſally the ſame, *Haromai, haromai, harre uta a Patoo-Patoo oge:* "Come to us, come "on ſhore, and we will kill you "all with our Patoo-Patoos." While they were uttering theſe menaces they came gradually nearer and nearer, till they were cloſe alongſide; talking at intervals in a peaceable ſtrain, and anſwering any queſtions that we aſked them; and at intervals renewing their defiance and threats, till being encouraged by our apparent timidity, they began their war-ſong and dance, as a prelude to an attack, which always followed, and was ſometimes continued till it became abſolutely neceſſary to repreſs them by firing ſome ſmall-ſhot; and ſometimes ended after throwing a few ſtones on board, as if content with having offered us an inſult which we did not dare to revenge.

The war-dance conſiſts of a great variety of violent motions, and hideous contortions of the limbs, during which the countenance alſo performs its part: the tongue is frequently thruſt out to an incredible length, and the eye-lids ſo forcibly drawn up that the white appears both above and below, as well as on each ſide of the iris, ſo as to form a circle round it; nor is any thing neglected that can render the human ſhape frightful and deformed: at the ſame time they brandiſh their ſpears, ſhake their darts, and cleave the air with their Patoo-Patoos. This horrid dance is always accompanied by a ſong;

* This weapon is made of green talc, extremely well poliſhed, about a foot long, and thick enough to weigh four or five pounds; it is ſhaped ſomewhat like a pointed battledore, with a ſhort handle and ſharp edges, and is well contrived for cloſe fighting, as it would certainly ſplit the ſtrongeſt ſkull at a ſingle blow.

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it is wild indeed, but not diſagreeable, and every ſtrain ends in a loud and deep ſigh, which they utter in concert. In the motions of the dance, however horrid, there is a ſtrength, firmneſs, and agility, which we could not but behold with admiration; and in their ſong they keep time with ſuch exactneſs, that I have often heard above an hundred paddles ſtruck againſt the ſides of their boats at once, ſo as to produce but a ſingle ſound, at the diviſions of their muſic.

A ſong not altogether unlike this, they ſing without the dance, and as a peaceable amuſement: they have alſo other ſongs which are ſung by the women, whoſe voices are remarkably mellow and ſoft, and have a pleaſing and tender effect; the time is ſlow, and the cadence mournful; but it is conducted with more taſte than could be expected among the poor ignorant ſavages of this half deſolate country; eſpecially as it appeared to us, who were none of us much acquainted with muſic as a ſcience, to be ſung in parts; it was at leaſt ſung by many voices at the ſame time.

They have ſonorous inſtruments, but they can ſcarcely be called inſtruments of muſic; one is the ſhell, called the Triton's trumpet, with which they make a noiſe not unlike that which our boys ſometimes make with a cow's horn: the other is a ſmall wooden pipe, reſembling a child's nine-pin, only much ſmaller, and in this there is no more muſic than in a pea-whiſtle. They ſeem ſenſible indeed that theſe inſtruments are not muſical; for we never heard an attempt to ſing to them, or to produce with them any meaſured tones that bore the leaſt reſemblance to a tune.

To what has been already ſaid of the practice of eating human fleſh, I ſhall only add, that in almoſt every cove where we landed, we found freſh bones of men near the places where fires had been made; and that among the heads that were brought on board by the old man, ſome ſeemed to have falſe eyes, and ornaments on their ears as if alive. That which Mr. Banks bought was ſold with great reluctance by the poſſeſſor: the head was manifeſtly that of a young perſon about fourteen or fifteen years of age, and by the contuſions on one ſide appeared to have received many violent blows, and indeed a part of the bone near the eye was wanting. Theſe appearances confirmed us in the opinion that the natives of this country give no quarter, nor take any priſoners to be killed and eaten at a future time, as is ſaid to have been a practice among the Indians of Florida: for if priſoners had been taken, this poor young creature, who cannot be ſuppoſed capable of making much reſiſtance, would probably have been one, and we knew that he was killed with the reſt, for the fray had happened but a few days before.

The towns or Hippahs of theſe people, which are all fortified, have been ſufficiently deſcribed already, and from the Bay of Plenty to Queen Charlotte's Sound they ſeem to be the conſtant reſidence of the people; but about Poverty Bay, Hawk's Bay, Tegadoo, and Tolaga, we ſaw no Hippahs, but ſingle houſes ſcattered at a diſtance from each other: yet upon the ſides of the hills there were ſtages of a great length, furniſhed with

had been among them while we were upon the coaſt; and makes it more extraordinary that no funeral ceremony ſhould have fallen under our notice: ſome of the ſcars were very large and deep, and in many inſtances had greatly diſfigured the face. One monument indeed we obſerved of another kind, the croſs that was ſet up near Queen Charlotte's Sound.

Having now given the beſt account in my power of the cuſtoms and opinions of the inhabitants of New Zealand, with their boats, nets, furniture, and dreſs, I ſhall only remark, that the ſimilitude between theſe particulars here and in the South-ſea iſlands is a very ſtrong proof that the inhabitants have the ſame origin; and that the common anceſtors of both, were natives of the ſame country. They have both a tradition that their anceſtors, at a very remote period of time, came from another country; and, according to the tradition of both, that the name of that country was HEAWIJE; but the ſimilitude of the language ſeems to put the matter altogether out of doubt. I have already obſerved, that Tupia, when he accoſted the people here in the language of his own country, was perfectly underſtood.

[We ſhall here omit the ſpecimen of the language which is given in the original, and conclude this article with a few particulars that occurred in Tegadoo Bay.]

Into this bay we were invited by the people on board many canoes, who pointed to a place where they ſaid there was plenty of freſh water: I did not find ſo good a ſhelter from the ſea as I expected, but the natives who came about us, appearing to be of a friendly diſpoſition, I was determined to try whether I could not get ſome knowledge of the country here before I proceeded farther to the northward.

In one of the canoes that came about us as ſoon as we anchored, we ſaw two men, who by their habits appeared to be Chiefs: one of them was dreſſed in a jacket, which was ornamented, after their manner, with dog's ſkin; the jacket of the other was almoſt covered with ſmall tufts of red feathers. Theſe men I invited on board, and they entered the ſhip with very little heſitation: I gave each of them about four yards of linen, and a ſpike nail; with the linen they were much pleaſed, but ſeemed to ſet no value upon the nail. We perceived that they knew what had happened in Poverty bay, and we had therefore no reaſon to doubt but that they would behave peaceably; however, for further ſecurity, Tupia was ordered to tell them for what purpoſe we came thither, and to aſſure them that we would offer them no injury, if they offered none to us. In the mean time thoſe who remained in the canoes traded with our people very fairly for what they happened to have with them: the Chiefs, who were old men, ſtaid with us till we had dined, and about two o'clock I put off with the boats, manned and armed, in order to go on ſhore in ſearch of water, and the two Chiefs went into the boat with me. The afternoon was tempeſtuous, with much rain, and the ſurf every where ran ſo high, that although we rowed almoſt round the bay, we found no place where we could land: I determined therefore to return to the ſhip, which being intimated to the Chiefs, they called to the people on

on ſhore, and ordered a canoe to be ſent off for themſelves; this was accordingly done, and they left us, promiſing to come on board again in the morning, and bring us ſome fiſh and ſweet potatoes.

In the evening, the weather having become fair and moderate, the boats were again ordered out, and I landed, accompanied by Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander. We were received with great expreſſions of friendſhip by the natives, who behaved with a ſcrupulous attention not to give offence. In particular, they took care not to appear in great bodies: one family, or the inhabitants of two or three houſes only, were generally placed together, to the number of fifteen or twenty, conſiſting of men, women, and children. Theſe little companies ſat upon the ground, not advancing towards us, but inviting us to them, by a kind of beckon, moving one hand towards the breaſt. We made them ſeveral little preſents; and in our walk round the bay found two ſmall ſtreams of freſh water. This convenience, and the friendly behaviour of the people, determined me to ſtay at leaſt a day, that I might fill ſome of my empty caſks, and give Mr. Banks an opportunity of examining the natural produce of the country.

In the morning of the 21ſt, I ſent Lieutenant Gore on ſhore, to ſuperintend the watering, with a ſtrong party of men; and they were ſoon followed by Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, with Tupia, Tayeto, and four others.

The natives ſat by our people, and ſeemed pleaſed to obſerve them; but did not intermix with them; they traded, however, chiefly for cloth, and after a ſhort time applied to their ordinary occupations, as if no ſtranger had been among them. In the forenoon, ſeveral of their boats went out a fiſhing, and at dinner-time every one repaired to his reſpective dwelling; from which, after a certain time, he returned. Theſe fair appearances encouraged Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander to range the bay with very little precaution, where they found many plants, and ſhot ſome birds of exquiſite beauty. In their walk, they viſited ſeveral houſes of the natives, and ſaw ſomething of their manner of life: for they ſhowed, without any reſerve, every thing which the gentlemen deſired to ſee. They were ſometimes found at their meals, which the approach of the ſtrangers never interrupted. Their food at this ſeaſon conſiſted of fiſh, with which, inſtead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, very like that which grows upon our commons in England. Theſe roots they ſcorch over the fire, and then beat with a ſtick, till the bark and dry outſide fall off; what remains is a ſoft ſubſtance, ſomewhat clammy and ſweet, not unpleaſing to the taſte, but mixed with three or four times its quantity of ſtrings and fibres, which are very diſagreeable; theſe were ſwallowed by ſome, but ſpit out by the far greater number, who had baſkets under them to receive the rejected part of what had been chewed, which had an appearance very like that of tobacco in the ſame ſtate. In other ſeaſons they have certainly plenty of excellent vegetables; but no tame animals were ſeen among them except dogs, which were very ſmall and ugly. Mr. Banks ſaw ſome of their plantations, where the ground

was

was as well broken down and tilled as even in the gardens of the moſt curious people among us: in theſe ſpots were ſweet potatoes, coccos or eddas, which are well known and much eſteemed both in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, and ſome gourds: the ſweet potatoes were planted in ſmall hills, ſome ranged in rows, and others in quincunx, all laid by a line with the greateſt regularity: the coccos were planted upon flat land, but none of them yet appeared above ground; and the gourds were ſet in ſmall hollows, or diſhes, much as in England. Theſe plantations were of different extent, from one or two acres to ten: taken together, there appeared to be from 150 to 200 acres in cultivation in the whole bay, though we never ſaw an hundred people. Each diſtrict was fenced in, generally with reeds, which were placed ſo cloſe together, that there was ſcarcely room for a mouſe to creep between.

The women were plain, and made themſelves more ſo by painting their faces with red ocre and oil, which being generally freſh and wet upon their cheeks and foreheads, was eaſily transferred to the noſes of thoſe who thought fit to ſalute them; and that they were not wholly averſe to ſuch familiarity, the noſes of ſeveral of our people ſtrongly teſtified: they were, however, as great coquets as any of the moſt faſhionable ladies in Europe, and the young ones as ſkittiſh as an unbroken filly: each of them wore a petticoat, under which there was a girdle, made of the blades of graſs highly perfumed, and to the girdle was faſtened a ſmall bunch of the leaves of ſome fragrant plant, which ſerved their modeſty as its innermoſt veil. The faces of the men were not ſo generally painted, yet we ſaw one, whoſe whole body, and even his garments, were rubbed over with dry ocre, of which he kept a piece conſtantly in his hand, and was every minute renewing the decoration in one part or another, where he ſuppoſed it was become deficient. In perſonal delicacy they were not equal to our friends at Otaheite, for the coldneſs of the climate did not invite them ſo often to bathe; but we ſaw among them one inſtance of cleanlineſs in which they exceeded them, and of which perhaps there is no example in any other Indian nation. Every houſe, or every little cluſter of three or four houſes, was furniſhed with a privy, ſo that the ground was every where clean. The offals of their food, and other litter, were alſo piled up in regular dunghills, which probably they made uſe of at a proper time for manure.

In this decent article of civil œconomy they were beforehand with one of the moſt conſiderable nations of Europe, for I am credibly informed, that, till the year 1760, there was no ſuch thing as a privy in Madrid, the metropolis of Spain, though it is plentifully ſupplied with water.

In the evening, all our boats being employed in carrying the water on board, and Mr. Banks and his company finding it probable that they ſhould be left on ſhore after it was dark, by which much time would be loſt, which they were impatient to employ in putting the plants they had gathered in order, they applied to the Indians for a paſſage in one of their canoes: they immediately conſented, and a canoe was launched for their uſe. They went all

all on board, being eight in number, but not being uſed to a veſſel that required ſo even a balance, they unfortunately overſet her in the ſurf: no life however was loſt, but it was thought adviſable that half of them ſhould wait for another turn. Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, Tupia, and Tayeto embarked again, and without any farther accident arrived ſafely at the ſhip, well pleaſed with the good-nature of their Indian friends, who cheerfully undertook to carry them a ſecond time, after having experienced how unfit a freight they were for ſuch a veſſel.

Some Account of the Inhabitants of Batavia, *and the adjacent Country, their Manners, Cuſtoms, and Manner of Life. From the ſame.*

THE town of Batavia, although the capital of the Dutch dominions in India, is ſo far from being peopled with Dutchmen, that not one fifth part, even of the European inhabitants of the town, and its environs, are natives of Holland, or of Dutch extraction: the greater part are Portugueze, and beſides Europeans, there are Indians of various nations, and Chineſe, beſides a great number of negro ſlaves. In the troops, there are natives of almoſt every country in Europe, but the Germans are more than all the reſt put together; there are ſome Engliſh and French, but the Dutch, though other Europeans are permitted to get money here, keep all the power in their own hands, and conſequently poſſeſs all public employments. No man, of whatever nation, can come hither to ſettle, in any other character than that of a ſoldier in the company's ſervice, in which, before they are accepted, they muſt covenant to remain five years. As ſoon however as this form has been complied with, they are allowed, upon application to the council, to abſent themſelves from their corps, and enter immediately into any branch of trade, which their money or credit will enable them to carry on; and by this means it is that all the white inhabitants of the place are ſoldiers.

Women, however, of all nations, are permitted to ſettle here, without coming under any reſtrictions; yet we were told, that there were not, when we were at Batavia, twenty women in the place that were born in Europe, but that the white women, who were by no means ſcarce, were deſcendants from European parents of the third or fourth generation, the gleanings of many families who had ſucceſſively come hither, and in the male line become extinct; for it is certain that, whatever be the cauſe, this climate is not ſo fatal to the ladies as to the other ſex.

Theſe women imitate the Indians in every particular; their dreſs is made of the ſame materials, their hair is worn in the ſame manner, and they are equally enſlaved by the habit of chewing betel.

The merchants carry on their buſineſs here with leſs trouble perhaps than in any other part of the world: every manufacture is managed by the Chineſe, who ſell the produce of their labour to the merchant, reſident here, for they are permitted to ſell it to no one elſe; ſo that when a ſhip comes in, and beſpeaks perhaps an hundred leagers of arrack, or any quantity of other

other commodities, the merchant has nothing to do but to ſend orders to his Chineſe to ſee them delivered on board: he obeys the command, brings a receipt ſigned by the maſter of the ſhip for the goods to his employer, who receives the money, and having deducted his profit, pays the Chineſe his demand. With goods that are imported, however, the merchant has a little more trouble; theſe he muſt examine, receive, and lay up in his warehouſe, according to the practice of other countries.

The Portugueze are called by the natives *Oranſerane*, or Nazareen men, (Oran, being man in the language of the country) to diſtinguiſh them from other Europeans; yet they are included in the general appellation of *Caper*, or *Caſir*, an opprobrious term, applied by Mahometans to all who do not profeſs their faith. Theſe people, however, are Portugueze only in name; they have renounced the religion of Rome, and become Lutherans: neither have they the leaſt communication with the country of their forefathers, or even knowledge of it: they ſpeak indeed a corrupt dialect of the Portugueze language, but much more frequently uſe the Malay: they are never ſuffered to employ themſelves in any but mean occupations: many of them live by hunting, many by waſhing linen, and ſome are handicraftſmen and artificers. They have adopted all the cuſtoms of the Indians, from whom they are diſtinguiſhed chiefly by their features and complexion, their ſkin being conſiderably darker, and their noſes more ſharp; their dreſs is exactly the ſame, except in the manner of wearing their hair.

The Indians, who are mixed with the Dutch and Portugueze in the town of Batavia, and the country adjacent, are not, as might be ſuppoſed, Javaneſe, the original natives of the iſland, but natives of the various iſlands from which the Dutch import ſlaves, and are either ſuch as have themſelves been manumized, or the deſcendants of thoſe who formerly received manumiſſion; and they are all comprehended under the general name of *Oranſlam*, or *Iſalam*, ſignifying believers of the truth faith. The natives of every country, however, in other reſpects keep themſelves diſtinct from the reſt, and are not leſs ſtrongly marked than the ſlaves by the vices or virtues of their reſpective nations. Many of theſe employ themſelves in the cultivation of gardens, and in ſelling fruit and flowers. The betel and areca, which are here called *Siri* and *Pinang*, and chewed by both ſexes and every rank in amazing quantities, are all grown by theſe Indians: lime is alſo mixed with theſe roots here as it is in Savu, but it is leſs pernicious to the teeth, becauſe it is firſt ſlaked, and, beſides the lime, a ſubſtance called *gambir*, which is brought from the continent of India; the better ſort of women alſo add cardamum, and many other aromatics, to give the breath an agreeable ſmell. Some of the Indians, however, are employed in fiſhing, and as lightermen, to carry goods from place to place by water; and ſome are rich, and live with much of the ſplendour of their country, which chiefly conſiſts in the number of their ſlaves.

In the article of food theſe Iſalams are remarkably temperate: it conſiſts chiefly of boiled rice, with a ſmall proportion of buffalo, fiſh, of

or fowl, and ſometimes of dried fiſh, and dried ſhrimps, which are brought hither from China; every diſh, however, is highly ſeaſoned with Cayan pepper, and they have many kinds of paſtry made of rice, flour, and other things to which I am a ſtranger; they eat alſo a great deal of fruit, particularly plantanes.

But notwithſtanding their general temperance, their feaſts are plentiful, and, according to their manner, magnificent. As they are Mahometans, wine and ſtrong liquors profeſſedly make no part of their entertainment, neither do they often indulge with them privately, contenting themſelves with their betel and opium.

The principal ſolemnity among them is a wedding, upon which occaſion both the families borrow as many ornaments of gold and ſilver as they can, to adorn the bride and bridegroom, ſo that their dreſſes are very ſhowy and magnificent. The feaſts that are given upon theſe occaſions among the rich, laſt ſometimes a fortnight, and ſometimes longer; and during this time, the man, although married on the firſt day, is, by the women, kept from his wife.

The language that is ſpoken among all theſe people, from what place ſoever they originally came, is the Malay; at leaſt it is a language ſo called, and probably it is a very corrupt dialect of that ſpoken at Malacca. Every little iſland indeed has a language of its own, and Java has two or three, but this lingua franca is the only language that is now ſpoken here, and, as I am told, it prevails over a great part of the Eaſt-Indies. A dictionary of Malay and Engliſh was publiſhed in London by Thomas Bowrey, in the year 1701.

Their women wear as much hair as can grow upon the head, and to increaſe the quantity, they uſe oils, and other preparations of various kinds. Of this ornament Nature has been very liberal; it is univerſally black, and is formed into a kind of circular wreath upon the top of the head, where it is faſtened with a bodkin, in a taſte which we thought inexpreſſibly elegant: the wreath of hair is ſurrounded by another of flowers, in which the Arabian jeſſamine is beautifully intermixed with the golden ſtars of the *Bonger Tanjong*.

Both ſexes conſtantly bathe themſelves in the river at leaſt once a-day, a practice which, in this hot country, is equally neceſſary both to perſonal delicacy and health. The teeth of theſe people alſo, whatever they may ſuffer in their colour by chewing betel, are an object of great attention: the ends of them, both in the upper and under jaw, are rubbed with a kind of whetſtone, by a very troubleſome and painful operation, till they are perfectly even and flat, ſo that they cannot loſe leſs than half a line in their length. A deep groove is then made acroſs the teeth of the upper jaw, parallel with the gums, and in the middle between them and the extremity of the teeth; the depth of this groove is at leaſt equal to one fourth of the thickneſs of the teeth, ſo that it penetrates far beyond what is called the enamel, the leaſt injury to which, according to the dentiſts of Europe, is fatal; yet among theſe people, where the practice of thus wounding the enamel is univerſal, we never ſaw a rotten tooth; nor

is the blackneſs a ſtain, but a covering, which may be waſhed off at pleaſure, and the teeth then appear as white as ivory, which however is not an excellence in the eſtimation of the belles and beaus of theſe nations.

Theſe are the people among whom the practice that is called *amock*, or running a muck, has prevailed for time immemorial. It is well known, that to run a muck in the original ſenſe of the word, is to get intoxicated with opium, and then ruſh into the ſtreet with a drawn weapon, and kill whoever comes in the way, till the party is himſelf either killed or taken priſoner; of this ſeveral inſtances happened while we were at Batavia, and one of the officers, whoſe buſineſs it is, among other things, to apprehend ſuch people, told us, that there was ſcarcely a week in which he, or ſome of his brethren, were not called upon to take one of them into cuſtody. In one of the inſtances that came to our knowledge, the party had been ſeverely injured by the perfidy of women, and was mad with jealouſy before he made himſelf drunk with opium; and we were told, that the Indian who runs a muck is always firſt driven to deſperation by ſome outrage, and always firſt revenges himſelf upon thoſe who have done him wrong: we were alſo told, that though theſe unhappy wretches afterwards run into the ſtreet with a weapon in their hand, frantic and foaming at the mouth, yet they never kill any but thoſe who attempt to apprehend them, or thoſe whom they ſuſpect of ſuch an intention, and that whoever gives them way is ſafe. They are generally ſlaves, who indeed are moſt ſubject to inſults, and leaſt able to obtain legal redreſs: freemen, however, are ſometimes provoked into this extravagance, and one of the perſons who run a muck while we were at Batavia, was free and eaſy in circumſtances. He was jealous of his own brother, whom he firſt killed, and afterwards two others, who attempted to oppoſe him: he did not, however, come out of his houſe, but endeavoured to defend himſelf in it, though the opium had ſo far deprived him of his ſenſes, that of three muſkets which he attempted to uſe againſt the officers of juſtice, not one was either loaded or primed. If the officer takes one of theſe amocks, or mohawks, as they have been called by an eaſy corruption, alive, his reward is very conſiderable, but if he kills them, nothing is added to his uſual pay; yet ſuch is the fury of their deſperation, that three out of four are of neceſſity deſtroyed in the attempt to ſecure them, though the officers are provided with inſtruments like large tongs, or pincers, to lay hold of them without coming within the reach of their weapon. Thoſe who happen to be taken alive are generally wounded, but they are always broken alive upon the wheel, and if the phyſician who is appointed to examine their wounds, thinks them likely to be mortal, the puniſhment is inflicted immediately, and the place of execution is generally the ſpot where the firſt murder was committed.

Among theſe people, there are many abſurd practices and opinions which they derive from their pagan anceſtors: they believe that the devil, whom they call Satan, is the cauſe of all ſickneſs and adverſity, and

and for this reaſon, when they are ſick, or in diſtreſs, they conſecrate meat, money, and other things to him as a propitiation. If any one among them is reſtleſs, and dreams for two or three nights ſucceſſively, he concludes that Satan has taken that method of laying his commands upon him, which if he neglects to fulfil, he will certainly ſuffer ſickneſs or death, though they are not revealed with ſufficient perſpicuity to aſcertain their meaning: to interpret his dream, therefore, he taxes his wits to the uttermoſt, and if, by taking it literally or figuratively, directly or by contraries, he can put no explanation upon it that perfectly ſatisfies him, he has recourſe to the cawin, or prieſt, who aſſiſts him with a comment and illuſtrations, and perfectly reveals the myſterious ſuggeſtions of the night. It generally appears, that the devil wants victuals or money, which are always allotted him, and being placed on a little plate of cocoa-nut leaves, are hung upon the branch of a tree near the river; ſo that it ſeems not to be the opinion of theſe people, that in prowling the earth the devil "walketh through dry places." Mr. Banks once aſked, whether they thought Satan ſpent the money, or eat the victuals; he was anſwered, that as to the money, it was conſidered rather as a mulct upon an offender, than a gift to him who had enjoined it, and that therefore if it was devoted by the dreamer, it mattered not into whoſe hands it came, and they ſuppoſed that it was generally the prize of ſome ſtranger who wandered that way; but as to the meat, they were clearly of opinion that, although the devil did not eat the groſs parts, yet, by bringing his mouth near it, he ſucked out all its ſavour without changing its poſition, ſo that afterwards it was as taſteleſs as water.

But they have another ſuperſtitious opinion that is ſtill more unaccountable. They believe that women when they are delivered of children, are frequently at the ſame time delivered of a young crocodile, as a twin to the infant: they believe that theſe creatures are received moſt carefully by the midwife, and immediately carried down to the river, and put into the water. The family in which ſuch a birth is ſuppoſed to have happened, conſtantly put victuals into the river for their amphibious relation, and eſpecially the twin, who, as long as he lives, goes down to the river at ſtated ſeaſons, to fulfil this fraternal duty, for the neglect of which it is the univerſal opinion that he will be viſited with ſickneſs or death. What could at firſt produce a notion ſo extravagant and abſurd, it is not eaſy to gueſs, eſpecially as it ſeems to be totally unconnected with any religious myſtery, and how a fact which never happened, ſhould be pretended to happen every day, by thoſe who cannot be deceived into a belief of it by appearances, nor have any apparent intereſt in the fraud, is a problem ſtill more difficult to ſolve. Nothing however can be more certain than the firm belief of this ſtrange abſurdity among them, for we had the concurrent teſtimony of every Indian who was queſtioned about it, in its favour. It ſeems to have taken its riſe in the iſlands of Celebes and Boutou, where many of the inhabitants keep crocodiles in their families; but however that be, the opinion has ſpread over all the

eaſtern iſlands, even to Timor and Ceram, and weſtward as far as Java and Sumatra, where, however, young crocodiles are, I believe, never kept.

Theſe crocodile twins are called *Sudaras*, and I ſhall relate one of the innumerable ſtories that were told us, in proof of their exiſtence, from ocular demonſtration.

A young female ſlave, who was born and bred up among the Engliſh at Bencoolen, and had learnt a little of the language, told Mr. Banks, that her father, when he was dying, acquainted her that he had a crocodile for his *ſudara*, and ſolemnly charged her to give him meat when he ſhould be dead, telling her in what part of the river he was to be found, and by what name he was to be called up. That in purſuance of her father's inſtructions and command, ſhe went to the river, and ſtanding upon the bank, called out *Radja Pouti*, white king, upon which a crocodile came to her out of the water, and eat from her hand the proviſions that ſhe had brought him. When ſhe was deſired to deſcribe this paternal uncle, who in ſo ſtrange a ſhape had taken up his dwelling in the water, ſhe ſaid, that he was not like other crocodiles, but much handſomer; that his body was ſpotted, and his noſe red; that he had bracelets of gold upon his feet, and ear-rings of the ſame metal in his ears. Mr. Banks heard this tale of ridiculous falſehood patiently to the end, and then diſmiſſed the girl, without reminding her, that a crocodile with ears was as ſtrange a monſter as a dog with a cloven foot. Some time after this, a ſervant whom Mr. Banks had hired at Batavia, and who was the ſon of a Dutchman by a Javaneſe woman, thought fit to acquaint his maſter that he had ſeen a crocodile of the ſame kind, which had alſo been ſeen by many others, both Dutchmen and Malays: that being very young, it was but two feet long, and had bracelets of gold upon its feet. There is no giving credit to theſe ſtories, ſaid Mr. Banks, for I was told the other day that a crocodile had ear-rings; and you know that could not be true, becauſe crocodiles have no ears. Ah Sir, ſaid the man, theſe Sudara Oran are not like other crocodiles; they have five toes upon each foot, a large tongue that fills their mouth, and ears alſo, although they are indeed very ſmall.

How much of what theſe people related they believed, cannot be known; for there are no bounds to the credulity of ignorance and folly. In the girl's relation, however, there are ſome things in which ſhe could not be deceived; and therefore muſt have been guilty of wilful falſehood. Her father might perhaps give her a charge to feed a crocodile, in conſequence of his believing that it was his Sudara; but its coming to her out of the river, when ſhe called it by the name of White King, and taking the food ſhe had brought it, muſt have been a fable of her own invention; for this being falſe, it was impoſſible that ſhe ſhould believe it to be true. The girl's ſtory, however, as well as that of the man, is a ſtrong proof that they both firmly believed the exiſtence of crocodiles that are Sudaras to men: and the girl's fiction will be eaſily accounted for, if we recollect, that the earneſt deſire which every one feels to make others believe what he believes

lieves himſelf, is a ſtrong temptation to ſupport it by unjuſtifiable evidence. And the averring what is known to be falſe, in order to produce in others the belief of what is thought to be true, muſt, upon the moſt charitable principles, be imputed to many, otherwiſe venerable characters, through whoſe hands the doctrines of Chriſtianity paſſed for many ages in their way to us, as the ſource of all the ſilly fables related of the Romiſh ſaints, many of them not leſs extravagant and abſurd than this ſtory of the White King, and all of them the invention of the firſt relater.

The Bougis, Macaſſars, and Boetons, are ſo firmly perſuaded that they have relations of the crocodile ſpecies in the rivers of their own country, that they perform a periodical ceremony in remembrance of them. Large parties of them go out in a boat, furniſhed with great plenty of proviſions, and all kinds of muſic, and row backwards and forwards, in places where crocodiles and allegators are moſt common, ſinging and weeping by turns, each invoking his kindred, till a crocodile appears, when the muſic inſtantly ſtops, and proviſions, betel, and tobacco, are thrown into the water. By this civility to the ſpecies, they hope to recommend themſelves to their relations at home; and that it will be accepted inſtead of offerings immediately to themſelves, which it is not in their power to pay.

In the next rank to the Indians ſtand the Chineſe, who in this place are numerous, but poſſeſs very little property; many of them live within the walls, and keep ſhops. They have a rich ſhow of European and Chineſe goods: the far greater part however live in a quarter by themſelves, without the walls, called Campang China. Many of them are carpenters, joiners, ſmiths, taylors, ſlippermakers, dyers of cotton, and embroiderers; maintaining the character of induſtry that is univerſally given of them: and ſome are ſcattered about the country, where they cultivate gardens, ſow rice and ſugar, or keep cattle and buffaloes, whoſe milk they bring daily to town.

There is nothing clean or dirty, honeſt or diſhoneſt, provided there is not too much danger of a halter, that the Chineſe will not readily do for money. But though they work with great diligence, and patiently undergo any degree of labour; yet no ſooner have they laid down their tools than they begin to game, either at cards or dice, or ſome other play among the multitude that they have invented, which are altogether unknown in Europe: to this they apply with ſuch eagerneſs, as ſcarcely to allow time for the neceſſary refreſhments of food and ſleep; ſo that it is as rare to ſee a Chineſe idle, as it is to ſee a Dutchman or an Indian employed.

In manners they are always civil, or rather obſequious; and in dreſs they are remarkably neat and clean, to whatever rank of life they belong. I ſhall not attempt a deſcription either of their perſons or habits, for the better kind of China paper, which is now common in England, exhibits a perfect repreſentation of both, though perhaps with ſome ſlight exaggerations approaching towards the caricatura.

In eating they are eaſily ſatisfied, though the few that are rich, have many ſavory diſhes. Rice,

with a ſmall proportion of fleſh or fiſh, is the food of the poor; and they have greatly the advantage of the Mahometan Indians, whoſe religion forbids them to eat of many things which they could moſt eaſily procure. The Chineſe, on the contrary, being under no reſtraint, eat, beſides pork, dogs, cats, frogs, lizards, ſerpents of many kinds, and a great variety of ſea animals, which the other inhabitants of this country do not conſider as food: they eat alſo many vegetables, which an European, except he was periſhing with hunger, would never touch.

The Chineſe have a ſingular ſuperſtition with regard to the burial of their dead; for they will upon no occaſion open the ground a ſecond time, where a body has been interred. Their burying-grounds, therefore, in the neighbourhood of Batavia, cover many hundred acres, and the Dutch, grudging the waſte of ſo much land, will not ſell any for this purpoſe but at the moſt exorbitant price. The Chineſe, however, contrive to raiſe the purchaſe-money, and afford another inſtance of the folly and weakneſs of human nature, in transferring a regard for the living to the dead, and making that the object of ſolicitude and expence, which cannot receive the leaſt benefit from either. Under the influence of this univerſal prejudice, they take an uncommon method to preſerve the body intire, and prevent the remains of it from being mixed with the earth that ſurrounds it. They incloſe it in a large thick coffin of wood, not made of planks joined together, but hollowed out of the ſolid timber like a canoe; this being covered, and let down into the grave, is ſurrounded with a coat of their mortar, called Chinam, about eight or ten inches thick, which in a ſhort time becomes as hard as a ſtone. The relations of the deceaſed attend the funeral ceremony, with a conſiderable number of women that are hired to weep: it might reaſonably be ſuppoſed that the hired appearance of ſorrow could no more flatter the living than benefit the dead; yet the appearance of ſorrow is known to be hired among people much more reflective and enlightened than the Chineſe. In Batavia, the law requires that every man ſhould be buried according to his rank, which is in no caſe diſpenſed with; ſo that if the deceaſed has not left ſufficient to pay his debts, an officer takes an inventory of what was in his poſſeſſion when he died, and out of the produce buries him in the manner preſcribed, leaving only the overplus to his creditors. Thus in many inſtances are the living ſacrificed to the dead, and money that ſhould diſcharge a debt, or feed an orphan, laviſhed in idle proceſſions, or depoſited in the earth to rot.

Another numerous claſs among the inhabitants of this country is the ſlaves; for by ſlaves, the Dutch, Portugueze, and Indians, however different in their rank or ſituation, are conſtantly attended: they are purchaſed from Sumatra, Malacca, and almoſt all the eaſtern iſlands. The natives of Java, very few of whom live in the neighbourhood of Batavia, have an exemption from ſlavery under the ſanction of very ſevere penal laws, which I believe are ſeldom violated. The price of theſe ſlaves is from ten to twenty pounds ſterling; but girls, if they have beauty, ſometimes fetch

fetch an hundred. They are a very lazy ſet of people; but as they will do but little work, they are content with a little victuals, ſubſiſting altogether upon boiled rice, and a ſmall quantity of the cheapeſt fiſh. As they are natives of different countries, they differ from each other extremely, both in perſon and diſpoſition. The African negroes, called here *Papua*, are the worſt, and conſequently may be purchaſed for the leaſt money: they are all thieves, and all incorrigible. Next to theſe are the Bougis and Macaſſars, both from the iſland of Celebes; theſe are lazy in the higheſt degree, and though not ſo much addicted to theft as the negroes, have a cruel and vindictive ſpirit, which renders them extremely dangerous; eſpecially as, to gratify their reſentment, they will make no ſcruple of ſacrificing life. The beſt ſlaves, and conſequently the dearest, are procured from the iſland of Bali: the moſt beautiful women from Nias, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Sumatra; but they are of a tender and delicate conſtitution, and ſoon fall a ſacrifice to the unwholeſome air of Batavia. Beſides theſe, there are Malays, and ſlaves of ſeveral other denominations, whoſe particular characteriſtics I do not remember.

Theſe ſlaves are wholly in the power of their maſters with reſpect to any puniſhment that does not take away life; but if a ſlave dies in conſequence of puniſhment, though his death ſhould not appear to have been intended, the maſter is called to a ſevere account, and he is generally condemned to ſuffer capitally. For this reaſon the maſter ſeldom inflicts puniſhment upon the ſlave himſelf, but applies to an officer called a Marineu, one of whom is ſtationed in every diſtrict. The duty of the Marineu is to quell riots, and take offenders into cuſtody; but more particularly to apprehend runaway ſlaves, and puniſh them for ſuch crimes as the maſter, ſupported by proper evidence, lays to their charge: the puniſhment however is not inflicted by the Marineu in perſon, but by ſlaves who are bred up to the buſineſs. Men are puniſhed publicly, before the door of their maſter's houſe; but women within it. The puniſhment is by ſtripes, the number being proportioned to the offence; and they are given with rods made of rattans, which are ſplit into ſlender twigs for the purpoſe, aad fetch blood at every ſtroke. A common puniſhment coſts the maſter a rixdollar, and a ſevere one a ducatoon, about ſix ſhillings and eight-pence. The maſter is alſo obliged to allow the ſlave three dubbelcheys, equal to about ſeven-pence-halfpenny a week, as an encouragement, and to prevent his being under temptations to ſteal, too ſtrong to be reſiſted.

Concerning the government of this place I can ſay but little. We obſerved, however, a remarkable ſubordination among the people. Every man who is able to keep houſe, has a certain ſpecific rank acquired by the length of his ſervices to the company; the different ranks which are thus acquired, are diſtinguiſhed by the ornaments of the coaches, and the dreſſes of the coachmen; ſome are obliged to ride in plain coaches, ſome are allowed to paint them in different manners and degrees, and ſome to

gild them. The coachman alſo appears in clothes that are quite plain, or more or leſs adorned with lace.

The officer who preſides here has the title of governor-general of the Indies, and the Dutch governors of all the other ſettlements are ſubordinate to him, and obliged to repair to Batavia that he may paſs their accounts. If they appear to have been criminal, or even negligent, he puniſhes them by delay, and detains them during pleaſure, ſometimes one year, ſometimes two years, and ſometimes three; for they cannot quit the place till he gives them a diſmiſſion. Next to the governor are the members of the council, called here *Edele Heeren*, and by the corruption of the Engliſh, *Idoleers*. Theſe Idoleers take upon them ſo much ſtate, that whoever meets them in a carriage, is expected to riſe up and bow, then to drive on one ſide of the road, and there ſtop till they are paſt: the ſame homage is required alſo to their wives, and even their children; and it is commonly paid them by the inhabitants. But ſome of our captains have thought ſo ſlaviſh a mark of reſpect beneath the dignity which they derived from the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty, and have refuſed to pay it; yet, if they were in a hired carriage, nothing could deter the coachman from honouring the Dutch Grandee at their expence, but the moſt peremptory menace of immediate death.

Juſtice is adminiſtered here by a body of lawyers, who have ranks of diſtinction among themſelves. Concerning their proceedings in queſtions of property, I know nothing; but their deciſions in criminal caſes ſeem to be ſevere with reſpect to the natives, and lenient with reſpect to their own people, in a criminal degree. A chriſtian always is indulged with an opportunity of eſcaping before he is brought to a trial, whatever may have been his offence; and if he is brought to a trial and convicted, he is ſeldom puniſhed with death: while the poor Indians on the contrary are hanged, and broken upon the wheel, and even impaled alive without mercy.

The Malays and Chineſe have judicial officers of their own, under the denominations of captains and lieutenants, who determine in civil caſes, ſubject to an appeal to the Dutch court.

The taxes paid by theſe people to the company are very conſiderable; and that which is exacted of them for liberty to wear their hair, is by no means the leaſt. They are paid monthly, and to ſave the trouble and charge of collecting them, a flag is hoiſted upon the top of a houſe in the middle of the town when a payment is due, and the Chineſe have experienced that it is their intereſt to repair thither with their money without delay.

The money current here conſiſts of ducats, worth an hundred and thirty-two ſtivers; ducatoons, eighty ſtivers; imperial rixdollars, ſixty; rupees of Batavia, thirty; ſchellings, ſix; double cheys, two ſtivers and an half; and doits, one fourth of a ſtiver. Spaniſh dollars, when we were here, were at five ſhillings and five-pence; and we were told, that they were never lower than five ſhillings and four-pence, even at the Company's warehouſe. For Engliſh guineas we could never get more than nine-

nineteen ſhillings upon an average; for though the Chineſe would give twenty ſhillings for ſome of the brighteſt, they would give no more than ſeventeen ſhillings for thoſe that were much worn.

It may perhaps be of ſome advantage to ſtrangers to be told, that there are two kinds of coin here, of the ſame denomination, milled and unmilled, and that the milled is of moſt value. A milled ducatoon is worth eighty ſtivers; but an unmilled ducatoon is worth no more than ſeventy-two. All accounts are kept in rixdollars and ſtivers, which, here at leaſt, are mere nominal coins, like our pound ſterling. The rixdollar is equal to forty-eight ſtivers, about four ſhillings and ſix-pence Engliſh currency.

Some Particulars relative to the Arabs; *from an Account of a Journey from* Perſia *to* England, *by* Edward Ives, Eſq;

THE Arabs ſtill continue divided into tribes; and out of as many of theſe as poſſible, it will be adviſeable for you to ſelect the men who are to eſcort you over the deſert; for ſhould you happen to fall in with a body of any of thoſe particular tribes, to which the Arabs who accompany you belong, you may depend upon paſſing unhurt and unmoleſted; or if you meet with any of their ſcouting parties, and can prevail only on one of them to enter your tents, drink of your coffee, eat rice, or any thing beſides, you will then be ſafe from any inſult either by them or their brethren; it being an invariable maxim with them, "*never to moleſt thoſe ſtrangers they have once eaten and drank with,*" looking upon it then as a breach of hoſpitality, and conſequently as a moſt enormous crime. Should any of their out-lying detachments accidentally fall in with you, and inſtead of entering your tents, and partaking of your entertainment, hurry back to their main body to communicate the pleaſing intelligence; even in this caſe, if one of your party can make greater haſte than they, and join the Arab body firſt, throw himſelf at the Sheick's feet, and demand protection, you may reſt aſſured of your lives and property: for another ſtable maxim with them is, that "*whoſoever ſhall fly to the powerful, and humbly implore aſſiſtance, has a right to receive it.*" This point they carry ſo far, that were the murderer of the Sheick's father, ſon, or brother, to be the perſon ſo petitioning, he would not be refuſed. And what is ſtill more extraordinary, this act of mercy is ſure to take place, although the ſupplicant may not be able to get quite up to the perſon of the Sheick. If he is only ſo near him, as to be capable of throwing a ſtick to, or beyond the ſpot of ground where he happens to be, this circumſtance ſecures him from all danger.

But though the Arabs are thus ſcrupulous in regard to the rights of hoſpitality, yet in other inſtances they will be found to equivocate as well as their neighbours. The moſt effectual way to bind them is by a particular oath of theirs, called the *Tallauck*; the penalty of a non-performance of which is, that the perjured perſon ſhall part with all his wives, and never cohabit with them again, until they have been

proſtituted to other men. The infamy and inconvenience ariſing from hence, is eſteemed ſo very great, that you ſeldom, if ever, hear of this ſacred obligation being broken. The wife, that has the greateſt power in the family, is ſhe, who by the conſent of the parents of both parties, was firſt married to the young man; ſhe is early taught the art of cookery, and takes the lead of all the other wives in that reſpect; ſhe has alſo the chief management of his domeſtic affairs; nor can he ever part with her, but with the utmoſt difficulty and inconvenience.

[We ſhall farther illuſtrate this account, by the extraordinary adventures of an Engliſh gentleman, from the ſame author.]

This gentleman (Mr. Barton) had it ſeems a few years before, acquired a handſome fortune in the Eaſt-Indies, with which he returned to England, ſettled at ſome diſtance from London, in the character of a country gentleman, and ſerved the office of high-ſheriff for the county in which he lived. Being neceſſitated however to return to India to ſettle ſome affairs, he had the courage to fit out a ſmall Folkſtone cutter, in which he actually ſet ſail from England for the Eaſt-Indies; but before he had been many days at ſea, ſhe was (luckily perhaps for himſelf and his little crew) taken by a French privateer, and carried into Vigo. From hence he got a paſſage to Leghorn, taking his ſon with him, who had alſo embarked in the ſame dangerous enterprize for the Eaſt-Indies. At Leghorn they took ſhip again, and got ſafe to *Scanderoon*. Here, he was ſo impatient to get forward on his journey, that he would not wait for the caravan, but ſet out for Aleppo, attended only by his ſon, a country ſervant, and a few camels. His ſpirit was too active to endure the ſlow march of theſe animals; he therefore frequently made excurſions on the road before them, but one day while walking on foot and alone, he was attacked by a few Arabs, who robbed him of every thing he had about him. This obliged him to wait for the coming up of his little company, and with them he travelled on without any other accident to Aleppo. Here, he was in the ſame hurry for proceeding on his journey, nor could the whole factory prevail upon him to wait only a fortnight or three weeks for the ſetting out of a large caravan for Baghdad and Baſſora.

He accordingly began this ſecond hazardous expedition with only two or three camels, and the ſame country ſervant, leaving his ſon behind at Aleppo, with orders to follow him, by the firſt convenient opportunity. For a few days he and his man went on uninterrupted over the deſert. At length five or ſix hundred Arabs diſcovered them; but upon their coming nigh, Mr. Barton drew out a brace of piſtols which he carried in his belt, and preſented them at the Arabs: aſtoniſhed at his raſhneſs, they made a ſtand, but at the ſame time ordered him to throw down his arms. His ſervant alſo perſuaded him to comply, but all in vain; he ſtill held his cocked piſtols towards the Arabs, and with a determined look, and high-toned voice, declared he would kill ſome of them, if they dared to approach any nearer. By degrees they ſurrounded him, and with a blow on the head,

head, he was brought to the ground, and his piſtols taken from him: the Arabs now in their turn preſented theſe weapons to his breaſt, and told him that he deſerved to be put to death; but they ſatisfied themſelves with ſtripping him quite naked, and leaving the ſervant a jacket and breeches, but not a drop of water, or morſel of proviſion for either.

Mr. Barton, after the enemy rode off, accepted the breeches which his ſervant offered to him, and they both ſet off bare-footed (their camels alſo having been taken from them) in the track for Baghdad. After having paſſed two days and nights without meeting with any other ſupport than the truffles of the deſert, that happened then to be in ſeaſon, and which they found in great plenty, they fortunately fell in with another tribe of Arabs, to whoſe Sheick they told their melancholy tale, and implored his aſſiſtance. The Sheick was touched with the relation of their diſtreſs, and afforded them every help in his power; his own wives miniſtered unto them, anointed their feet, brought them milk, and every other neceſſary. As ſoon as they were ſufficiently recovered to ſet forward, the ſon of the Sheick eſcorted them ſo far, as to put them under the protection of another Sheick, by whom they were entertained in the like hoſpitable manner, and diſmiſſed with other guards and paſſports; nor did they want friends as long as their journey laſted, each tribe ſeeing them ſafely lodged with its next neighbour, until they had delivered them into the hands of our countrymen at Baghdad.

From that city, Mr. Barton was carried in the Paſha's galley down the Tygris to Corna, and from thence to Baſſora, where we met with him. He was at that time clothed like a poor Turk, without ſhirt or ſtockings; his beard was grown to an uncommon length; and he declared that he would indulge himſelf in few of the comforts, much leſs in the elegancies of life, till he arrived ſafely at Calcutta, the place of his deſtination.

Hoſpitality and Politeneſs of Choudar Aga, *the Governor of* Hilla, *a Turkiſh Town on the* Euphrates; *from the ſame.*

A Little before four o'clock we got up pretty near to the governor of Hilla's palace, ſituated in that part of the town which ſtands on the left, or ſouth ſide of the river. Our ſandal carrying no guns, we could only ſalute with five bounces; their report however was equal to that of a four pounder. We were ſoon ſurrounded by a very numerous company of people, of boys eſpecially; even the women, who came down to the river with their pitchers for water, ſatisfied their curioſity by looking at us; moſt of them had their faces half covered, many were comely, and of a pretty good complexion. The men in general were well made, ſome are white, but moſt of them tawny. We had been but a very little while near the ſhore, before one of the governor's officers came to bid us welcome; he ſat with us on a ſtool by the ſide of the river, and took care the crowd ſhould not preſs upon us. In the mean time we ſent by Mr. Hemet, and our man Vertan, Mr. Shaw's letter, and another

another from Aly Aga; they ſoon returned with the governor's compliments, and an invitation for us to repair to the ſeraglio; an officer with a ſilver battoon, and high cap, came alſo to conduct us.

Notwithſtanding it was the faſt of the Ramazan, and before ſunſet, we found the governor, Chouder Aga, ſeated on a carpet in his porch, at the entrance of his palace, ready to receive us; (he was about forty years old, and of the genteeleſt deportment) he bade us heartily welcome, thrice; told us we ſhould do him honour by taking up our abode at his houſe, expreſſed his unfeigned ſorrow at the fatigues and difficulties we had paſſed through, of which he ſaid he had been informed three days ago; hoped we ſhould reſt well under his roof, and recover our loſt ſtrength, and that we might depend on every aſſiſtance in his power. At our firſt coming in, he obliged us immediately to ſeat ourſelves on the ſide of the porch, oppoſite to him, where had been placed a carpet and cuſhions. The rules of the faſt, were ſtill farther diſpenſed with, for coffee was brought to us, as ſoon as we were ſeated. In the courſe of the interview, he ſaid, as every people had their different manners, and he could not but be a ſtranger to our's, he muſt deſire the favour of us, while we continued with him, to purſue our own inclinations in all things, but eſpecially in what reſpected refreſhments; he ſhould therefore be glad if we would trouble ourſelves to direct his domeſtics what ſort of repaſt they ſhould provide for our ſupper. We replied to his civilities, but begged we might be admitted to be ſerved only with a plate of what was the uſual proviſions of his family: upon his repeating his wiſhes, we anſwered, "nothing could be more acceptable than a common *Pillaw*," (boiled fowl and rice). We begged indeed the favour of being accommodated with a warm bagnio, which he immediately ordered to be got ready, and directed his attendants to be there in waiting with *ſherbet*, &c. but before we went to the bath, he ordered his people to ſhow us the apartments that were provided for us above ſtairs. We then took our leave, each paying the other the moſt obliging compliments they could think of; but the Turk was very much our ſuperior in this ſort of converſation.

Our rooms were the beſt in the palace, lofty, with painted walls, and gothic-arched roofs. We were accompanied to and from the bagnio, by an officer carrying a ſilver-headed ſtaff. At our return to the ſeraglio, we found ſix or eight diſhes placed upon our own table, with our ſtools ſet round it; and though the whole was dreſſed after the Turkiſh manner, it was by no means diſagreeable to an Engliſh palate. An intimation was alſo given to us, that the governor made it his particular requeſt, that in regard to our liquors, we would be quite free and unreſtrained. This was carrying his complaiſance to a great height, conſidering how very ſtrict the regular Turks are on this article: we doubted at firſt, whether we ſhould ſend for wine, but the governor having interrogated our domeſtics, and learned our common practice, repeated his requeſt by a meſſage ſent on purpoſe.

Chouder Aga, whilſt we were at ſupper,

ſupper, ſat on a terrace at ſome diſtance with ſeveral of his principal officers: his treaſurer accompanied us the whole evening, who eat, and would have drank wine with us alſo (as he whiſpered to our interpreter) had he not been ſurrounded by many obſervers, who were aſſembled to remark our cuſtoms. At this repaſt, both before and after ſupper, we were careful to ſay grace; the Turks thought it a very odd cuſtom, I believe, for they talked to one another about it a good deal. We ſat without hats while at our meal, and the treaſurer, who ſeemed to have ſome drollery, after we became a little familiar with one another, pulled off his turban and ſat uncovered too; this afforded great merriment to the ſpectators, and they all ſeemed greatly pleaſed with our manner of eating, ſo different from their own, for they never make uſe of knives and forks, chairs or tables. Soon after the cloth was taken away, a meſſenger came for the treaſurer; he went, but preſently returned with the governor's reſpects and a meſſage, importing, that "as it was his real wiſh, we ſhould be gay, and uſe his houſe as our own, and as it was probable his preſence might be a reſtraint upon us; he therefore had taken the liberty (begging our pardon at the ſame time) to withdraw himſelf to the Mufti's, merely to convince us, that what he had ſaid about our being free and unreſtrained, proceeded from the very bottom of his heart, and he flattered himſelf, that we would diſplay our belief of his ſincerity, by our actions." Upon receiving this meſſage, the bottle paſſed about very briſkly; the governor's health was drank, and a chorus ſong was ſung. Among the lookers on, were two young gentlemen, ſon and nephew to the governor, and for each of them a glaſs of wine was ſtolen, which they drank off in a private room. We had before this time, given in by an *Aga*, an inventory of ſuch things as were neceſſary for our journey to Baghdad; and the treaſurer at his taking leave this evening, told us, that our beaſts, proviſions, guards, &c. ſhould be ready for us as ſoon as poſſible in the morning; for though the governor had given us the moſt preſſing invitation to ſpend a few days with him, yet we excuſed ourſelves upon account of the hurry we were in, and the neceſſity there was for our getting forwards.

It was five in the afternoon before our beaſts were loaded, and we ready to begin our journey. We had very handſome proviſion made, both for our breakfaſt and dinner; and, in the morning, on the ſuppoſition we ſhould have gone earlier than we did, the governor again broke in on the rules of the faſt, and ſeated himſelf in his porch, with a deſign of giving us an opportunity of taking our leave. Our whole party attended him, except myſelf who was greatly indiſpoſed; but I afterwards learnt from them, that they were as much outdone in hyperbole of compliment at this ſecond, as we all had been at our firſt interview. The whole of our hoſt's behaviour was ſuch, as greatly to prejudice us in his favour, and we wanted only a proper preſent to ſend him, as a grateful acknowledgement for his favours. We could not offer him money, conſiſtent with the inſtructions Mr. Shaw had given us,

and

and of every thing elſe that was valuable we had ſtripped ourſelves at Karec. At laſt our good friend Mr. Hemet ſpared us a white *Shaul*, made of fine goats-hair from Carminia, and worn much in habits by the Turks of faſhion; its value was about ſixteen zechins, or eight guineas: this, with an handſome apology, was ſent by one of his domeſtics, who ſoon returned with his maſter's compliments, and "That he hoped we were convinced, the trifling ſervices "which he had done us, proceeded altogether from the reſpect "he had for our characters, and "from his friendſhip to Mr. Shaw; "theſe were his only motives, for "endeavouring to become uſeful "to us in our long and wearifome "journey: that he had done no-"thing with an intereſted view, "and he flattered himſelf we would "do him the juſtice to believe it; "that the preſent which we had "been ſo kind as to make him, "with ſuch an obliging apology, "was the more acceptable to him, "as it was greatly expreſſive of "our ſatisfaction in his conduct: "that he made not the leaſt difficulty therefore in accepting of, "and was infinitely obliged to us "for it." Such was the complaiſant and polite behaviour of this Turkiſh governor, which, to ſay the leaſt, did honour not only to himſelf, but to his country.

Of Nader Shah; *from the Hiſtory of his Life, tranſlated from an Eaſtern Manuſcript by* William Jones, Eſq.

THUS fell, at the age of ſixty years, Nader Kuli, the deliverer of Perſia, and conqueror of India; who, from an humble ſtation, had raiſed himſelf to a degree of power, at which few monarchs by birth have ever arrived. He ſeems to have united the talents of a complete general, and an able politician; and, though he had not the advantages of learning, yet appears to have had a taſte for true magnificence, and would probably, had he lived in happier times, have encouraged the arts of peace, and been no ſtranger to the charms of ſociety; but the darling object of his life, to which he ſacrificed every other purſuit, and devoted all the powers of his mind and body, was the art of war, in which he became equal to the greateſt commanders of Aſia, and may juſtly ſtand upon a level with Cyrus or Tamerlane. They, who form a notion of his character from the various narratives, which have been printed in Europe, are apt to conſider him in no other light, than as a fearleſs Barbarian, who ſurmounted every difficulty, and overthrew all his oppoſers, by the dint of mere valour and hardineſs; but, on a nearer view of his exploits, they will ſeem to contain ſomething more than brutal heroiſm, and to have been no leſs wiſely concerted than vigorouſly performed. His great project of delivering his country was executed with a regularity and prudence, that can be ſurpaſſed only by the celerity of his motions, and the vigour of his acts. If we throw a veil over his latter years, in which he was rather to be pitied than condemned, we ſhall ſee nothing in his life, but what was noble and laudable: he had neither the raſhneſs of Alexander, the inſatiable ambition of Cæſar, the inflexible obſtinacy of Charles

Charles the twelfth, nor the vices of his illuſtrious rival Peter the Great; he reſembled rather that real Hero, Guſtavus Vaſa, who, to uſe the words of an excellent writer, "left the foreſt where he "lay concealed, and came to de- "liver his country*:" like Vaſa, he was raiſed to the throne of the Empire, which he had freed from oppreſſion; like Vaſa, he changed the religion of his ſubjects; but he did not, like Vaſa, reign happy and beloved to an advanced old age.

[As the foregoing account repreſents the character of this great and extraordinary man in a very different point of view, from that of the bloody and mercileſs tyrant, which he has been hitherto deſcribed; we thought it would not be unneceſſary to ſtrengthen the validity of it, and in ſome degree ſupport the impartiality of the Perſian Author, by the following anecdotes which Mr. Ives picked up in the country. This gentleman being in the iſland of Karec, near the bottom of the Perſian Gulph, gives us the following account.]

In a viſit we made to another gentleman of this iſland, who had the beſt opportunities of getting at the true character of the late famous Thamas Kuli Khan, he aſſured us, that all the hiſtories yet written of him, were very erroneous. He was not naturally cruel; his ambition indeed led him to empire, but he would have been glad to have governed mildly. That though the two laſt years of his life were attended with continual revolts among his ſubjects, at the head of whom were his own children, yet he ſeldom put any of them to death; the puniſhment he generally inflicted was that of putting out their eyes. Kuli Khan being once aſked, why he choſe this method of treating his rebellious ſubjects, rather than taking away their lives, replied, Becauſe I would have them live on, eyeleſs, as laſting monuments of their own villainy, and of my juſtice.

This gentleman alſo aſſured us, that Kuli Khan had once flattered himſelf with a vaſt increaſe of empire by a marriage with the Czarina of Muſcovy, and that he actually ſent an Embaſſador to Peterſburgh for that purpoſe: though the Czarina ſecretly deſpiſed the offer he made to her, looking back with ſcorn on his mean original, yet ſhe took care to demean herſelf with much ſeeming reſpect upon the occaſion, and expreſſed herſelf highly honoured with the Shah's propoſal, but at the ſame time advanced many reaſons why ſhe could not poſſibly comply with it. Among others, ſhe did not forget to mention the difference of their religion. Soon after the return of his embaſſador, the Perſian monarch converſed often with the fathers of the three convents at Iſpahan; ſeemed very deſirous of being inſtructed in the fundamentals of their religion, liſtened to them with great attention, and threw out hints of his becoming a Chriſtian. He ordered alſo theſe fathers to ſet about a tranſlation of the New Teſtament into the Perſian language for his own immediate uſe, which they had very near finiſhed, when his life was put an end to by

* Voltaire Hiſt. Char. XII.

four

four of his own generals, who have been fighting for the crown or throne of Perſia ever ſince.

Of the Sicilian Banditti; *from* Brydone's *Tour through* Sicily *and* Malta.

WE are juſt returned from the prince's. He received us politely, but with a good deal of ſtate. He offered us the uſe of his carriages, as there are none to be hired; and, in the uſual ſtile, begged to know in what he could be of ſervice to us. We told him, (with an apology for our abrupt departure) that we were obliged to ſet off to-morrow, and begged his protection on our journey: He replied, that he would immediately give orders for guards to attend us, that ſhould be anſwerable for every thing; that we need give ourſelves no farther trouble; that whatever number of mules we had occaſion for, ſhould be ready at the door of the inn, at any hour we ſhould think proper to appoint: he added, that we might entirely rely on theſe guards, who were people of the moſt determined reſolution, as well as of the moſt approved confidence, and would not fail to chaſtiſe on the ſpot, any perſon that ſhould preſume to impoſe upon us.

Now, who do you think theſe truſty and well beloved guards are compoſed of? Why of the moſt daring, and moſt hardened villains, perhaps, that are to be met with upon earth, who, in any other country, would have been broken upon the wheel, or hung in chains; but are here publicly protected, and univerſally feared and reſpected. It was this part of the police of Sicily, that I was afraid to give you an account of: however, I have now converſed with the prince's people on the ſubject, and they have confirmed every circumſtance that Mr. Meaſtre made me acquainted with.

He told me, that in this eaſt part of the iſland, called Val Demoni, from the devils that are ſuppoſed to inhabit mount Ætna; it has ever been found altogether impracticable to extirpate the banditti; there being numberleſs caverns and ſubterraneous paſſages around that mountain, where no troops could poſſibly purſue them: that, beſides, as they are known to be perfectly determined and reſolute, never failing to take a dreadful revenge on all who have offended them, the prince of Villa Franca has embraced it, not only as the ſafeſt, but likewiſe as the wiſeſt, and moſt political ſcheme, to become their declared patron and protector. And ſuch of them as think proper to leave their mountains and foreſts, though perhaps only for a time, are ſure to meet with good encouragement, and a certain protection in his ſervice, where they enjoy the moſt unbounded confidence, which, in no inſtance, they have ever yet been found to make an improper or a diſhoneſt uſe of. They are clothed in the prince's livery, yellow and green, with ſilver lace; and wear likewiſe a badge of their honourable order, which entitles them to univerſal fear and reſpect from the people.

I have juſt been interrupted by an upper ſervant of the prince's, who,

who, both by his looks and language, ſeems to be of the ſame worthy fraternity. He tells us, that he has ordered our muleteers, at their peril, to be ready by day-break; but that we need not go till we think proper; for it is their buſineſs to attend on *noſtri eccellenzi*. He ſays he has likewiſe ordered two of the moſt deſperate fellows in the whole iſland to accompany us; adding, in a ſort of whiſper, that we need be under no apprehenſion; for that if any perſon ſhould preſume to impoſe upon us of a ſingle baiocc *, that they would certainly put them to death. I gave him an ounce †, which I knew was what he expected; on which he redoubled his bows and his eccellenzas, and declared we were the moſt *honorabili Signiori* he had ever met with, and that if we pleaſed, he himſelf ſhould have the honour of attending us, and would chaſtiſe any perſon that ſhould dare to take the wall of us, or injure us in the moſt minute trifle. We thanked him for his zeal, ſhewing him we had ſwords of our own. On which, bowing reſpectfully, he retired.

I can now, with more aſſurance, give you ſome account of the converſation I had with Signior Maeſtre, who ſeems to be a very intelligent man, and has reſided here, for theſe great many years.

He ſays, that in ſome circumſtances theſe banditti are the moſt reſpectable people of the iſland; and have by much the higheſt, and moſt romantic notions of what they call their point of honour. That, however criminal they may be with regard to ſociety in general; yet, with reſpect to one another, and to every perſon to whom they have once profeſſed it, they have ever maintained the moſt unſhaken fidelity. The magiſtrates have often been obliged to protect them, and pay them court, as they are known to be perfectly determined, and deſperate, and ſo extremely vindictive, that they will certainly put any perſon to death, that has ever given them juſt cauſe of provocation. On the other hand, it never was known that any perſon who had put himſelf under their protection, and ſhewed that he had confidence in them, had cauſe to repent of it, or was injured by any of them, in the moſt minute trifle; but on the contrary, they will protect him from impoſitions of every kind, and ſcorn to go halves with the landlord, like moſt other conductors and travelling ſervants; and will defend him with their lives, if there is occaſion. That thoſe of their number, who have thus enliſted themſelves in the ſervice of ſociety, are known and reſpected by the other banditti all over the iſland; and the perſons of thoſe they accompany are ever held ſacred. For theſe reaſons, moſt travellers chuſe to hire a couple of them from town to town; and may thus travel over the whole iſland in ſafety. To illuſtrate their character the more, he added two ſtories, which happened but a few days ago, and are ſtill in every body's mouth:

A number of people were found digging in a place where ſome treaſure was ſuppoſed to have been hid during the plague: as this has been forbid under the moſt ſevere

* A ſmall coin.

† About eleven ſhillings.

penalties,

penalties, they were immediately carried to priſon, and expected to have been treated without mercy; but, luckily for the others, one of theſe heroes happened to be of the number. He immediately wrote to the Prince of Villa Franca, and made uſe of ſuch powerful arguments in their favour, that they were all immediately ſet at liberty.

This will ſerve to ſhew their conſequence with the civil power; the other ſtory will give you a ſtrong idea of their barbarous ferocity, and the horrid mixture of ſtubborn vice and virtue (if I may call it by that name) that ſeems to direct their actions. I ſhould have mentioned, that they have a practice of borrowing money from the country people, who never dare refuſe them; and if they promiſe to pay it, they have ever been found punctual and exact, both as to the time and the ſum; and would much rather rob and murder an innocent perſon, than fail of payment at the day appointed: and this they have often been obliged to do, only in order (as they ſay) to fulfil their engagements, and to ſave their honour.

It happened within this fortnight, that the brother of one of theſe heroic banditti having occaſion for money, and not knowing how to procure it, determined to make uſe of his brother's name and authority, an artifice which he thought could not eaſily be diſcovered; accordingly he went to a country prieſt, and told him his brother had occaſion for twenty ducats, which he deſired he would immediately lend him. The prieſt aſſured him that he had not ſo large a ſum, but that if he would return in a few days it ſhould be ready for him. The other replied, that he was afraid to return to his brother with this anſwer; and deſired, that he would by all means take care to keep out of his way, at leaſt till ſuch time as he had pacified him; otherwiſe he could not be anſwerable for the conſequences. As bad fortune would have it, the very next day the prieſt and the robber met in a narrow road; the former fell a-trembling, as the latter approached, and at laſt dropped on his knees to beg for mercy. The robber, aſtoniſhed at this behaviour, deſired to know the cauſe of it. The trembling prieſt anſwered, "Ill denaro." The money, the money—but ſend your brother to-morrow, and you ſhall have it. The haughty robber aſſured him, that he diſdained taking money of a poor prieſt; adding, that if any of his brothers had been low enough to make ſuch a demand, he himſelf was ready to advance the ſum. The prieſt acquainted him with the viſit he had received the preceding night from his brother, by his order; aſſuring him, that if he had been maſter of the ſum, he ſhould immediately have ſupplied it.—Well, ſays the robber, I will now convince you whether my brother or I are moſt to be believed; you ſhall go with me to his houſe, which is but a few miles diſtant. —— On their arrival before the door, the robber called on his brother; who never ſuſpecting the diſcovery, immediately came to the balcony; but on perceiving the prieſt, he began to make excuſes for his conduct. The robber told him, there was no excuſe to be made; that he only deſired

to know the fact: If he had gone to borrow money of that prieſt in his name or not?—On his owning it, the robber with deliberate coolneſs lifted his blunderbuſs to his ſhoulder, and ſhot him dead; and turning to the aſtoniſhed prieſt, "You will now be perſuaded, ſaid "he, that I had no intention of "robbing you at leaſt."

You may now judge how happy we muſt be in the company of our guards. I don't know but this very hero may be one of them; as we are aſſured they are two of the moſt intrepid and reſolute fellows in the iſland.

[We ſhall conclude this article, with a ſpecimen of the behaviour of theſe formidable guards upon their journey.]

We have had a delightful journey, and if all Sicily is but as agreeable, we ſhall not repent of our expedition. We left Meſſina early this morning, with ſix mules, for ourſelves and ſervants, and two for our baggage. This train, I aſſure you, makes no contemptible appearance; particularly when you call to mind our front and rear guard; by much the moſt conſpicuous part of it. Theſe are two great drawcanſir figures, armed cap-a-pie, with a broad hanger, two enormous piſtols, and a long arquebuſe: This they kept cock'd and ready for action in all ſuſpicious places; where they recounted us abundance of wonderful ſtories of robberies and murders; ſome of them, with ſuch very minute circumſtances, that I am fully perſuaded they themſelves were the principal actors. However, I look upon our ſituation as perfectly ſecure; they pay us great reſpect, and take the utmoſt pains that we ſhall not be impoſed upon. Indeed, I think they impoſe upon every body elſe, except us; for they tax the bills according to their pleaſure; and ſuch cheap ones I never paid before. To-day's dinner for eleven men (our three muleteers included) and feeding for ten mules and horſes, did not amount to half a guinea. And, although we pay them high, (an ounce a day each) yet I am perſuaded they ſave us at leaſt one half of it on our bills.—They entertained us with ſome of their feats, and make no ſcruple of owning their having put ſeveral people to death; but add, "Mas "tutti, tutti honorabilmente."—That is to ſay, that they did not do it in a daſtardly manner, nor without juſt provocation.

Of the Florentines; *by the late Earl of* Corke *and* Orrery.

THE inhabitants of the higher ſort are civil, grave, and abſtemious. Even an Engliſhman, conquered by example, drinks no bumpers here. The common people are lazy, proud, and cowardly. Not a grain of Roman ſpirit remains throughout Tuſcany. You know the general attachment which is inherent to names. The Florentines languiſh after the houſe of Medici; yet by that family they were firſt enſlaved. That they ſhould wiſh their prince to reſide among them, is conſonant to nature and to reaſon. They dream of antient liberty; their dreams have a gloomy effect upon their waking hours; they appear melancholy. "We are a people," ſay they, "who are tied by the "leg. We wiſh to fly, but we "are

" are detained by iron chains." Whither would they fly? Undoubtedly to their ancient republic.

Their good breeding runs into the ſtiffneſs of ceremony. They are offended at the leaſt defect in decorum. There are certain eſtabliſhed laws in going into a coach, that ſtill puzzle me, and often make me ſtudy very heartily which is my right, and which is my left hand. No Florentine ever appears in an undreſs. The fidlers, the taylors, and the barbers, all wear ſwords. The noblemen (la nobilità) ſtir not to the next door without a numerous attendance of lacqueys, among whom is always a running footman. They are ſtrangers to what the French call eaſe; in which point that nation deviates into an extreme, particularly by avoiding cleanlineſs, and forgetting decorum.

The Florentines affect, and almoſt reach magnificence. Their equipages are fine, their coaches large, their horſes lean; their palaces truly ſumptuous. They make few or no entertainments. Neither their diſpoſitions nor revenues will allow of hoſpitality. They have card-aſſemblies, in which formality, rather than dignity, or gaiety, preſides. I am told they are ſatyrical. It is certain they are nice obſervers, and neither defective in judgment or underſtanding; yet their public amuſements and diverſions, eſpecially thoſe of the theatre, are the amuſements and diverſions of children. The practice of religion is outwardly acted by their prieſts, and indeed by the laiety in the churches. Few traces of it (I ſpeak not of the clergy) are perceptible in their conduct. Not half an hour ago, a ſolemn proceſſion paſſed under our windows. The perſons, who attended it, ſhewed by their behaviour their private opinion of the ſcenery. No heretics could have conducted themſelves in a more indecent manner. The cuſtoms and external forms of religion are continued; the reverence and devotion of it are neglected. Prudence (by an inviolable taciturnity on certain points) added to a moſt conſtant attendance at maſs, defend the Florentines from the tyranny of the inquiſition; which exiſts, but triumphs not, in this city.

How ſhall I ſpell, how ſhall I paint, how ſhall I deſcribe, the animal known by the title of a *Chichiſbee?* [Ciciſbeo]. You will not find the word in any dictionary. The etymology is not as yet made known to me. It ſo totally abrogates one of the chief characteriſtics of the Italians, Jealouſy, that, unleſs I had ſeen innumerable inſtances of its power in that particular, ſcarce your own teſtimony could have found credit with me. The *Chichiſbee* is a man, with many of the privileges of a huſband, and all the virtues of an eunuch. He is an appendix to matrimony. Within a week after her nuptials, a young lady makes choice of her *Chichiſbee.* From that moment ſhe never appears in public with her huſband, nor is ever imprudent enough to be ſeen without her *Chichiſbee.* He is her guardian, her friend, and her gentleman uſher. He attends her in a morning as ſoon as ſhe is awake. He preſents to her chocolate before ſhe riſes. He ſets her ſlippers; and, as ſoon as his morning viſit is over, he withdraws where he pleaſes. The lady admits him not to dinner.

The huſband only has that honour. In the afternoon he returns to attend her in her viſits. His aſſiduity muſt be remarkable; his punctuality muſt never waver. When ſhe ſees company at home, he is to hand her from one end of the room to the other, from chair to chair, and from ſide to ſide. If ſhe enters into a particular diſcourſe with another perſon, the *Chichiſbee* retires into a corner of the room with the lap-dog, or ſits in the window teaching the macaw to ſpeak Italian. If the lady ſits down to play, it is the duty of the *Chichiſbee* to ſort her cards. The huſband (believe me, I entreat you, if you can,) beholds their familiarities, not only contentedly, but with pleaſure. He himſelf has the honourable employment of a *Chichiſbee* in another houſe; and in both ſituations, as huſband and *chichiſbee*, neither gives, nor receives, the leaſt tinct of jealouſy.

Methinks I ſee you dubious and ſtarting at this account. Be aſſured, it is not exaggerated, nor have I extracted a tittle from the ſcandalous chronicle, which ſays, that *Chichiſbees* are often elected before marriage, and inſtituted after; adding farther, that the name of the *Chichiſbee*, and the definition of his employment, are frequently inſerted in marriage-ſettlements, to ſecure him againſt the too great power of a whimſical huſband, or a watchful mother-in-law. Many other ſiniſter comments may be found in that voluminous chronicle. How can it be otherwiſe? The appearance of the breach of virtue is always treated by the world, as the breach itſelf. Give obloquy a foundation-ſtone, ſhe will ſoon raiſe a ſuperſtructure, that ſhall reach the ſkies. Upon the whole, we may pronounce equitably this ſentence, that if the lady is chaſte, ſhe has great virtue; if the *Chichiſbee* is chaſte, he has greater.

Character of Lewis XIV; *by the ſame.*

NO man appeared more graceful on horſeback. Nature fitted him to act the part of a king, but not of a hero. He was the ornament and example of his own court. He was a model of politeneſs to every prince in Europe. He has had more flatterers, and has deſerved more admirers, than any ſovereign, his grandfather excepted, [Henry IV.] that ever filled the *Gallic* throne. I have read many characters of him. Thoſe compiled by Larrey*, Martiniere†, and other laborious adulators, exhibit a portrait, in which few traces of reſemblance can be found. They hide him in clouds of flattery, or they expoſe him, like a king upon a ſign, in coarſe, fulſome, glaring colours, fit only to attract the eyes of the vulgar and the ignorant. The character of him by monſieur Voltaire is drawn in a maſterly manner, yet in every ſtroke

* "His hiſtory of England," ſays Voltaire, "was eſteemed, before the "publication of Rapin's, but his hiſtory of Lewis XIV. never was." He died at Berlin in 1719.

† "The hiſtory of Lewis XIV. under the name "of Martiniere," ſays the ſame writer, "is every where faulty; confounds names, dates, and events."

the partial hand of the Frenchman, the Voltaire, is too perceptible. The outlines of the abbé Choiſy pleaſe and inſtruct, but they are few and unconnected. I think I have gathered more of his true private character from the looſe undeſigning pen of his couſin german, Mademoiſelle de ‡ Montpenſier, than from any other writer. By her anecdotes I am induced to admire him amidſt his family and courtiers, as one of the fineſt and compleateſt gentlemen of his time and nation. He was happy in his own diſpoſition and temper, and that happineſs diffuſed itſelf to all who were near him. His perſonal accompliſhments were eminent and captivating. Let us look a little into his mind. His vanity was ſecreted by his modeſty. His profuſeneſs was ſoftened into generoſity, not only by his manner of giving, but becauſe he openly cheriſhed, and unboundedly protected every art and ſcience in the world. His infidelity as an huſband is much palliated, when we conſider the peeviſhneſs and ſimplicity of his wife. His ignorance was covered by his prudence. Conſcious of his own defects, he corrected them in the education of his ſon; tacitly lamenting his own want of erudition. His devotion degenerated into the too common extreme of bigotry; which never fails to produce the blindneſs of cruelty, and the deafneſs of oppreſſion. Except in his falſe notions of religion, he was generous, compaſſionate, and humane. His talents, if not ſhining, at leaſt were ſtrong and clear. His private conduct was always decent, often ſplendid, never mean. During the favours of fortune, he indulged his vanity. During her frowns, he behaved himſelf with true philoſophy. He died more heroically in his bed than he had ever appeared in his camp. Conſider him in his regal ſphere; though he was far from being a perfectly good prince, he was almoſt as far from being a bad one. Nature formed him (as ſhe has formed moſt men, to whom ſhe gives paſſions and abilities) a remarkable mixture of good and evil. The good part attended the man; the evil part, the monarch. His ambition was inexcuſable, as it has occaſioned moſt of the calamities, that have been ſince felt in Europe.

Of Metaſtaſio; *from Mr.* Burney's *Tour through* Germany *and the* Netherlands, *&c.*

BEFORE I had the honour of being introduced to Signor Metaſtaſio, I obtained, from undoubted authority, the following particulars relative to this great poet, whoſe writings have perhaps more contributed to the refinement of vocal melody, and, conſequently,

* Daughter of Gaſton, duke of Orleans, and grand daughter to Henry IV. Her cruel treatment by the king her couſin, for marrying the count de Lauzun, is well known, and muſt ever impeach both the juſtice and humanity of that prince. See the age of Lewis XIV. chap. 25. and *Talbot's Letters on the French Nation*, vol. 11. p. 60—64. "Her memoirs," ſays Voltaire, "are "rather thoſe of a woman full of herſelf, than of a princeſs, who had been a "witneſs of great events: but many curious particulars are contained in "them." She died in 1693.

of

of muſic in general, than the joint efforts of all the great compoſers in Europe; this ſuppoſition I ſhall hereafter endeavour to explain and confirm, in ſpeaking of him only as a lyric poet.

The Abate Pietro Metaſtaſio, was adopted at Rome, while very young, by the celebrated civilian, Gravina, who diſcovering in him an extraordinary talent for poetry, undertook the care of his education; and, after he had been inſtructed under his eye, in all the parts of polite literature, he ſent him to Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, to learn Greek, as a living language, it being ſtill ſpoken in that province, by the natives. He had ſuch a faculty of ſpeaking verſes extempore, ſo early as at five years old, that Gravina uſed to ſet him on a table, to perform the part of an *Improviſatore*; but this exerciſe was found to exhauſt him ſo much, that a phyſician aſſured his patron, if he continued this practice, it would deſtroy him; for at ſuch times he was ſo truly *afflatus numine*, that his head and ſtomach ſwelled, and became inflamed, while his extremities grew cold. Gravina ſeeing this, thought it neceſſary to take the phyſician's advice, and would never ſuffer him more to *improviſare*. Metaſtaſio now ſpeaks of the practice as equally repugnant to grammar, and to common ſenſe; for whoever accuſtoms himſelf in this rapid manner, to diſtort every thought into rhyme, deſtroys all taſte, and totally precludes ſelection: till, by degrees, the mind and genius accommodating themſelves to inaccuracies and abſurdities, not only loſe a reliſh for labour, but for every thing that is chaſte and correct.

Gravina made Metaſtaſio tranſlate all Homer into Italian verſe, before he was fourteen years of age; and this, perhaps, deſtroyed ſome of that veneration for the ancients, with which moſt men of true genius are poſſeſſed *. Fielding ſaid of himſelf, that he bore marks of the difficulty of Homer about him all his life. Gravina idolized the ancients, and, perhaps, Metaſtaſio, taking the contrepied, reſpects them too little.

He has opinions fixed and unalterable, peculiar to himſelf, concerning many things, particularly rhyme: he ſtill thinks that the Hebrew Pſalms are in rhyme, and that this conſonance of verſes is infinitely more ancient than is generally imagined. He thinks that Milton's Paradiſe Loſt cannot be a perfect poem becauſe it is written in blank verſe, though all the narrative parts of his own dramatic pieces are in meaſured proſe; indeed, before each ſong, he has a couplet, or cloſe, uſually in rhyme, which prepares for the change.

The whole tenor of his life is equally innoxious with his writings. He lives with the moſt mechanical regularity, which he ſuffers none to diſturb; he has not dined from home theſe thirty years; he is very difficult of acceſs, and equally averſe to new perſons, and new things; he ſees, in a familiar way, but three or four people, and them, conſtantly every night, from eight o'clock till ten; he abhors writing, and never ſets pen to paper but by compulſion: as it was ne-

* Gravina died in the year 1728, and made Metaſtaſio his heir.

ceſſary to bind Silenus, before he would ſing; and Proteus, to oblige him to give oracles.

He has long been inveſted with the title and appointments of imperial laureate; and when the emperor, empreſs, or any one of the imperial family orders it, he ſits down and writes, two hours at a time only, juſt as he would tranſcribe a poem written by any one elſe; never waiting for a call, invoking the Muſe, or even receiving her favours at any other than his own ſtated periods.

He was applied to by the editors of the Encyclopedie, to write the article Opera for that work; but he politely declined the taſk, ſuppoſing it impoſſible that his ſentiments on the ſubject ſhould be pleaſing to the French nation.

Taſſo is his favourite of all poets; he likes not Fingal, on account of its wildneſs and obſcurity*; he reads with his ſelect friends ancient and modern authors every evening; he is extremely fond of the writings of count Medini, a Bohemian, whoſe poetical compoſitions, he ſays, are ſuperior to thoſe of all other living writers. This count is tranſlating the Henriade, of Voltaire, into Italian Ottave Rime.

A perſon of very high rank aſſured me, that he had been five years in Vienna before he could get acquainted with Metaſtaſio, or even into converſation with him; and, after that time, but three viſits had been exchanged between them in ſeveral years; indeed in my applications for letters of recommendation to this exquiſite poet, before I left England, I had been mortified by an aſſurance, "that it would be in vain for me "to attempt even a ſight of Metaſ. "taſio, as he was totally worn out, "incommunicative, and averſe to "ſociety on all occaſions."

However, this account had been expreſſed in too ſtrong terms; for, upon my arrival at Vienna, I found that beſides the conſtant ſociety of his particular friends every evening, he had a kind of levee each morning, at which he was viſited by a great number of perſons of high rank and diſtinguiſhed merit.

If he is attended to with complaiſance, he converſes very freely and agreeably; but if contradicted he becomes immediately ſilent; he is too well-bred, as well as too indolent, to diſpute; if what he thinks erroneous be advanced, in oppoſition to any thing that he has ſaid, he paſſes it over in ſilence. He likes not animated diſcuſſions, ſuch as generally ſubſiſt among men of talents and learning; but rather chuſes the eaſe and moderation of a private individual, than to lay down the law in the deciſive manner of a public and exalted character. Indeed there ſeems to be that ſoft calmneſs in his life, which ſubſiſts in his writings, where he reaſons, even in paſſion, more than he raves; and that even tenor of propriety and correctneſs which runs through all his works, is, in ſome degree, conſtitutional. He is as ſeldom, perhaps, violently agitated in his writings as in his life, and he may be called the poet of the golden age; in which ſimplicity and decorum are ſaid to have reigned, more than the wild

* The poems of Oſſian are tranſlated into Italian, by the Abate Melchior Ceſarotti, and were publiſhed at Padua in 1763.

and

and furious paſſions. The effuſions of patriotiſm, love, and friendſhip, which he pours out with exquiſite ſweetneſs, are affections of a ſoft and gentle kind, which his heart felt, and his ſoul has coloured.

He has not, perhaps, the fire of a Corneille, or the wit and variety of a Voltaire; but he has all the pathos, all the correctneſs of a Racine, with more originality. I need only mention his well-known poem, *Grazie a gl' Inganni tuoi*, which has been ſo many times imitated and tranſlated in all languages: this contains a ſpecies of wit, peculiar to Metaſtaſio, in which he turns trivial circumſtances to account. Shakeſpeare has ſaid, in deriſion, of one of his characters, that "he has a *reaſonable* good wit," and this is ſeriouſly true with reſpect to Metaſtaſio, whoſe wit is not compoſed of epigrammatic points, or whimſical conceits; neither is it biting, nor ſarcaſtical; but conſiſts of familiar and natural things, highly poliſhed, and ſet in diamonds.

——'Tis nature to advantage dreſs'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er ſo well expreſs'd.

The ſweetneſs of his language and verſification, give a grace to all that he writes, and the natural tendency of his genius, is to point out rectitude, propriety, and decorum; and though he diſcovers in every ſtanza of his Niſa, that he is not cured of his paſſion for a jilt, yet he plainly proves that he ought to be ſo.

[We ſhall add to this general character, an account of our author's firſt viſit to that celebrated poet.]

At ſix o'clock in the evening Lord Stormont carried me to him. We found only one of his particular friends with him, who is likewiſe one of the imperial librarians, and the perſon to whom I had been introduced at the library, and who had arranged the viſit.

This great poet is lodged, as many other great poets have been before him, in a very exalted ſituation, up no leſs than four pair of ſtairs. Whether modern bards prefer the ſublimity of this abode, on account of its being ſomewhat on a level with mount Parnaſſus, nearer their ſire Apollo, or in the neighbourhood of gods in general, I ſhall not determine; but a more plain and humble reaſon can be aſſigned for Metaſtaſio's habitation being "twice two ſtories high," if we conſider the peculiar prerogative which the emperor enjoys at Vienna, of appropriating, to the uſe of the officers of his court and army, the *firſt floor* of every houſe and palace in that city, ſix or eight privileged places only excepted. On this account, princes, ambaſſadors, and nobles, uſually inhabit the ſecond ſtories; and the third, fourth, and even fifth floors, the houſes being very large and high, are well fitted up, for the reception of opulent and noble families; and our poet, though he occupies that part of a houſe, which, in England, is thought only fit for domeſtics to ſleep in, has, nevertheleſs, an exceeding good and elegant apartment, in which an imperial laureate may, with all due dignity, hold dalliance with the muſes.

He received us with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs and good-breeding; and I was no leſs aſtoniſhed than

pleaſed at finding him look ſo well: he does not ſeem more than fifty years of age, though he is at leaſt ſeventy-two *; and, for that time of life, he is the handſomeſt man I ever beheld. There are painted on his countenance all the genius, goodneſs, propriety, benevolence, and rectitude, which conſtantly characteriſe his writings. I could not keep my eyes off his face, it was ſo pleaſing and worthy of contemplation. His converſation was of a piece with his appearance: polite, eaſy, and lively. We got him to open upon muſic much more than we expected; for, in general, he avoids entering deep into any particular ſubject. He ſet off, however, by ſaying, that he could furniſh me with very few new lights upon my ſubject, as he had never conſidered it with ſufficient attention; however, in the courſe of our converſation, he diſcovered himſelf to have a very good general knowledge both of the hiſtory and theory of muſic; and I was very much flattered to find his ſentiments correſpond with my own in many doubtful particulars.

We diſcuſſed the following ſubjects: the muſical ſcales of the ancient Greeks; their melody, chorus, modes, and declamation; the origin of modern harmony and operas; the fondneſs for fuges in the laſt century, and for noiſe in this, &c. &c.

He ſeems rather pleaſed with Mr. Hoole's tranſlation of the two firſt volumes of his works; but thinks, with me, that if he has failed, it is more in the ſongs than recitatives: however, in excuſe for Mr. Hoole, he ſays, that the caſe is hopeleſs in tranſlating Italian poetry, for the language itſelf is ſo ſoft and muſical, that no other can furniſh words equivalent in ſweetneſs. He likes no one of the many thouſand tranſlations and imitations of his *Grazi e agl' Inganni tuoi*. I aſked him, if he was author of a duo to theſe words, which I had procured many years ago, and ſung him the two or three firſt bars; and he ſaid, "ſomething like it."

We talked of the different editions of his works; he thinks thoſe of Paris and Turin, in ten volumes, are the moſt complete and correct. Theſe contain all that he intended to publiſh, except the opera of Ruggiero, performed at Milan laſt year; Lord Stormont lamented that the pieces were not arranged in an exact chronological order; but Metaſtaſio ſaid, that it was of little moment to the public whether he wrote Artaſerſe or Didone firſt; however, he confeſſed, that there were ſome particulars which gave birth to ſeveral of theſe pieces, which perhaps ſhould be known.

Here he told us, that when his miſtreſs, the Empreſs-Queen, was going to be married to the Duke of Lorrain, he was applied to for an opera on the occaſion, and he had only eighteen days allowed him to write it in. He immediately cried out, that it was impoſſible; but, when he got home, he ſketched out the ſtory of Achilles in Sciros; he delineated a kind of argument upon a large ſheet of paper;

* There is an edition of his opera of Giuſtino extant, which was printed in 1713; and as he was ſaid to have been fourteen when he wrote that poem, it throws his birth into the laſt century.

here

here he was to begin; thus far the first act; these the incidents of the second, and this the catastrophe of the third. Then he distributed business to his several characters; here a song, here a duo, and here a soliloquy. He then proceeded to write the dialogue, and to divide it into scenes, which were severally given to the composer the moment they were finished, and by him to the performer to be got by heart. For the eighteen days included the whole arrangement of poetry, music, dancing, scenes, and decorations.

He said, that necessity frequently augmented our powers, and forced us to perform, not only what we thought ourselves incapable of, but in a much more expeditious, and often in a better manner, than the operations of our choice and leisure; he added, that Hypermnestra was produced in nine days, and it is remarkable, that Achilles and Hypermnestra, are two of Metastasio's best dramas.

Lord Stormont asked if he had ever set any of his operas to music himself, and he answered, that he was not musician sufficient; he had, indeed, now and then given a composer the *motivo*, or subject of an air, to shew how he wished it should express his words; but no more. His lordship told him, that old Fontenelle had said, in his hearing, that no musical drama would be perfect, or interesting, till the poet and musician were one, as in ancient times; and that when Rousseau's Devin du Village came out, and so delighted every hearer, the literary patriarch Fontenelle, attributed its success to that union of poet and musician.

But Metastasio said, that musical composition, was now an affair of so much skill and science, in regard to counterpoint, the knowledge of instruments, the powers of a singer, and other particulars, that it required too much time and application for a modern poet, or man of letters, to acquire them.

He said, he did not think that there was now one singer left, who could sustain the voice in the manner the old singers were used to do. I endeavoured to account for this, and he agreed with me, that theatrical music was become too instrumental; and that the cantatas of the beginning of this century, which were sung by no other accompaniment than a harpsichord or violoncello, required better singing than the present songs, in which the noisy accompaniments can hide defects as well as beauties, and give relief to a singer.

He seemed to think, that the music of the last age, was in general too full of fugues, of parts, and contrivances, to be felt or understood, except by artists. All the different movements of the several parts, their inversions and divisions, he said, were unnatural, and, by covering and deforming the melody, only occasioned confusion.

He confirmed to me the story of his having been forced, by Gravina, to translate the whole Iliad of Homer into Italian *Ottave Rime*, at twelve years old. He likewise mentioned his having made verses *all' improvviſa* when young; but that he had discontinued the practice before he was seventeen.

Several jokes escaped him in the course of our conversation, and he was equally chearful, polite, and attentive, the whole time. We stayed with him just two hours; and,

and, at my going away, he ſhook me by the hand, enquired where I lodged, and ſaid he would wait on me; but I begged he would not give himſelf that trouble, ſaying that I ſhould be perfectly happy in a permiſſion to pay my reſpects to him again: he then deſired me to come whenever I pleaſed, and aſſured me that he ſhould be always glad to ſee me.

Our author, in on evening viſit, proceeds as follows.—He called for candles, and ſaid it was ſo dark that our words could not find the way to their deſtination. He ſpoke to his ſervant in German, ein Licht: upon which I aſked him if he had had patience to learn that language? He replied, "A few words only, to ſave my life:" meaning to aſk for neceſſaries, or he ſhould have been ſtarved to death.

Lord Stormont ſaid that news of a revolution in Sweden had arrived that morning. This occaſioned a political converſation for ſome time, which I wiſhed very much to have changed.—*Ecco*, ſays Metaſtaſio, turning to me, *un' altra ſcena per la drama!* Here's a new ſcene for the drama! He obſerved, that the intereſts of mankind were ſo various and ſo oppoſite, and even a man's own conceptions were ſo frequently at ſtrife with themſelves, that it was not poſſible for the world to go on without theſe ſudden events, which ſhould ſurprize no one who conſiders how full the head of man is of contradictions and caprice.

I had been told, and it was likewiſe the opinion of Signor Haſſe, that Metaſtaſio had more of his own manuſcript poetry in his poſſeſſion, than had hitherto been publiſhed; but Lord Stormont doubts much of the fact; alledging his principle of never working but when he is called upon, againſt his writing verſes merely to lock them up. Metaſtaſio laughs at all poetic inſpiration, and makes a poem as mechanically as another would make a ſhoe, at what time he pleaſes, and without any other occaſion than the want of it.

However, Lord Stormont ſays, that he has ſeen a tranſlation of Horace's Ars Poetica, in Italian verſe, by Metaſtaſio, which he thinks far ſuperior to every one that has been made in other languages. He has likewiſe tranſlated the *Hoc erat in votis*, of the ſame poet, admirably well. In this, like Horace, he has told the ſtory of the town and country mouſe, as a ſerious fact, and kept more cloſely, both to the letter and ſpirit of the original, than any other who has hitherto attempted it.

Metaſtaſio, like moſt other perſons in years, has an averſion to the talking about his own age, about the infirmities of his friends, or the calamities, or death, even of perſons that are indifferent to him. He is extremely candid in his judgment of men of genius, and even of poets with whom he has had a difference, which indeed are very few. For, when he has been attacked by them, it has often happened, that, after writing an epigram or couplet, to ſhew his particular friends how he could defend himſelf, he has thrown it into the fire: and he has never been known either to print or publiſh a line, by way of retaliation, againſt the bittereſt enemy to his perſon or poems.

He has a natural chearfulneſs and pleaſantry, in his manner and converſation, which gave a gaiety to all around him; and is poſſeſſed of

of as eaſy an eloquence in ſpeaking as in writing. He is, indeed, one of the few extraordinary geniuſes who loſe nothing by approximation or acquaintance: for, it is a melancholy reflection that, very few, like him, are equally intitled to the epithets *good* and *great*.

The following anecdote has been given me by a perſon of veracity, well informed of every particular, relative to this great poet. Many years ago, when Metaſtaſio's circumſtances were far from affluent, and he was only known at Vienna as an aſſiſtant writer for the opera, under Apoſtolo Zeno; a perſon with whom he had contracted a great intimacy and friendſhip, dying, left him his whole fortune, amounting to fifteen thouſand pounds ſterling. But Metaſtaſio hearing that he had relations at Bologna, went thither in ſearch of them; and having found ſuch as he thought beſt entitled to theſe poſſeſſions, told them, that though his deceaſed friend had bequeathed to him his whole fortune, he could ſuppoſe it to be no otherwiſe than in truſt, till he ſhould find out the moſt deſerving of his kindred, in order to divide it equitably among them; which he immediately did, without the leaſt reſerve in his own favour.

We are greatly obliged to the Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan, *for his communication of the following Article.*

Some Particulars relating to the famous Lord Fairfax; *extracted from an original MS. (by Dr.* Bryan Fairfax) *now in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of* Buchan.

THOMAS Lord Fairfax, was the ſon of Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, and Mary Sheffield, daughter of the Earl of Mulgrave. He was born at Denton, (in the weſt of Yorkſhire) anno 1611, Jan. 17th. He went into the low-country warrs in 1627, where General Vere, Baron of Tilbury, took ſpeciall notice of him, whoſe daughter and coheir he married, anno 1637, and had iſſue, Mary Ducheſs of Bucks, and Elizabeth. He commanded the Yorkſhire troop of redcaps in the firſt Scotch warr. Hee was knighted in 1640; and was choſen generall of the Parliament's army, in the unhappy civil warr 1645; and reſigned his commiſſion 1650. Hee was ſignally inſtrumental in the reſtauration of his majeſty King Charles the IId, declaring for Generall Monk, then in Scotland, (at his earneſt requeſt) againſt Lambert's army, which preſt hard upon him as he lay at Caldſtream, whither my Lord Fairfax ſent me, his couſin Bryan Fairfax, with a verbal anſwer to his letter, brought by Sir Thomas Clargis, that he would appear at the head of what forces he could raiſe in Yorkſhire, the firſt of January $16\frac{59}{60}$; which he did to ſo good effect, that in three days time the report of my Lord Fairfax's oppoſing them being ſpread about Lambert's army, the Iriſh briggade, conſiſting of 1200 horſe, deſerted him, and ſent to offer their ſervice to Lord Fairfax; and ſeveral foot regiments at the ſame time declared for their old Generall Fairfax; and in five days time, Lambert himſelf, with ten men, ſtole away from his own army. Then Generall Monk marched into England, and offered the command of the army to Lord Fairfax;

Fairfax; but he refuſed it, only adviſed him (at his houſe at Appleton, where Monk gave him a viſit), to conſider there would be no peace in England, untill the nation was ſettled upon the old foundation of monarchy, and King Charles the Second reſtored; and in the meane time to call the old ſecluded members into this parliament, which had now got into their places again. The Generall was more reſerved than he needed to have been upon this free diſcourſe of Lord Fairfax, being alone with him in his ſtudy, which gave my Lord occaſion to ſuſpect him ever after, untill he declared himſelf the ſpring following, that he was of the ſame mind, having received another letter at London from my Lord Fairfax, (delivered by the ſame hand Bryan Fairfax) and accompanied with the addreſs of all the * gentlemen of Yorkſhire, for a free parliament, and that they would pay no taxes till it meet.

King Charles the Second himſelf did often acknowledge theſe ſervices, not only by granting him a general pardon, but upon all occaſions ſpeaking kindly of him, and praiſing his great courage, his modeſty, his honeſty, &c.

In the year 1660, he was one of the deputies of that parliament (or convention), ſent to King Charles the Second, then at the Hague, (where Bryan Fairfax went with him) to invite his Majeſty over into England, where he was kindly received, his Majeſty ſending Lord Gerard to compliment him particularly, and to conduct him to court, where he kiſt his Majeſty's hand, and was admitted to ſome private diſcourſe with his Majeſty; as likewiſe Mr. Edward Bowles, being preſented by the Duke of Ormond.

After his Majeſty's reſtauration and coronation, my Lord Fairfax retired from London to his own houſe at Nun-Appleton near York, (a houſe which he built a few years before) and where he peaceably ſpent the remainder of his life, bearing the pains of the goute and ſtone, with a courage and patience equal to that he had ſhewn in the unhappy warr: the wounds and fatigues of that warr, brought thoſe diſeaſes upon him, whereof he writt a ſhort account, which he calls, A Memorial of his Actions in the Northern Warr, from the year 1642 to 1644: and ſomething in his own vindication after he was Generall. The original is in Denton library.

The laſt ſeven yeares of his life, that diſeaſe which he was moſt ſubject to, the gout, occaſioned or increaſed by the heats and colds, and loſs of blood, the many wounds he got in the warr; this diſeaſe took from him the uſe of his leggs, and confined him to a chair, wherein he ſate like an old Roman, his manly countenance ſtriking awe and reverence into all that beheld him; and yet mixt with ſo much modeſty and meekneſs, as no figure of mortall man ever repreſented more. Moſt of his time did he ſpend in religious duties, and much

* At their deſire my Lord writ a particular letter to General Monk. My Lord Fairfax was then at Arthegton, with about 110 men, when an officer came and enquired for Mr. Bryan Fairfax (now Dr. Fairfax), to bring him to my Lord, with his kind and ſeaſonable offer of their aſſiſtance.

of

of the reſt in reading good books, which he was qualified to do, in all moderne languages, as appears by thoſe he hath writt and tranſlated: ſeveral volumes of his own hand-writing, are now in the ſtudy at Denton, with my brother Henry Lord Fairfax.

He dyed of a ſhort ſickneſs of a feaver, at Appleton, November the 11th, 1671. The laſt morning of his life, he called for a Bible, ſaying his eyes grew dim: he read the 42d. pſalm, "As the hart panteth after the water-brooks, &c." And perceiving his end approaching, having ſome years before ſettled the beſt part of his eſtate, viz. mannors of Denton, Aſkwith, Rigton, Bilbrough, with other rents, upon his couſin Henry Fairfax, to whome the title was to go, and entailed the ſame upon the heirs males of our grandfather Thomas, the firſt Lord Fairfax of Denton.

The reſt of his eſtate, viz. Appleton and Bolton, to his daughter the Dutcheſs of Buckingham, if ſhe had iſſue male; if not, to the heirs of Thomas Lord Fairfax, the eldeſt: and ſo he quietly yielded up his ſoul to God in the 60th year of his age, and was buried at Bilbrough, near York, where a decent monument is erected to his memory. His lady was buried there alſo.

Character of Mrs. Bridget Bendiſh, *Grand-daughter of* Oliver Cromwell. *Written in* 1719, *on Occaſion of the cloſing Words of Lord* Clarendon's *Character of her Grandfather* *. *By Mr. Say.*

THE character of Oliver ſeems to be made up of ſo many inconſiſtencies, that I do not think any one is capable of drawing it juſtly, who was not perſonally and thoroughly acquainted with him, or, at leaſt, with his grand-daughter, Mrs. Bridget Bendiſh, the daughter of his ſon-in-law Ireton †; a lady, who, as in the features of her face, ſhe exactly reſembled the beſt picture of Oliver, which I have ever ſeen, and which is now at Roſe-hall, in the poſſeſſion of Sir Robert Rich, ſo ſhe ſeems alſo as exactly to reſemble him in the caſt of her mind.

A perſon of great preſence and majeſty, heroic courage, and indefatigable induſtry; and, with ſomething in her countenance and manner, that at once attracts and commands reſpect, the moment ſhe appears in company, accuſtomed to turn her hands to the meaneſt offices, and even drudgeries of life ‡, among her workmen and labourers, from the earlieſt morning to the decline of day, inſenſible to all the calls and neceſſities of nature, and in a habit and appearance beneath the meaneſt of them, and neither ſuiting her character or ſex: and then immediately, after having eaten and drunk, almoſt to exceſs, of whatever is before her, without choice or diſtinction, to throw herſelf down on the next couch or bed that offers, in the profoundeſt ſleep; to riſe from it with new life and

* Viz. "he will be looked upon by poſterity as a brave wicked man."

† Commiſſary-general Ireton married the Protector's eldeſt daughter, Bridget, who, after his death, married lieutenant-general Fleetwood.

‡ Salt-works.

vigour;

vigour; to dreſs herſelf in all the riches, and grandeur of appearance, that her preſent circumſtances, or the remains of better times, will allow her; and, about the cloſe of evening, to ride in her chaiſe, or on her pad, to a neighbouring port *, and there ſhine in converſation, and to receive the place and precedence in all company, as a lady, who once expected, at this time, to have been one of the firſt perſons in Europe: to make innumerable viſits of ceremony, buſineſs, or charity; and diſpatch the greateſt affairs with the utmoſt eaſe and addreſs, appearing every where as the common friend, advocate, and patroneſs of all the poor, the oppreſſed, and the miſerable in any kind; in whoſe cauſe ſhe will receive no denial from the great and the rich; rather demanding than requeſting them to perform their duty; and who is generally received and regarded, by thoſe who know her beſt, as a perſon of great ſincerity, piety, generoſity, and even profuſion of charity. And yet, poſſeſſed of all theſe virtues, and poſſeſſed of them in a degree beyond the ordinary rate, a perſon (I am almoſt tempted to ſay) of no truth, juſtice, or common honeſty; who never broke her promiſe in her life, and yet, on whoſe word no man can prudently depend, nor ſafely report the leaſt circumſtance after her.

Of great and moſt fervent devotion towards God, and love to her fellow-creatures, and fellow-chriſtians; and yet there is ſcarce an inſtance of impiety, or cruelty, of which perhaps, ſhe is not capable.

Fawning, ſuſpicious, miſtruſtful, and jealous, without end, of all her ſervants, and even of her friends; at the ſame time that ſhe is ready to do them all the ſervice that lies in her power; affecting all mankind generally, not according to the ſervice they are able to do *to* her, but according to the ſervice their neceſſities and miſeries demand *from* her; to the relieving of which, neither the wickedneſs of their characters, nor the injuries they may have done to herſelf in particular, are the leaſt exception, but rather a peculiar recommendation.

Such are the extravagances that have long appeared to me in the character of this lady, whoſe friendſhip and reſentment I have felt by turns for a courſe of many years acquaintance and intimacy; and yet, after all theſe blemiſhes and vices, which I muſt freely own in her, he would do her, in my opinion, the greateſt injury, who ſhould ſay, *ſhe was a great wicked woman:* for all that is great and good in her, ſeems to be owing to a true magnanimity of ſpirit, and a ſincere deſire to ſerve the intereſt of God and all mankind; and all that is otherwiſe, to wrong principles, early and ſtrongly imbibed by a temperament of body, (ſhall I call it?) or a turn of mind, to the laſt degree enthuſiaſtic and viſionary.

It is owing to this, that ſhe never hears of any action of any perſon, but ſhe immediately mingles with it her own ſentiments and judgment of the perſon, and the action, in ſo lively a manner, that it is almoſt impoſſible for her to ſeparate them after; which ſenti-

* Yarmouth.

ments

ments therefore, and judgment, she will relate thenceforwards with the same assurance that she relates the action itself.

If she questions the lawfulness or expediency of any great, hazardous, and doubtful undertaking, she pursues the method, which, as she says, her grandfather always employed with success; that is, she shuts herself up in her closet, till by fasting and prayer the vapours are raised, and the animal spirits wrought up to a peculiar ferment, by an over-intenseness and strain of thinking: and whatever portion of scripture comes into her head at such a season, which she apprehends to be suitable to the present occasion, (and whatever comes in such circumstances, is sure to come with a power and evidence, which, to such a heated imagination, will appear to be divine and supernatural,) thence forward no intreaties nor persuasions, no force of reason, nor plainest evidence of the same scriptures alledged against it; no conviction of the impropriety, injustice, impiety, or almost impossibility of the thing can turn her from it: which creates in her a confidence and industry that generally attains its end, and hardens her in the same practice for ever. "She will trust a friend "that never deceived her." This was the very answer she made me, when, upon her receiving a considerable legacy at the death of a noble relation, I urged her to suspend her usual acts of piety, generosity, and charity, upon such occasions, till she had been just to the demands of a poor woman, and had heard the cries of a family too long kept out of their money; for, "how," said I, "if you should "die, and leave such a debt un-"discharged, which no one will "think himself obliged to pay, "after the decease of a person from "whom they have no expecta-"tions?" She assured me, she would never die in any one's debt. —"But how is it possible you "should be assured of that, who "are for ever in debt to so many "persons, and have so many other "occasions for your money than "discharging of your debts, and "are resolved to have so many as "long as you live?" Her answer was as before mentioned.

[*Added after her Death.*]

And the event justified her conduct; if any thing could justify a condnct, which reason and revelation must condemn.

Such was this grand-daughter of Oliver, who inherited more of his constitution of body, and complection of mind, than any other of his descendants and relations with whom I have happened to be acquainted. And I have had some acquaintance with many others of his grand-children; and have seen his son Richard *, and Richard's son Oliver †, who had something

* Richard died at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, July 13, 1712, aged 86.

† William Cromwell, Esq; son of this Oliver, and great-grandson of the Protector, died in Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, unmarried, on July 9, 1772, aged 85. Mr. Oliver Cromwell, an attorney of the Million Bank-office, and Mr. Thomas Cromwell, now in the East Indies, sons of Mr. Thomas Cromwell, of Snow-hill, and the Protector's great-grandsons, are now the only survivors of his male line.

indeed

indeed of the ſpirit of his grandfather; but all his other diſtinguiſhing qualifications ſeemed vaſtly inferior to the lady, whoſe character I have ſincerely repreſented as it has long appeared to S. S.

Character of Sir Francis Bacon, *Lord high Chancellor of* England, *by* Monſieur d'Alembert.

ON conſidering attentively the ſound, intelligent, and extenſive views of this great man, the multiplicity of objects his piercing wit had comprehended within its ſphere, the elevation of his ſtyle, that every-where makes the boldeſt images to coaleſce with the moſt rigorous preciſion, we ſhould be tempted to eſteem him the greateſt, the moſt univerſal, and the moſt eloquent of philoſophers. His works are juſtly valued, perhaps more valued than known, and therefore more deſerving of our ſtudy than elogiums. Bacon, born amidſt the obſcurity of the moſt profound night, perceived that philoſophy did not yet exiſt, tho' many had undoubtedly flattered themſelves for having excelled in it; for, the more an age is groſs and ignorant, the more it believes itſelf informed of all that can be poſſibly known. He began by taking a general view of the various objects of all natural ſciences; he divided thoſe ſciences into different branches, of which he made the moſt exact enumeration; he examined into what was already known as to each of thoſe objects, and he drew up an immenſe catalogue of what remained to be diſcovered. This was the aim and ſubject of his admirable work, on the dignity and augmentation of natural knowledge. In his New Organ of Sciences, he perfects the views he had pointed out in the firſt work; he carries them farther, and ſhews the neceſſity of experimental phyſics, which was not yet thought of. An enemy to ſyſtems, he beholds philoſophy as only that part of our knowledge, which ought to contribute to make us better or more happy. He ſeems to limit it to the ſcience of uſeful things, and every-where recommends the ſtudy of nature. His other writings are formed on the ſame plan. Every thing in them, even their titles, is expreſſive of the man of genius, of the mind that ſees in great. He there collects facts, he there compares experiments, and indicates a great number to be made. He invites the learned to ſtudy and perfect the arts, which he deems as the moſt illuſtrious and moſt eſſential part of human knowledge. He expoſes with a noble ſimplicity his conjectures and thoughts on different objects worthy of intereſting men; and he might have ſaid, as the old Gentleman of Terence, that nothing affecting humanity was foreign to him. Science of Nature, Morality, Politics, Oeconomics, all ſeemed to be within the ſtretch of that luminous and profound wit; and we know not which moſt to admire, the richneſs he diffuſes over all the ſubjects he treats of, or the dignity with which he ſpeaks of them. His writings cannot be better compared than to thoſe of Hippocrates on Medicine; and they would be neither leſs admired nor leſs read, if the culture of the mind was as dear to mankind as the preſervation of their health. But

But there are none but the chiefs of ſects of all kinds whoſe works can have a certain ſplendor. Bacon was not of the number, and the form of his philoſophy was againſt it. It was too good to fill any one with aſtoniſhment. The Scholaſtic Philoſophy, which had gained the aſcendant in his time, could not be overthrown but by bold and new opinions; and there is no probability that a philoſopher, who only intimates to men, 'This is the little you have learned, this is what remains for your enquiry,' is calculated for making much noiſe among his contemporaries. We might even preſume to hazard ſome degree of reproach againſt the Lord Chancellor Bacon for having been perhaps too timid, if we were not ſenſible with what reſerve, and as it were with what ſuperſtition, judgment ought to be paſſed on ſo ſublime a genius. Though he confeſſes that the ſcholaſtic philoſophers had enervated the ſciences by the minutiæ of their queſtions, and that ſound intellects ought to have made a ſacrifice of the ſtudy of general beings to that of particular objects, he ſeems notwithſtanding, by the frequent uſe he makes of ſchool-terms, and ſometimes alſo by the adopting of ſcholaſtic principles, and by the diviſions and ſub-diviſions then much in vogue, to have ſhewed too much deference for the predominant taſte of his age. This great man, after breaking the ſhackles of ſo many irons, was ſtill intangled by ſome chains, which he either could not, or dared not to break aſunder.

Some Account of the celebrated Sir John Tradeſcant. *Extracted from a Memoir written by Dr.* Ducarel, *F.R.S. and F.S.A. in the 63d Vol. of the Philoſophical Tranſactions.*

JOHN Tradeſcant was, according to Anthony Wood, a Fleming or a Dutchman. We are informed by Parkinſon, that he had travelled into moſt parts of Europe, and into Barbary; and from ſome emblems remaining upon his monument in Lambeth church-yard, it plainly appears, that he had viſited Greece, Egypt, and other eaſtern countries.

In his travels he is ſuppoſed to have collected not only plants and ſeeds, but moſt of thoſe curioſities of every ſort, which after his death were ſold by his ſon to the famous Elias Aſhmole, and depoſited in his muſeum at Oxford.

When he firſt ſettled in this kingdom cannot at this diſtance of time be aſcertained. Perhaps it was at the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or the beginning of that of King James the Firſt. His print, engraven by Hollar before the year 1656, which repreſents him as a perſon very far advanced in years, ſeems to countenance this opinion.

He lived in a great houſe at South Lambeth, where there is reaſon to think his muſeum was frequently viſited by perſons of rank, who became benefactors thereto: among theſe were King Charles the Firſt, (to whom he was gardener) Henrieta Maria his queen, Archbiſhop Laud, George Duke of Buckingham, Robert and William Cecil Earls of Saliſbury, and many other perſons of diſtinction.

John Tradeſcant may therefore be juſtly conſidered as the earlieſt collector (in this kingdom) of every

thing that was curious in natural hiſtory, viz. minerals, birds, fiſhes, inſects, &c. He had alſo a good collection of coins and medals of all ſorts, beſides a great variety of uncommon rarities. A catalogue of theſe, publiſhed by his ſon, contains an enumeration of the many plants, ſhrubs, trees, &c. growing in his garden, which was pretty extenſive. Some of theſe plants are (as I am informed) if not totally extinct, at leaſt become very uncommon, even at this time: though this able man, by his great induſtry, made it manifeſt, in the very infancy of botany, that there is ſcarce any plant extant in the known world that will not with proper care thrive in this kingdom.

When his houſe at South Lambeth, then called Tradeſcant's Ark, came into Aſhmole's poſſeſſion, he added a noble room to it, and adorned the chimney with his arms, impaling thoſe of Sir William Dugdale, whoſe daughter was his third wife, where they remain to this day.

This houſe belongs at preſent to John Small, Eſq. who about twelve years ago purchaſed it of ſome of Aſhmole's deſcendants; and my houſe, once a part of Tradeſcant's, is adjoining thereto.

It were much to be wiſhed, that the lovers of botany had viſited this once famous garden, before, or at leaſt in, the beginning of the preſent century. But this ſeems to have been totally neglected till the year 1749, when yourſelf * and the late Dr. Mitchel favoured the Royal Society with the only account now extant of the remains of Tradeſcant's garden.

When the death of John Tradeſcant happened I have not been able to diſcover, no mention being made thereof in the regiſter-book of Lambeth church.

A ſingular monument was erected in the ſouth-eaſt part of Lambeth church-yard in 1662, by Heſter, the relict of John Tradeſcant the ſon, for himſelf and the reſt of this family, which is long ſince extinct.

This once-beautiful monument hath ſuffered ſo much by the weather, that no juſt idea can now, on inſpection, be formed of the north and ſouth ſides. But this defect is happily ſupplied from two fine drawings preſerved from Mr. Pepy's library at Cambridge. We ſee,

On the eaſt ſide, Tradeſcant's arms.

On the weſt, a hydra, and under it a ſkull.

On the ſouth, broken columns, Corinthian capitals, &c. ſuppoſed to be ruins in Greece, or ſome other eaſtern countries.

On the north, a crocodile, ſhells, &c. and a view of ſome Egyptian buildings.

Various figures of trees, &c. in relievo, adorn the four corners of this monument.

The following remarkable epitaph, preſerved at Oxford, and printed in Mr. Aubrey's Antiquities of Surry, p. 11, was intended for, but never placed upon, this monument.

Know ſtranger, e'er thou paſs, beneath this ſtone
Lie John Tradeſcant, grandſire, father, ſon.
The laſt dy'd in his ſpring; the other two
Liv'd till they had travelled Art and Nature thro',
As by their choice collections may appear,
Of what is rare in land, in ſeas, in air:

* The Memoir is addreſſed to William Watſon, M. D.

Whilſt

Whilſt they (as Homer's Iliad in a nut)
A world of wonders in one cloſet ſhut.
Theſe famous antiquarians that had been
Both gardeners to the roſe and lily queen,
Tranſplanted now themſelves, ſleep here; and when
Angels ſhall with their trumpets waken men
And fire ſhall purge the world, theſe hence ſhall riſe,
And change their garden for a paradiſe.

Before I conclude, I muſt beg leave to add a liſt of the portraits of the Tradeſcant family, now in the Aſhmolean muſeum. I cannot, however, conceive why both father and ſon are therein called Sir John, as it does not appear either of them were ever knighted. But ſo it is in the Oxford liſt communicated to me ſome time ſince by the late worthy and learned Mr. William Huddesford, keeper of the Aſhmolean library.

1. Sir John Tradeſcant, ſenior. A three-quarter piece, ornamented with fruit, flowers, and garden roots.

2. Ditto. After his deceaſe.

3. A ſmall three-quarter piece. Water colours.

4. A large piece, of his wife, ſon, and daughter. Quarter length.

5. Sir John Tradeſcant, jun. in his garden. Half length. A ſpade in his hand.

6. Ditto, with his wife, in one piece. Half length.

7. Ditto, with his friend Zythepſa of Lambeth; a collection of ſhells, &c. upon a table before them. A large quarter piece, inſcribed Sir John Tradeſcant's ſecond wife and ſon.

Theſe pictures have no date nor painter's name, as I can yet find. They are eſteemed to be good portraits. Who the perſon was, called in the picture Zythepſa, I never could learn. He is painted as if entering the room, and Sir John is ſhaking him by the hand.

AND. COLTEE DUCAREL.

Some Account of Mac-Murchard, *an Iriſh Chieftain in the reign of Richard the Second; from* Dr. Leland's *Hiſtory of* Ireland.

RICHARD was at length prevailed on to march againſt the enemy commanded by Art. Mac-Murchard, who, notwithſtanding the penſions he had received, and the ſubmiſſions he had lately made, was ſtill the inveterate enemy of the Engliſh; and in the violence of national pride, enflamed by the proſpect of ſucceſs, vowed the moſt deſperate vengeance againſt his invaders. To ſecure himſelf from the ſuperiour numbers of the enemy he retired to his woods; and at their approach, appeared at the head of three thouſand men ſo well armed and appointed, and with ſuch an appearance of determined valour, as were perfectly aſtoniſhing to the Engliſh, who had been taught to deſpiſe their rude and undiſciplined violence. The royal army was drawn out in order of battle, expecting a vigorous attack; but the Iriſh forces, who thought of nothing leſs than a regular engagement in the field, ſuddenly diſappeared; and Richard, elevated by this retreat, ordered the adjacent villages and houſes to be ſet on fire, and the royal ſtandard to be advanced, under which he created ſeveral knights, and among theſe the young Lord Henry of Lancaſter, afterwards the illuſtrious King Henry the fifth, who on this occaſion gave the firſt proofs of his diſtinguiſhed valour.

To facilitate the purſuit of an enemy who appeared to fly, a large body of peaſants was employed to open a paſſage through the woods, which the Iriſh had by every means endeavoured to render impaſſable. As the king's army marched through all the difficulties of an encumbered road, perpetually impeded, and ſometimes plunged into deep and dangerous moraſſes, the enemy frequently aſſailed them with loud and barbarous ululations; caſt their darts with ſuch force as no armour could withſtand, ſlaughtered their detached parties, retired, and advanced with aſtoniſhing agility, ſo as continually to annoy and harraſs the Engliſh forces, though they could not be brought to a general engagement. Some of the Iriſh lords, leſs penetrating than their ſubtile chieftain, and among thoſe his uncle, were indeed terrified by the numbers of the king's forces, and with all the marks of humiliation ſubmitted to Richard. They appeared before him with halters round their necks, fell at his feet, imploring peace and forgiveneſs, and were graciouſly received. Art. Mac-Murchard was ſummoned to make the like ſubmiſſions; and, to prevail upon him to accept of grace, and return to his allegiance, Richard was weak enough to promiſe large rewards, territories, and caſtles in Leinſter. The Iriſhman, who well knew the difficulties to which the king's army was reduced, and the impoſſibility of their ſubſiſting for any time in their preſent ſituation, returned a haughty anſwer of defiance, and declared his reſolution of oppoſing the king of England to the utmoſt. Richard had the mortification to find that the diſtreſs of his ſoldiery, which had encouraged the adverſary to this inſolence, could no longer be concealed, and every day grew more intolerable. Numbers of his men periſhed by famine; their horſes, from want and ſeverity, grew incapable of ſervice; a general gloom ſpread through his camp, and his braveſt knights murmured at their fate, who were to periſh in a ſervice attended with ſo little honour, and ſuch ſevere diſtreſs. A few ſhips laden with proviſions from Dublin having landed on a neighbouring coaſt, the famiſhed ſoldiers plunged into the ſea, ſeized and rifled them, ſhedding each other's blood in a furious conteſt for relief. The neceſſity of decamping was too apparent, and too urgent to admit of the leaſt delay. Richard, with his numerous forces, was compelled to retire before an inconſiderable band of enemies whom he had deſpiſed, who purſued and inceſſantly harraſſed him in his retreat.

Mac-Murchard, however, amidſt all the exultation of a purſuing enemy, was not ſo blinded by his preſent ſucceſs, but that he diſcerned and conſidered the real extent of his power. Senſible of the king's ſuperiority, and that his preſent difficulties muſt determine with his arrival at the capital, which, though he might retard by his incurſions, he could not prevent, he embraced the preſent moment to attempt an accommodation upon advantageous terms; and by meſſage to the king deſired a ſafe-conduct, that he might repair ſecurely to his camp to offer his propoſitions of peace; or elſe, that ſome lords might be deputed to confer with him. By advice of the

the council, Glouceſter was commiſſioned to meet him at a place appointed; and for this purpoſe marched out with a guard of two hundred launces, and one thouſand archers. An eye-witneſs of their interview, deſcribes the Iriſh chieftain, tall of ſtature, and formed for agility and ſtrength, of an aſpect fierce and ſevere, mounted on a ſwift and ſtately horſe, without ſaddle, and darting rapidly from a mountain between two woods adjacent to the ſea, attended by his train. At his command they halted at due diſtance, while their leader, caſting the ſpear from him, which he graſped in his right hand, ruſhed forward to meet the Engliſh Lord. The parley was continued for a conſiderable time. The Iriſh prince was reminded of his late engagements, his grievous infractions, his attack of the King's vicegerent, and the ſlaughter both of him and his forces. He proudly anſwered, by defending his conduct upon ſuch pretences as he could deviſe; and, after much debate, at laſt conſented to ſubmit, but abſolutely refuſed to be bound to any ſpecial compoſition or conditions. As ſuch an overture was not admiſſible, the conference was broken off; and Glouceſter returned to the King, with the provoking intelligence of the reſult of this interview, and the inſolence of Mac-Murchard. The pride of Richard was ſo ſeverely wounded, that he paſſionately vowed never to depart from Ireland until he had poſſeſſed himſelf of this rebel alive or dead.

Received November 12, 1772.

Extracts of ſome Letters, from Sir William Johnſon, *Bart. to* Arthur Lee, *M. D. F. R. S. on the Cuſtoms, Manners, and Language of the Northern* Indians *of* America.

[Read Jan. 28, 1773.]

IN all enquiries of this ſort, we ſhould diſtinguiſh between the more remote tribes, and thoſe Indians, who, from their having been next to our ſettlements for ſeveral years, and relying ſolely on oral tradition for the ſupport of their ancient uſages, have loſt great part of them, and have blended ſome with our cuſtoms, ſo as to render it extremely difficult, if not impoſſible, to trace their cuſtoms to their origin.

The Indians did certainly live under more order and government formerly, than at preſent. This may ſeem odd, but it is true; for, their intercourſe being with the lower claſs of our traders, they learn little from us but our vices; and their long wars, together with the immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors, have ſo reduced them, as to render that order, which was firſt inſtituted among them, unneceſſary and impracticable.

They do not at preſent uſe hieroglyphics; their figures being drawn, to the utmoſt of their ſkill, to repreſent the thing intended. For inſtance, when they go to war, they paint ſome trees with the figures of warriors, often the exact number of the party; and if they go by water, they delineate a canoe. When they gain a victory, they mark the handle of their tomahawks with human figures, to ſignify priſoners; and draw the bodies without heads, to expreſs the ſcalps they have taken. The

figures which they affix to deeds, have led ſome to imagine, that they had alphabetical characters or cyphers. The fact is this: Every nation is divided into tribes, of which ſome have three, as the turtle, bear and wolf; to which ſome add the ſnake, deer, &c. Each tribe forms a little community within the nation; and as the nation has its peculiar ſymbol, ſo has each tribe the particular badge from which it is denominated: and a Sachem of each tribe being a neceſſary party to a fair conveyance, ſuch Sachem affixes the mark of his tribe thereto, like the public ſeal of a corporation. With reſpect to the deed of 1726, of which you ſent me the ſignatures, the tranſaction was in ſome meaſure of a partial nature. All the nations of the confederacy did not ſubſcribe it; and thoſe chiefs who did, neglected to pay due regard to their proper ſymbols; but ſigned agreeably to fancy, of which I have ſeen other inſtances. The manner I have mentioned is the moſt authentic, and conformable to their original practice.

As to the information, which, you obſerve, I formerly tranſmitted to the governor of New-York, concerning the belt and fifteen bloody ſticks ſent by the Miſſiſagees, the like is very common; and they uſe theſe ſticks, as well to expreſs the alliance of caſtles, as the number of individuals in a party. The ſticks are generally about ſix inches in length, very ſlender, and painted red if the ſubject be war. Their belts are moſtly black wampum, painted red when they denote war. They deſcribe caſtles ſometimes upon them, by ſquare figures of white wampum; and in alliances, human figures holding a chain, which is their emblem of friendſhip, and each figure repreſents a nation. An axe is alſo ſometimes deſcribed, and always imports war: the taking it up, being a declaration of war; and the burying it, a token of peace.

With reſpect to your queſtions concerning the chief magiſtrate, or Sachem, and how he acquires his authority, &c.; I am to acquaint you, that there is, in every nation, a Sachem, or chief; who appears to have ſome authority over the reſt, and it is greateſt amongſt the moſt diſtant nations. But in moſt of thoſe bordering on our ſettlements, his authority is ſcarcely diſcernible, he ſeldom aſſuming any power before his people. And indeed this humility is judged the beſt policy; for, wanting coercive power, their commands would perhaps occaſion aſſaſſination, which ſometimes happens.

The Sachems of each tribe are uſually choſen in a public aſſembly of the chiefs and warriors, whenever a vacancy happens by death, or otherwiſe; they are generally choſen for their ſenſe and bravery from among the oldeſt warriors, and approved of by all the tribe; on which they are ſaluted Sachems. There are, however, ſeveral exceptions; for ſome families have a kind of inheritance in the office, and are called to this ſtation in their infancy.

The chief Sachem, by ſome called the king, is ſo either by inheritance, or by a kind of tacit conſent, the conſequence of his ſuperior abilities and influence. The duration of his authority depends much on his own wiſdom, the number and conſequence of his relations,

tions, and the ſtrength of his particular tribe. But even in thoſe caſes where it deſcends, ſhould the ſucceſſor appear unequal to the taſk, ſome other Sachem is ſure to poſſeſs himſelf of the power and the duties of the office. I ſhould have obſerved, that military ſervices are the chief recommendations to this rank. And it appears pretty clearly, that heretofore the chief of a nation had, in ſome ſmall degree, the authority of a ſovereign. This is now the fact among the moſt remote Indians. But as, ſince the introduction of fire-arms, they no longer fight in cloſe bodies, but every man is his own general; I am inclined to think this has contributed to leſſen the power of a chief. This chief of a whole nation, has the cuſtody of the belts of wampum,&c. which are as records of public tranſactions: he prompts the ſpeakers at all treaties, and propoſes affairs of conſequence. The chief Sachems form the grand council; and thoſe of each tribe often deliberate apart on the affairs of their particular tribes. All their deliberations are conducted with extraordinary regularity and decorum. They never interrupt him who is ſpeaking; nor uſe harſh language, whatever may be their thoughts.

The chiefs aſſume moſt authority in the field: but this muſt be done, even there, with great caution; as a head warrior thinks himſelf of moſt conſequence in that place.

The Indians believe in, and are much afraid of, witchcraft: thoſe ſuſpected of it are therefore often puniſhed with death. Several nations are equally ſevere on thoſe guilty of theft, (a crime indeed uncommon among them): but in caſes of murder, the relations are left to take what revenge they pleaſe. In general, they are unwilling to inflict capital puniſhments, as theſe defeat their grand political object, which is, to increaſe their numbers by all poſſible means.

On their hunts, as upon all other occaſions, they are ſtrict obſervers of *meum* and *tuum*, and this from principle, holding theft in contempt; ſo that they are rarely guilty of it, though tempted by articles of much value. Neither do the ſtrong attempt to ſeize the prey of the weak; and I muſt do them the juſtice to ſay, that, unleſs heated by liquor, or inflamed by revenge, their ideas of right and wrong, and their practices in conſequence of them, would, if more known, do them much honour. It is true, that, having been often deceived by us, in the purchaſe of lands, in trade, and other tranſactions, many of them begin now to act the ſame part. But this reflects moſt on thoſe who ſet them the example.

As to your remark on their apparent repugnance to civilization, I muſt obſerve, that this is not owing to any viciouſneſs of their nature, or want of capacity; as they have a ſtrong genius for arts, and uncommon patience. I believe they are put to the Engliſh ſchools too late, and ſent back too ſoon to their people, whoſe political maxim, Spartan-like, is to diſcountenance all purſuits but war, holding all other knowledge as unworthy the dignity of man, and tending to enervate and divert them from that warfare on which they conceive their liberty and happineſs depend. Theſe ſentiments conſtantly inſtilled into the minds of youth, and

illuſtrated by examples drawn from the contemptible ſtate of the domeſticated tribes, leave laſting impreſſions; and can hardly be defeated by an ordinary ſchool education.

I wiſh my preſent leiſure would allow me to give you as many ſpecimens of their language as would ſhew, that (though not very wordy) it is extremely emphatical; and their ſtyle adorned with noble images, ſtrong metaphors, and equal in allegory to any of the eaſtern nations. The article is contained in the noun, by varying the termination; and the adjective is combined into one word. Thus of *Echin*, a man, and *Gowana*, great, is formed *Echingowana*, a great man. *Caghyunghaw*, is a creek, *Caghyungha*, a river, *Caghyunghaowana*, a great river; *Caghyungheeo*, a fine river. *Haga* the inhabitants of any place, and *Tierham* the morning; ſo, if they ſpeak of eaſtern people, they ſay, *Tierhanſ-aga*, or people of the morning. *Eſo* is expreſſive of a great quantity, and *Eſogee* is the ſuperlative. The words *Goronta* and *Golota*, which you mention, are not of the ſix nations, but a Southern language. It is curious to obſerve, that they have various modes of ſpeech and phraſes peculiar to each age and ſex, which they ſtrictly obſerve. For inſtance, a man ſays, when he is hungry, *Cadagcariax*, which is expreſſive both of his want and of the animal food he requires to ſupply it; whilſt a child ſays, in the ſame circumſtances, *Cautſore*, that is, I require ſpoon-meat.

There is ſo remarkable a difference in the language of the ſix nations from all others, as affords ground for enquiring into their diſtinct origin. The nations north of the St. Lawrence, thoſe weſt of the great lakes, with the few who inhabit the ſea-coaſts of New-England, and thoſe again who live about the Ohio, notwithſtanding the reſpective diſtances between them, ſpeak a language radically the ſame, and can in general communicate their wants to one another; while the ſix nations, who live in the midſt of them, are incapable of conveying a ſingle idea to their neighbours, nor can they pronounce a word of their language with correctneſs. The letters *M* and *P*, which occur frequently in the other languages, are not in theirs; nor can they pronounce them but with the utmoſt difficulty. There is indeed ſome difference of dialect among the ſix nations themſelves; but this is little more than what is found in all the European ſtates.

NATURAL

NATURAL HISTORY.

New Obſervations upon Vegetation. By Mr. Muſtel, *of the Academy of Sciences at* Rouen; *tranſlated from the* French. *From the* 63*d Volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions.*

[Read Jan. 14, 1773.]

MANY celebrated writers, induced by the analogy, which they obſerved betwixt the vegetable and animal kingdoms, have admitted the circulation of the ſap in the one, in a ſimilar manner to the circulation of the blood in the other.

This important point of vegetable œconomy produced a diverſity of opinions, and has not yet been ſufficiently cleared up.

Dr. Hales, in his Vegetable Staticks, does not ſeem to embrace the ſyſtem of the circulation of the ſap; but he does not prove the contrary *. Mr. Du Hamel, in his Phyſiology of Trees, contents himſelf with relating what has been ſaid for or againſt this opinion; but, though he ſufficiently hints that he does not believe it true, he determines nothing about it. The friends of the circulation in plants, have never been able to find in them any thing analogous to that powerful organ, which is the promoter of it in animals; for want of ſuch an organ, they were forced to imagine valves and paps in the lymphatick veſſels of plants, by means of which the liquors once introduced into the ſap veſſels, were ſuppoſed to be hindered from going back; but, unfortunately, nobody has ever been able to diſcover theſe valves and paps, ſo different from the ſimple contrivances, by which nature is uſed to arrive at her ends.

An experiment, which I made, and of which I propoſe giving an account in this paper, throws a great light upon this queſtion, as well

* *Il ne prouve pas contre.* This certainly is a miſtake. Dr. Hales in the IVth chapter of his *Phyſical Staticks*, not only declares openly againſt the doctrine of the circulation of the ſap, and overturns the arguments alledged in favour of this opinion; but he produces ſeveral new experiments, which prove directly the impoſſibility of ſuch a circulation. His reaſons have been thought ſo convincing, that the ſyſtem of the circulation in plants has been ever ſince exploded in England; and that they have had a ſimilar effect abroad, appears from the following quotation from a book of the ingenious Mr. Bonnet, F. R. S. of Geneva, intitled, *Recherches ſur l'uſage des feuilles*, printed in 1754, p. 269. "Pour moi, perſuadé de la fauſſeté de cette opinion (que la ſeve circuloit "comme le ſang) par les expériences de M. Hales (Ch. IV.) &c." M. M.

well as upon ſeveral others; and the concluſions deducible from it appear to me deciſive.

On the 12th of January, I placed ſeveral ſhrubs in pots againſt the windows of my hot-houſe, ſome within the houſe, and others without it. Through holes made for this purpoſe in the panes of glaſs, I paſſed a branch of each of the ſhrubs, ſo that thoſe on the inſide had a branch without, and thoſe on the outſide one within; after this, I took care that the holes ſhould be exactly cloſed and luted. This inverſe experiment, I thought, if followed cloſely, could not fail affording ſufficient points of compariſon, to trace out the differences, by the obſervation of the effects.

The 20th of January, a week after this diſpoſition, all the branches that were in the hot-houſe began to diſcloſe their buds. In the beginning of February, there appeared leaves, and towards the end of it, ſhoots of a conſiderable length, which preſented the young flowers. A dwarf apple-tree, and ſeveral roſe-trees, being ſubmitted to the ſame experiment, ſhewed the ſame appearance then as they commonly put on in May; in ſhort, all the branches which were within the hot-houſe, and conſequently kept in the warm air, were green at the end of February, and had their ſhoots in great forwardneſs. Very different were thoſe parts of the ſame tree, which were without and expoſed to the cold. None of theſe gave the leaſt ſign of vegetation; and the froſt, which was intenſe at that time, broke a roſe-pot placed on the outſide, and killed ſome of the branches of that very tree, which, on the inſide, was every day putting forth more and more ſhoots, leaves, and buds, ſo that it was in full vegetation on one ſide, whilſt frozen on the other.

The continuance of the froſt occaſioned no change in any of the internal branches. They all continued in a very briſk and verdant ſtate, as if they did not belong to the tree, which, on the outſide, appeared in the ſtate of the greateſt ſuffering. On the 15th of March, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, all was in full bloom. The apple-tree had its root, its ſtem, and part of its branches, in the hot-houſe. Theſe branches were covered with leaves and flowers; but the branches of the ſame tree, which were carried to the outſide, and expoſed to the cold air, did not in the leaſt partake of the activity of the reſt, but were abſolutely in the ſame ſtate, which all trees are in during winter. A roſe-tree, in the ſame poſition, ſhewed long ſhoots with leaves and buds; it had even ſhot a vigorous branch upon its ſtalk, whilſt a branch which paſſed through, to the outſide, had not begun to produce any thing, but was in the ſame ſtate with other roſe-trees left in the ground. This branch is four lines in diameter, and eighteen inches high.

The roſe-tree on the outſide was in the ſame ſtate; but one of its branches drawn through to the inſide of the hot-houſe, was covered with leaves and roſe-buds. It was not without aſtoniſhment that I ſaw this branch ſhoot as briſkly as the roſe-tree which was in the hot-houſe, whoſe roots and ſtalk, expoſed as they were to the warm air, ought, it ſhould ſeem, to have made it get forwarder than a branch belonging to a tree, whoſe roots, trunk, and all its other branches, were

were at the very time froſt-nipt. Notwithſtanding this, the branch did not ſeem affected by the ſtate of its trunk; but the action of the heat upon it produced the ſame effect, as if the whole tree had been in the hot-houſe.

It would be uſeleſs to give an account of the diary I kept throughout the courſe of this intereſting experiment. It may be ſufficient to obſerve, that the walk of nature was uniformly the ſame. The interior branches continued their productions in a regular manner, and the external ones began theirs at the ſame time, and in the ſame manner, as they would have done, had they been left in the ground. The fruits of the interior branches of the apple-tree were, in the beginning of May, of the ſize of nutmegs; whilſt the bloſſoms but juſt began to ſhew themſelves on the branches without. I ſhewed Mr. Du-Tillet, of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, on his paſſage through this town, the effects of my experiments, and likewiſe communicated to him another obſervation, which chance occaſioned, and ought not to be omitted.

I obſerved that three of the flower buds of the apple-tree, had been gnawed off by a ſnail in ſuch a manner, that all the petals and ſtamens had diſappeared, being eat up cloſe to the calyx. This not having been entered by the ſnail, the baſis of the piſtillum, and the embryo, were preſerved.

I took it for granted that theſe flowers would bear nothing; but I was ſoon convinced of my miſtake. Almoſt all of them bore fruit; the apples were perfectly formed, and ſix or ſeven pretty large ones too were ſeen upon each bunch. On the other hand, the ſnail had ſpared ſome other bunches, (doubtleſs becauſe more difficult to be got at;) but out of ten or twelve flowers in each bunch, not above one or two ſhewed any ſigns of fruit. This ſuggeſted to me the idea, that, when the flowers of trees are full blown, the prevention of the natural fall of the petals and ſtamens gives a greater aſſurance of the fructification; and on ſeveral times repeating the following experiment, I convinced myſelf that it did ſo. In imitation of the ſnail, I cut with my ſciſſars the petals of apple, pear, plumb, and cherry bloſſoms, cloſe to the calyx. Almoſt every one of thoſe, which were thus cut, ſucceeded, whilſt ſeveral of the neighbouring flowers miſcarried.

Thus did a ſnail teach me how to render a tree fruitful; nor is it the firſt time that animals have been the inſtructors of mankind. I confeſs, however, that this proceſs is not very practicable in a large orchard: but it might be adopted in an eſpalier; in which one would chuſe to procure a great deal of fruit from trees of the beſt ſort. It may indeed be queſtioned, whether the ſuppreſſion of the ſtamens would not render the fruit barren; and in fact I found, that, though the flowers of the dwarf apple-tree, whoſe petals and ſtamens were eat up by the ſnail, gave me apples equally large and beautiful, and that, when I came to open them, I found the capſules formed as uſual at the center of them; yet they were entirely empty, without the leaſt appearance of a pip. Abſolute fructification conſequently did not take place; ſince botaniſts, with reaſon, call nothing fruit but the ſeed, which contains the germen,

which is to perpetuate the ſpecies. All the other parts, being only intended to co-operate in the formation and preſervation of the ſeeds, periſh of courſe, when once the ſeeds are come to maturity and perfection, and the work of nature fulfilled.

Another remarkable thing in theſe apples is, that in the upper part there was found a much deeper cavity than uſual. It was eight or nine lines deep. The orifice of this cavity was bordered by five tubercles, indented and ſomewhat elevated; but there was no veſtige of the calyx, which, it is well known, remains always to the upper part of apples and pears, and is commonly called the eye.

I now return to my firſt experiment; the conſequences of which, as I have deſcribed them, ſeem to prove,

I. Firſt that the circulation of the ſap does not take place in plants, as the circulation of the blood in animals. This may be deduced from the following obſervations.

The tree in the hot-houſe went through all its changes during the winter, and the branch expoſed to the open air underwent none; conſequently the ſap, which was in action in the root, ſtock, and head of the tree, did not circulate through the branch without; which had no ſhare in the vegetation of the roots and trunk. It might, indeed, be argued that the cold air, to which this branch was expoſed, ſtopped the circulation, and therefore that the firſt experiment would not be deciſive; but the inverſe of it ſeems fully ſo.

The tree placed on the outſide of the hot-houſe continued, during the whole winter, in the ſtate of numbneſs, natural to all trees, which are expoſed at that ſeaſon; but one of its branches, which was in the hot-houſe, put forth ſucceſſively its buds, leaves, bloſſoms, and fruits. Whilſt therefore the root of the tree, to which this branch belonged, was in the ground ſo frozen, that the pot itſelf, in which it ſtood, was broken by it, whilſt the ſtock and top of the tree were ſo covered over with ice, that many of the branches were killed; this branch alone did not in the leaſt partake of the common ſtate of numbneſs and ſuffering, and was on the contrary in full vegetation. The ſap in it muſt have been extremely rarefied, and in very quick motion, whilſt that of the tree was greatly condenſed, and in total inaction. How is it poſſible to conceive a circulation of the ſap from ſuch a frozen root and ſtock, to a branch full of vigour, and loaded with leaves and flowers? Surely this experiment muſt appear concluſive againſt the ſyſtem of circulation; ſince in this caſe it could at beſt only be admitted to have taken place in the vegetating branch; and that would very improperly be termed circulation, which ſhould be confined to one limb.

II. This experiment proves, that each part of a tree is furniſhed with a ſufficient quantity of ſap to effect the firſt production of buds, flowers, and fruits. There is little probability that the branch drawn into the hot-houſe, ſhould have derived its ſap from the roots of the tree: as they, at that time, lay in a very ſmall quantity of earth, rendered extremely hard and dry by the froſt, they could have but little liquor to ſpare;

ſpare; and even this, conſidering the congealed ſtate of the lymphatick veſſels of the ſtock, could have found no paſſage to the branch. This branch muſt of courſe have been enabled to continue its vegetation by the quantity of ſap with which it was provided, the conſumption of which muſt have been ſupplied at the firſt breaking of the froſt. This truth, now demonſtrable by experience, had been pointed out before by a multiplicity of other facts. Every body may have obſerved that a tree, which has been blown down in autumn, though ſeparated from its trunk, begins the ſame vegetation, that it would have done if it had remained ſtanding. Its buds open, it bears leaves, and even ſhoots, which ſometimes are very long, and muſt be the effects of the ſap it contained. It is true, indeed, that this appearance does not continue long, becauſe the proviſion of ſap once exhauſted, without being renewed, every thing muſt of neceſſity periſh.

An effect of the like kind often deceives us in trees, that have been newly planted, and in ſcions, which produce flowers, and even fruits, without ever having taken root. But in this caſe the ſymptoms, which would ſeem to promiſe life, are on the contrary the fore-runners of death; becauſe the leaves, being from their nature the moſt powerful organs of tranſpiration and diſſipation, the graft is the more readily exhauſted, when there is no root to furniſh it with a freſh ſupply of nutritive juices.

III. This experiment proves that it is heat, which unfolds the leaves, and produces the other parts of fructification, in the branch expoſed to its action.

Autumn is the time, in which nature employs itſelf as it were clandeſtinely, under the cover of the leaves, in forming the buds, which contain the rudiments of the leaves, bloſſoms, and fruits, that are to be produced in the courſe of the ſucceeding ſummer. Theſe buds prepare and work themſelves out, during the winter, under the rough coats, that are deſtined to preſerve them from the injuries of the weather. As ſoon as the warm weather in the ſpring begins to be felt, the buds open, and their coats, which then become uſeleſs, drop off, and give place to the productions, which they contained and preſerved. Immediately after this, the bloſſoms, flowers, and fruits make their appearance. This is the uſual operation; but in the caſe before us, nature was, as it were, ſurprized by art: what ſhe ſhould not have done till ſpring, ſhe did in the winter, becauſe the heat of the hot-houſe produced that expanſion, which, according to the natural courſe, ought to have been effected by the rays of the ſun darting leſs obliquely than before upon the horizon. There is no doubt but it is to heat, either natural or artificial, that this expanſion is owing; and the experiment proves that it is only in that part of the tree, which is expoſed to the effect of heat, that the ſap, which in every other part remains torpid and inactive, is put into motion, and produces vegetation. From this, it appears that the vegetable œconomy is different from the animal, and that thoſe, who endeavoured to eſtabliſh the circulation in both, carried their analogy too far.

This fact, now eſtabliſhed, furniſhes a good reaſon why in the tapping

tapping of the maple and ſugar-birch-trees, ſo much liquor runs out on one ſide, and none at all on the other. It is well known that, if during the time of a froſt, or a ſummer's day, towards noon, you bore a hole on the ſide of the maple-tree expoſed to the ſouth, you will get a great quantity of liquor from it; and that if you bore the north-ſide at the ſame time, you will not get a drop. The cauſe of this evidently appears from what has been ſaid. One likewiſe ſees why trees expoſed to the ſouth loſe a great many of their branches, and ſometimes die altogether, in the courſe of a ſevere winter; whilſt trees of the ſame ſort, but placed to the north, or in ſome other expoſition, will ſtand the hardeſt froſts. This is particularly remarkable in the evergreens, whoſe reſinous and oily ſap being liquefied by the heat of the ſun, the tree cannot eſcape ſuffering a great deal, whenever it is ſurprized in that ſtate by the night froſts. Thoſe obſervers, who attend to this, and know how well pines, firs, and bays ſucceed, when planted on the back of mountains expoſed to the north, will take care not to place ſuch kind of trees in a ſouthern aſpect, in hopes of their ſucceeding better by it.

Many other conſequences might be drawn from theſe experiments; but the bounds, I have aſſigned to this paper, do not allow it. I propoſe examining them more at large in a treatiſe upon vegetation, which, I hope, the obſervations and experiments I have made, may render intereſting and uſeful.

A Letter to Charles Morton, *M. D. Sec. R. S. from Mr.* Adam Walker; *containing an Account of the Cavern of* Dunmore Park, *near* Kilkenny, *in* Ireland.

[Read Nov. 19. 1772.]

Dublin, April 26, 1771.

SIR,

AS I do not find in your Tranſactions any account of the cave of Dunmore Park, about three miles weſt of Kilkenny, I beg leave to lay before your learned ſociety an account of this ſingular cavern, as near as an eye-ſurvey, and a few experiments on its ſtones and petrefactions, will admit. It is ſituated in a fine plain, riſing indeed here and there into ſmall hills. The country all round abounds with limeſtone, and quarries of beautiful black marble, variegated with white ſhells. Different from thoſe of Derbyſhire and Mendip, this cave deſcends perpendicularly 30 yards, from the top of a ſmall hill, through an opening 40 yards in diameter. The ſides of this pit are limeſtone-rock, whoſe chinks nouriſh variety of ſhrubs and trees, down which the inſpector muſt deſcend with great caution. In this deſcent, he is amuſed with flights of wild pidgeons and jacdaws from the cave below. When he reaches the bottom, he ſees one ſide of this pit ſupported by a natural arch of rock, above 25 yards wide, under which he goes horizontally, and ſees two ſubterraneous openings to the right and left. If he turns to the right he makes his way over rocks and ſtones, coated with ſpar in the moſt whimſical ſhapes, and formed from the dropping roof, juſt as the dripping of a candle would cover a pebble. Theſe knobs take a fine poliſh, are tranſparent, and variegated with the wildeſt

wildeſt aſſemblage of colouring. The Earl of Wandesford had one of them ſawn into a ſlab, and it is as beautiful as a Moco. When I tried theſe petrefactions with an acid, the effervescence was exceſſive ſtrong; and, as the earth all round is calcareous, and the ſtones limeſtone, I humbly apprehend the icicle figures impending from the roof, and theſe knobs, are thus formed. The rains, that fall on the hill over this cavern, oozing through an okery calcareous earth, and the limeſtone roof, imbibe or diſſolve their fine particles in their deſcent; and, as this mixture can only filter through the rock exceedingly ſlowly, the water hanging on the roof is ſoon diſſolved by the air, and the ſtony particles are left behind. Hence are formed the icicle-ſhaped cones that hang from the roof; theſe growing perpetually longer, have, in many parts of the cave, met the knobs from the bottom, and formed a number of fantaſtic appearances, like the pillars of a Gothic cathedral, organs, croſſes, &c. When the rain filters pretty faſt through the roof, it falls on the rocks below, and grows there into knobs and cones, whoſe vertex points to thoſe that impend from the roof.

A ſpectator, viewing theſe, cannot but conceive himſelf in the mouth of a huge wild beaſt, with ten thouſand teeth above his head, and as many under his feet. The ſcene is indeed both pleaſing and aweful; the candles burning dim, from the moiſture in the air, juſt ſerved to ſhew a ſpangled roof perpetually varniſhed with water, in ſome places upwards of 20 yards high; in other places we crawled on all-four, through cells that will but admit one at a time. After having ſcrambled about 500 yards into this (which I will beg leave to call the) right-hand part of the cave, we returned to day-light, and then proceeded to view the left-hand part. Here, as our guides informed us, there were many different branches of the cavern, we tied one ball of pack-thread to another, as we went forward, that we might more eaſily find our way back. This branch is not ſo horizontal as the other; it inclines downwards, and the openings in it are vaſtly wider, ſome being at leaſt 100 yards wide, and above 50 high. A ſmall rill accompanied us, which, by its different falls, formed a ſort of rude harmony, well ſuited to the place. In a ſtanding part of this brook, and near a quarter of a mile from the entrance, we found the bones of a hundred at leaſt of the human race; ſome were very large, but when taken out of the water, they crumbled away. As we could find nothing like an inſcription, or earth for a burying-place, we conjectured that ſome of the civil wars, perhaps that of 1641, might have driven the owners of theſe bones into this place. The tradition of the neighbourhood threw no light upon it.

Many of the rocks on the roof and ſides of this cavern are black marble, full of white ſpots of a ſhell-like figure; and the whole neighbourhood is full of quarries of this beautiful ſtone, which takes a fine poliſh, and is uſed through the three kingdoms for ſlabs, chimney-pieces, &c. I obſerved, in ſome deep and wet parts of theſe quarries, this elegant foſſil in the firſt ſtages of its formation; the

ſhells

ſhells are real, but ſo ſoftened by time and their moiſt ſituation, as to be ſuſceptible of receiving the ſtony particles into their pores, by whoſe coheſive quality, they in time become thoſe hard white curls that give value to the marble: and it is very remarkable, and a proof that theſe white ſpots have been real ſhells, and thus formed, that the longer a chimney-piece or ſlab is uſed, the more of thoſe ſpots ripen into view.

I have taken many more notes of the natural curioſities in this kingdom, which I ſhall be happy to communicate to your reſpectable ſociety, if you think the ſubjects of ſufficient importance: and am,

With great reſpect,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient,

humble ſervant,

ADAM WALKER.

Of the dreadful Effects of Cold in the Streights of Le Maire; *from Lieutenant* Cooke's *Voyage round the world.*

ON the 16th of January, early in the morning, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, with their attendants and ſervants, and two ſeamen to aſſiſt in carrying the baggage, accompanied by Mr. Monkhouſe the ſurgeon, and Mr. Green the aſtronomer, ſet out from the ſhip, with a view to penetrate as far as they could into the country, and return at night. The hills, when viewed at a diſtance, ſeemed to be partly a wood, partly a plain, and above them a bare rock. Mr. Banks hoped to get through the wood, and made no doubt, but that, beyond it, he ſhould, in a country which no botaniſt had ever yet viſited, find alpine plants which would abundantly compenſate his labour. They entered the wood at a ſmall ſandy beach, a little to the weſtward of the watering-place, and continued to aſcend the hill, through the pathleſs wilderneſs, till three o'clock, before they got a near view of the places which they intended to viſit. Soon after they reached what they had taken for a plain: but, to their great diſappointment, found it a ſwamp, covered with low buſhes of birch, about three feet high, interwoven with each other, and ſo ſtubborn that they could not be bent out of the way; it was therefore neceſſary to lift the leg over them, which at every ſtep was buried, ancle deep, in the ſoil. To aggravate the pain and difficulty of ſuch travelling, the weather, which hitherto had been very fine, much like one of our bright days in May, became gloomy and cold; with ſudden blaſts of a moſt piercing wind, accompanied with ſnow. They puſhed forward, however, in good ſpirits, notwithſtanding their fatigue, hoping the worſt of the way was paſt, and that the bare rock which they had ſeen from the tops of the lower hills was not more than a mile before them; but when they had got about two thirds over this woody ſwamp, Mr. Buchan, one of Mr. Banks's draughtſmen, was unhappily ſeized with a fit. This made it neceſſary for the whole company to halt, and as it was impoſſible that he ſhould go any farther, a fire was kindled, and thoſe who were moſt fatigued were left behind to take care of him. Mr. Banks,

Dr.

Dr. Solander, Mr. Green, and Mr. Monkhouſe went on, and in a ſhort time reached the ſummit. As botaniſts, their expectations were here abundantly gratified; for they found a great variety of plants, which, with reſpect to the alpine plants in Europe, are exactly what thoſe plants are with reſpect to ſuch as grow in the plain.

The cold was now become more ſevere, and the ſnow-blaſts more frequent; the day alſo was ſo far ſpent, that it was found impoſſible to get back to the ſhip before the next morning: to paſs the night upon ſuch a mountain, in ſuch a climate, was not only comfortleſs, but dreadful: it was impoſſible however to be avoided, and they were to provide for it as well as they could.

Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, while they were improving an opportunity which they had, with ſo much danger and difficulty, procured, by gathering the plants which they found upon the mountain, ſent Mr. Green and Mr. Monkhouſe back to Mr. Buchan and the people that were with him, with directions to bring them to a hill, which they thought lay in a better rout for returning to the wood, and which was therefore appointed as a general rendezvous. It was propoſed, that from this hill they ſhould puſh through the ſwamp, which ſeemed by the new rout not to be more than half a mile over, into the ſhelter of the wood, and there build their wigwam, and make a fire: this, as their way was all down hill, it ſeemed eaſy to accompliſh. Their whole company aſſembled at the rendezvous, and, though pinched with the cold, were in health and ſpirits, Mr. Buchan himſelf having recovered his ſtrength in a much greater degree than could have been expected. It was now near eight o'clock in the evening, but ſtill good day-light, and they ſet forward for the neareſt valley, Mr. Banks himſelf undertaking to bring up the rear, and ſee that no ſtraggler was left behind: this may perhaps be thought a ſuperfluous caution, but it will ſoon appear to be otherwiſe. Dr. Solander, who had more than once croſſed the mountains which divide Sweden from Norway, well knew that extreme cold, eſpecially when joined with fatigue, produces a torpor and ſleepineſs that are almoſt irreſiſtible: he therefore conjured the company to keep moving whatever pain it might coſt them, and whatever relief they might be promiſed by an inclination to reſt: whoever ſits down, ſays he, will ſleep; and whoever ſleeps, will wake no more. Thus, at once admoniſhed and alarmed, they ſet forward; but while they were ſtill upon the naked rock, and before they had got among the buſhes, the cold became ſuddenly ſo intenſe, as to produce the effects that had been moſt dreaded. Dr. Solander himſelf was the firſt who found the inclination, againſt which he had warned others, irreſiſtible; and inſiſted upon being ſuffered to lie down. Mr. Banks intreated and remonſtrated in vain, down he lay upon the ground, though it was covered with ſnow; and it was with great difficulty that his friend kept him from ſleeping. Richmond alſo, one of the black ſervants, began to linger, having ſuffered from the cold in the ſame manner as the doctor. Mr. Banks, therefore, ſent five of the company, among whom was Mr. Buchan,

chan, forward to get a fire ready at the firſt convenient place they could find; and himſelf, with four others, remained with the doctor and Richmond, whom partly by perſuaſion and entreaty, and partly by force, they brought on: but when they had got through the greateſt part of the birch and ſwamp, they both declared they could go no farther. Mr. Banks had recourſe again to entreaty and expoſtulation, but they produced no effect: when Richmond was told, that if he did not go on he would in a ſhort time be frozen to death; he anſwered, That he deſired nothing but to lie down and die: the doctor did not ſo explicitly renounce his life; he ſaid he was willing to go on, but that he muſt firſt take ſome ſleep, though he had before told the company that to ſleep was to periſh. Mr. Banks and the reſt found it impoſſible to carry them, and there being no remedy they were both ſuffered to ſit down, being partly ſupported by the buſhes, and in a few minutes they fell into a profound ſleep: ſoon after, ſome of the people who had been ſent forward returned, with the welcome news that a fire was kindled about a quarter of a mile farther on the way. Mr. Banks then endeavoured to wake Dr. Solander and happily ſucceeded: but, though he had not ſlept five minutes, he had almoſt loſt the uſe of his limbs, and the muſcles were ſo ſhrunk that his ſhoes fell from his feet; he conſented to go forward with ſuch aſſiſtance as could be given him, but no attempts to relieve poor Richmond were ſucceſsful. It being found impoſſible to make him ſtir, after ſome time had been loſt in the attempt, Mr. Banks left his other black ſervant and a ſeaman, who ſeemed to have ſuffered leaſt by the cold, to look after him; promiſing, that as ſoon as two others ſhould be ſufficiently warmed, they ſhould be relieved. Mr. Banks, with much difficulty, at length got the doctor to the fire; and ſoon after ſent two of the people who had been refreſhed, in hopes that, with the aſſiſtance of thoſe who had been left behind, they would be able to bring Richmond, even though it ſhould ſtill be found impoſſible to wake him. In about half an hour, however, they had the mortification to ſee theſe two men return alone; they ſaid, that they had been all round the place to which they had been directed, but could neither find Richmond nor thoſe who had been left with him; and that though they had ſhouted many times, no voice had replied. This was matter of equal ſurpriſe and concern, particularly to Mr. Banks, who, while he was wondering how it could happen, miſſed a bottle of rum, the company's whole ſtock, which they now concluded to be in the knapſack of one of the abſentees. It was conjectured, that with this Richmond had been rouzed by the two perſons who had been left with him, and that, having perhaps drank too freely of it themſelves, they had all rambled from the place where they had been left, in ſearch of the fire, inſtead of waiting for thoſe who ſhould have been their aſſiſtants and guides. Another fall of ſnow now came on, and continued inceſſantly for two hours, ſo that all hopes of ſeeing them again, at leaſt alive, were given up; but about twelve o'clock, to the great joy

joy of thoſe at the fire, a ſhouting was heard at ſome diſtance. Mr. Banks, with four more, immediately went out, and found the ſeaman with juſt ſtrength enough left to ſtagger along, and call out for aſſiſtance: Mr. Banks ſent him immediately to the fire, and, by his direction, proceeded in ſearch of the other two, whom he ſoon after found. Richmond was upon his legs, but not able to put one before the other; his companion was lying upon the ground, as inſenſible as a ſtone. All hands were now called from the fire, and an attempt was made to carry them to it; but this, notwithſtanding the united efforts of the whole company, was found to be impoſſible. The night was extremely dark, the ſnow was now very deep, and, under theſe additional diſadvantages, they found it very difficult to make way through the buſhes and the bog for themſelves, all of them getting many falls in the attempt. The only alternative was to make a fire upon the ſpot; but the ſnow which had fallen, and was ſtill falling, beſides what was every moment ſhaken in flakes from the trees, rendered it equally impracticable, to kindle one there, and to bring any part of that which had been kindled in the wood thither: they were, therefore, reduced to the ſad neceſſity of leaving the unhappy wretches to their fate; having firſt made them a bed of boughs from the trees, and ſpread a covering of the ſame kind over them to a conſiderable height.

Having now been expoſed to the cold and the ſnow near an hour and an half, ſome of the reſt began to loſe their ſenſibility; and one Briſcoe, another of Mr. Banks's ſervants, was ſo ill, that it was thought he muſt die before he could be got to the fire.

At the fire, however, at length they arrived; and paſſed the night in a ſituation, which, however dreadful in itſelf, was rendered more afflicting by the remembrance of what was paſt, and the uncertainty of what was to come. Of twelve, the number that ſet out together in health and ſpirits, two were ſuppoſed to be already dead; a third was ſo ill, that it was very doubtful whether he would be able to go forward in the morning; and a fourth, Mr. Buchan, was in danger of a return of his fits, by freſh fatigue after ſo uncomfortable a night: they were diſtant from the ſhip a long day's journey, through pathleſs woods, in which it was too probable they might be bewildered till they were overtaken by the next night; and, not having prepared for a journey of more than eight or ten hours, they were wholly deſtitute of proviſions, except a vulture, which they happened to ſhoot while they were out, and which, if equally divided, would not afford each of them half a meal; and they knew not how much more they might ſuffer from the cold, as the ſnow ſtill continued to fall. A dreadful teſtimony of the ſeverity of the climate, as it was now the midſt of ſummer in this part of the world, the twenty-firſt of December being here the longeſt day; and every thing might juſtly be dreaded from a phænomenon which, in the correſponding ſeaſon, is unknown even in Norway and Lapland.

When the morning dawned, they ſaw nothing round them, as far as the eye could reach, but

ſnow, which ſeemed to lie as thick upon the trees as upon the ground; and the blaſts returned ſo frequently, and with ſuch violence, that they found it impoſſible for them to ſet out: how long this might laſt they knew not, and they had but too much reaſon to apprehend that it would confine them in that deſolate foreſt till they periſhed with hunger and cold.

After having ſuffered the miſery and terror of this ſituation till ſix o'clock in the morning, they conceived ſome hope of deliverance by diſcovering the place of the ſun through the clouds, which were become thinner, and began to break away. Their firſt care was to ſee whether the poor wretches whom they had been obliged to leave among the buſhes were yet alive, three of the company were diſpatched for that purpoſe, and very ſoon afterwards returned with the melancholy news, that they were dead.

Notwithſtanding the flattering appearance of the ſky, the ſnow ſtill continued to fall ſo thick that they could not venture out upon their journey to the ſhip; but about 8 o'clock a ſmall regular breeze ſprung up, which, with the prevailing influence of the ſun, at length cleared the air; and they ſoon after, with great joy, ſaw the ſnow fall in large flakes from the trees, a certain ſign of an approaching thaw: they now examined more critically the ſtate of their invalids; Briſcoe was ſtill very ill, but ſaid, that he thought himſelf able to walk; and Mr. Buchan was much better than either he or his friends had any reaſon to expect. They were now, however, preſſed by the calls of hunger, to which, after long faſting, every conſideration of future good or evil immediately gives way. Before they ſet forward, therefore, it was unanimouſly agreed, that they ſhould eat their vulture; the bird was accordingly ſkinned, and, it being thought beſt to divide it before it was fit to be eaten, it was cut into ten portions, and every man cooked his own as he thought fit. After this repaſt, which furniſhed each of them with about three mouthfuls, they prepared to ſet out; but it was ten o'clock before the ſnow was ſufficiently gone off to render a march practicable. After a walk of about three hours, they were very agreeably ſurpriſed to find themſelves upon the beach, and much nearer to the ſhip than they had any reaſon to expect. Upon reviewing their track from the veſſel, they perceived, that, inſtead of aſcending the hill in a line, ſo as to penetrate into the country, they had made almoſt a circle round it. When they came on board, they congratulated each other upon their ſafety, with a joy that no man can feel who has not been expoſed to equal danger; and as I had ſuffered great anxiety at their not returning in the evening of the day on which they ſet out, I was not wholly without my ſhare.

Some particulars of the Natural Hiſtory of New Zealand; *from the ſame.*

THIS country is compoſed of two large iſlands, beſides numberleſs ſmall ones. The northermoſt of theſe iſlands is called by the natives Eaheinomauwe, and the ſouthermoſt Tovy, or Tavai Poe-

Poenammoo; and are ſituated between the latitudes of 34° and 48° South, and between the longitudes of 181° and 194° Weſt.

Tovy Poenammoo is for the moſt part mountainous, and to all appearance a barren country; and the people whom we ſaw in Queen Charlotte's Sound, thoſe that came off to us under the ſnowy mountains, and the fires to the weſt of Cape Saunders, were all the inhabitants, and ſigns of inhabitants, that we diſcovered upon the whole iſland.

Eaheinomauwe has a much better appearance; it is indeed not only hilly but mountainous, yet even the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of water: the ſoil in theſe vallies, and in the plains, of which there are many that are not overgrown with wood, is in general light but fertile, and in the opinion of Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, as well as of every other gentleman on board, every kind of European grain, plants, and fruit, would flouriſh here in the utmoſt luxuriance: from the vegetables that we found here, there is reaſon to conclude, that the winters are milder than thoſe in England, and we found the ſummer not hotter, though it was more equally warm; ſo that if this country ſhould be ſettled by people from Europe, they would, with a little induſtry, be very ſoon ſupplied not only with the neceſſaries, but the luxuries of life in great abundance.

In this country there are no quadrupeds but dogs and rats, at leaſt we ſaw no other, and the rats are ſo ſcarce that many of us never ſaw them. The dogs live with the people, who breed them for no other purpoſe than to eat: there might indeed be quadrupeds that we did not ſee, but this is not probable, becauſe the chief pride of the natives, with reſpect to their dreſs, is in the ſkins and hair of ſuch animals as they have, and we never ſaw the ſkin of any animal about them but thoſe of dogs and birds: there are indeed ſeals upon the coaſt, and we once ſaw a ſea lion, but we imagine they are ſeldom caught; for though we ſaw ſome of their teeth which were faſhioned into an ornament like a bodkin, and worn by the natives at their breaſt, and highly valued, we ſaw none of their ſkins: there are whales alſo upon this coaſt, and though the people did not appear to have any art or inſtrument by which ſuch an animal could be taken and killed, we ſaw patoo-patoos in the poſſeſſion of ſome of them, which were made of the bone of a whale, or of ſome other animal whoſe bone had exactly the ſame appearance.

Of birds the ſpecies are not many; and of theſe none, except perhaps the gannet, is the ſame with thoſe of Europe: here are ducks indeed, and ſhags of ſeveral kinds, ſufficiently reſembling thoſe of Europe, to be called the ſame, by thoſe who have not examined them very nicely. Here are alſo hawks, owls, and quails, which differ but little from thoſe of Europe at firſt ſight: and ſeveral ſmall birds, whoſe ſong, as has been remarked in the courſe of the narrative, is much more melodious than any that we had ever heard.

The ſea coaſt is alſo viſited by many oceanic birds, particularly albatroſſes, ſheerwaters, pintados,

and a few of the birds which Sir John Narborough has called Penguins, and which indeed are what the French call *Nuance*, and ſeem to be a middle ſpecies between bird and fiſh; for their feathers, eſpecially thoſe upon their wings, differ very little from ſcales; and their wings themſelves, which they uſe only in diving, and not to accelerate their motion even upon the ſurface of the water, may, perhaps, with equal propriety, be called fins.

Neither are inſects in greater plenty than birds; a few butterflies and beetles, fleſh flies, very like thoſe in Europe, and ſome muſquitos and ſand flies, perhaps exactly the ſame with thoſe of North-America, make up the whole catalogue. Of muſquitos and ſand flies, however, which are juſtly accounted the curſe of every country where they abound, we did not ſee many; there were indeed a few in almoſt every place where we went on ſhore, but they gave us ſo little trouble, that we did not make uſe of the ſhades which we had provided for the ſecurity of our faces.

For this ſcarcity of animals upon the land, the ſea, however, makes an abundant recompence; every creek ſwarming with fiſh, which are not only wholeſome, but equally delicious with thoſe of Europe: the ſhip ſeldom anchored in any ſtation, or with a light gale paſſed any place, that did not afford us enough with hook and line to ſerve the whole ſhip's company, eſpecially to the ſouthward: when we lay at anchor, the boats, with hook and line, near the rocks, could take fiſh in any quantity; and the ſeine ſeldom failed of producing a ſtill more ample ſupply; ſo that both times when we anchored in Cook's Streight, every meſs in the ſhip, that was not careleſs and improvident, ſalted as much as laſted many weeks after they went to ſea. Of this article, the variety was equal to the plenty; we had mackrel of many kinds, among which, one was exactly the ſame as we have in England: theſe came in immenſe ſhoals, and were taken by the natives in their ſeines, who ſold them to us at a very eaſy rate. Beſides theſe, there were fiſh of many ſpecies which we had never ſeen before, but to all which the ſeamen very readily gave names; ſo that we talked here as familiarly of hakes, bream, cole-fiſh, and many others, as we do in England; and though they are by no means of the ſame family, it muſt be confeſſed that they do honour to the name. But the higheſt luxury which the ſea afforded us, even in this place, was the lobſter, or ſea cray-fiſh, which are probably the ſame that in the account of Lord Anſon's voyage, are ſaid to have been found at the iſland of Juan Fernandes, except that, although large, they are not quite equal in ſize: they differ from ours in England in ſeveral particulars, they have a greater number of prickles on their backs, and they are red when firſt taken out of the water. Theſe we alſo bought every where to the northward in great quantities of the natives, who catch them by diving near the ſhore, and finding out where they lie with their feet. We had alſo a fiſh, that Frezier, in his voyage to the Spaniſh main in South-America, has deſcribed by the names of *Elefant*, *Pejegallo*, or *Poiſon coq*, which though coarſe, we eat very heartily. Several ſpecies

cies of the ſkate, or ſting-ray, are alſo found here, which were ſtill coarſer than the *Elefant*; but as an atonement, we had among many kinds of dog-fiſh one, ſpotted with white, which was in flavour exactly ſimilar to our beſt ſkate, but much more delicious. We had alſo flat fiſh, reſembling both ſoles and flounders, beſides eels and congers of various kinds, with many others, of which thoſe who ſhall hereafter viſit this coaſt will not fail to find the advantage; and ſhell-fiſh in great variety, particularly clams, cockles, and oyſters.

Among the vegetable productions of this country, the trees claim a principal place; for here are foreſts of vaſt extent, full of the ſtraiteſt, the cleaneſt, and the largeſt timber trees that we had ever ſeen; their ſize, their grain, and apparent durability, render them fit for any kind of building, and indeed for every other purpoſe except maſts; for which, as I have already obſerved, they are too hard, and too heavy: there is one in particular which, when we were upon the coaſt, was rendered conſpicuous by a ſcarlet flower, that ſeemed to be a compendage of many fibres; it is about as large as an oak, and the wood is exceedingly hard and heavy, and excellently adapted to the uſe of the mill-wright. There is another which grows in the ſwamps, remarkably tall and ſtrait, thick enough to make maſts for veſſels of any ſize, and, if a judgment may be formed by the direction of its grain, very tough: this, which, as has been before remarked, our carpenter thought to reſemble the pitch pine, may probably be lightened by tapping, and it will then make the fineſt maſts in the world: it has a leaf not unlike a yew, and bears berries in ſmall bunches.

Great part of the country is covered with a luxuriant verdure, and our natural hiſtorians were gratified by the novelty, if not the variety of the plants. Sow-thiſtle, garden night-ſhade, one or two kinds of graſs, the ſame as in England, and two or three kinds of fern, like thoſe of the Weſt-Indies, with a few of the plants that are to be found in almoſt every part of the world, were all, out of about four hundred ſpecies, that have hitherto been deſcribed by any botaniſts, or had been ſeen elſewhere during the courſe of this voyage, except about five or ſix which had been gathered at Terrá del Fuego.

Of eatable vegetables there are but few; our people, indeed, who had been long at ſea, eat, with equal pleaſure and advantage, of wild celery, and a kind of creſſes, which grew in great abundance upon all parts of the ſea-ſhore. We alſo, once or twice, met with a plant like what the country people in England call *Lamb's quarters*, or Fat-hen, which we boiled inſtead of greens; and once we had the good fortune to find a cabbage-tree, which afforded us a delicious meal; and, except the fern root, and one other vegetable, totally unknown in Europe, and which, though eaten by the natives, was extremely diſagreeable to us, we found no other vegetable production that was fit for food, among thoſe that appeared to be the wild produce of the country; and we could find but three eſculant plants among thoſe which are raiſed by cultivation, yams, ſweet potatoes, and coccos. Of the yams and

potatoes, there are plantations conſiſting of many acres, and I believe that any ſhip which ſhould happen to be here in the autumn, when they are dug up, might purchaſe them in any quantity.

Gourds are alſo cultivated by the natives of this place, the fruit of which furniſhes them with veſſels for various uſes. We alſo found here the Chineſe paper mulberry-tree, the ſame as that of which the inhabitants of the South-Sea iſlands make their cloth; but it is ſo ſcarce, that though the New-Zealanders alſo make cloth of it, they have not enough for any other purpoſe, than to wear as an ornament in the holes which they make in their ears, as I have obſerved before.

But among all the trees, ſhrubs, and plants of this country, there is not one that produces fruit, except a berry which has neither ſweetneſs nor flavour, and which none but the boys took pains to gather, ſhould be honoured with that appellation. There is, however, a plant which ſerves the inhabitants inſtead of hemp and flax, which excels all that are put to the ſame purpoſes in other countries. Of this plant there are two ſorts; the leaves of both reſemble thoſe of flags, but the flowers are ſmaller, and their cluſters more numerous; in one kind they are yellow, and in the other a deep red. Of the leaves of theſe plants, with very little preparation, they make all their common apparel; and of theſe they make alſo their ſtrings, lines, and cordage for every purpoſe, which are ſo much ſtronger than any thing we can make with hemp, that they will not bear a compariſon. From the ſame plant, by another preparation, they draw long ſlender fibres which ſhine like ſilk, and are as white as ſnow: of theſe, which are alſo ſurpriſingly ſtrong, the finer clothes are made; and of the leaves, without any other preparation than ſplitting them into proper breadths, and tying the ſtrips together, they make their fiſhing nets; ſome of which, as I have before remarked, are of an enormous ſize.

A plant, which with ſuch advantage might be applied to ſo many uſeful and important purpoſes, would certainly be a great acquiſition to England, where it would probably thrive with very little trouble, as it ſeems to be hardy, and to affect no particular ſoil; being found equally in hill and valley; in the drieſt mould, and the deepeſt bogs: the bog, however, it ſeems rather to prefer, as near ſuch places we obſerved it to be larger than elſewhere.

We found great plenty of iron ſand in Mercury Bay, and therefore iron ore is undoubtedly to be found at no great diſtance. As to other metals, we had ſcarcely knowledge enough of the country for conjecture.

Surpriſing Sea Weed in the Neighbourhood of the Streight of Le Maire; *from the ſame.*

BEfore this anchoring ground, however, lay ſeveral rocky ledges, that were covered with ſea-weed; but I was told that there was not leſs than eight and nine fathom over all of them. It will probably be thought ſtrange, that where weeds, which grow at the bottom, appear above the ſurface, there

there ſhould be this depth of water; but the weeds which grow upon rocky ground in theſe countries, and which always diſtinguiſh it from ſand and ooze, are of an enormous ſize. The leaves are four feet long, and ſome of the ſtalks, though not thicker than a man's thumb, above one hundred and twenty: Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander examined ſome of them, over which we ſounded and had fourteen fathom, which is eighty-four feet; and, as they made a very acute angle with the bottom, they were thought to be at leaſt one half longer: the foot ſtalks were ſwelled into an air veſſel, and Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander called this plant *Fucus giganteus*.

Some Account of the Peak of Teneriffe; *from the ſame.*

ON Friday Sept. 23, 1768, we ſaw the Peak of Teneriffe, bearing W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S, and found the variation of the compaſs to be from 17° 22′ to 16° 30′. The height of this mountain, from which I took a new departure, has been determined by Dr. Heberden, who has been upon it, to be 15,396 feet, which is but 148 yards leſs than three miles, reckoning the mile at 1760 yards. Its appearance at ſunſet was very ſtriking; when the ſun was below the horizon, and the reſt of the iſland appeared of a deep black, the mountain ſtill reflected his rays, and glowed with a warmth of colour which no painting can expreſs. There is no eruption of viſible fire from it, but a heat iſſues from the chinks near the top, too ſtrong to be borne by the hand when it is held near them. We had received from Dr. Heberden, among other favours, ſome ſalt which he collected on the top of the mountain, where it is found in large quantities, and which he ſuppoſes to be the true *natrum* or *nitrum* of the ancients: he gave us alſo ſome native ſulphur exceedingly pure, which he had likewiſe found upon the ſurface in great plenty.

Of an extraordinary Fog-Bank, on the Paſſage from Rio de Janeiro *to Port* Deſire; *from Commodore* Byron's *Voyage round the World.*

ON Monday Nov. 12, 1764, about four o'clock in the afternoon, as I was walking on the quarter-deck, all the people upon the forecaſtle called out at once, "Land right a-head;" it was then very black almoſt round the horizon, and we had had much thunder and lightening; I looked forward under the foreſail, and upon the lee bow, and ſaw what at firſt appeared to be an iſland, riſing in two rude craggy hills, but upon looking to leeward I ſaw land joining to it, and running a long way to the ſouth-eaſt: we were then ſteering S. W. and I ſent officers to the maſt-head to look out upon the weather-beam, and they called out that they ſaw land alſo a great way to the windward. I immediately brought to, and ſounded; we had ſtill fifty-two fathom, but I thought that we were embayed, and rather wiſhed than hoped that we ſhould get clear before night. We made ſail and ſteered E. S. E, the land ſtill having the ſame appearance, and the hills looking blue, as they generally do at a little diſtance in dark rainy weather;

weather; and now many of the people ſaid that they ſaw the ſea break upon the ſandy beaches; but having ſteered out for about an hour, what we had taken for land, vaniſhed all at once, and to our great aſtoniſhment appeared to have been a fog-bank. Though I had been almoſt continually at ſea for ſeven-and-twenty years, I had never ſeen ſuch a deception before; others however have been equally deceived; for the maſter of a ſhip, not long ſince, made oath, that he had ſeen an iſland between the weſt end of Ireland and Newfoundland, and even diſtinguiſhed the trees that grew upon it. Yet it is certain that no ſuch iſland exiſts, at leaſt it could never be found, though ſeveral ſhips were afterwards ſent out on purpoſe to ſeek it. And I am ſure, that if the weather had not cleared up ſoon enough for us to ſee what we had taken for land diſappear, every man on board would freely have made oath, that land had been diſcovered in this ſituation. Our latitude this day was 43° 46′ S., longitude 60° 5′ W.; and the variation 19° 30′ E.

Extraordinary Squall of Wind; from the ſame.

ON Tueſday Nov. 18, 1764, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the weather being extremely fine, the wind ſhifted at once to the S.W. and began to blow freſh, the ſky at the ſame time becoming black to windward: in a few minutes all the people that were upon the deck, were alarmed with a ſudden and unuſual noiſe, like the breaking of the ſea upon the ſhore. I ordered the topſails to be handed immediately; but before it could be done, I ſaw the ſea approaching at ſome diſtance, in vaſt billows covered with foam; I called to the people to hawl up the foreſail, and let go the main ſheet inſtantly; for I was perſuaded, that if we had any ſail out when the guſt reached us, we ſhould either be overſet, or loſe all our maſts. It reached us however before we could raiſe the main tack, and laid us upon our beam ends: the main tack was then cut, for it was become impoſſible to caſt it off; and the main ſheet ſtruck down the firſt lieutenant, bruiſed him dreadfully, and beat out three of his teeth: the main topſail, which was not quite handed, was ſplit to pieces. If this ſquall, which came on with leſs warning, and more violence, than any I had ever ſeen, had taken us in the night, I think the ſhip muſt have been loſt. When it came on we obſerved ſeveral hundred of birds flying before it, which expreſſed their terror by loud ſhrieks; it laſted about twenty minutes, and then gradually ſubſided.

Obſervations on the Milky Appearance of ſome Spots of Water in the Sea; by Capt. Newland. From the 62d Volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

[Read March 12, 1772.]

IT has been remarked by ſeveral navigators, on their paſſage from Mocha to Bombay, Surat, &c. that they had diſcovered in the night ſpots of water as white as milk, and could never aſſign any reaſon for it; and many have been ſo much alarmed, that they have immediately hove to and ſounded; but I never heard of any body ever getting

getting ground. In my paſſage acroſs thoſe ſeas in the Kelſall, I diſcovered all of a ſudden, about eight o'clock in the evening, the water all round me as white as milk (intermixt with ſtreaks or ſerpentine lines of black water.) I immediately drew a bucket of it, and carried it to the light, where it appeared juſt as other water; I drew ſeveral more, and found it the ſame: ſome I kept till the next morning, when I could perceive no difference from that alongſide. We had run by the log 50 min. from the time we firſt obſerved it till day-light, and during all that time the water continued white as milk, but at full day-light it was of its uſual colour. The next evening about ſeven o'clock the water appeared again as white as before; I then drew another bucket, and carried it to a very dark place, and holding my head cloſe to the bucket could perceive, with my naked eye, an innumerable quantity of animalcules floating about alive, which enlightened that ſmall body of water to an amazing degree. From thence I conclude that the whole maſs of water muſt be filled with this ſmall fiſh ſpawn or animalcules, and that this is without all doubt the reaſon of the water's appearing ſo white in the night-time. We run by the log, from the time we firſt ſaw it, till the latter part of the ſecond night (the time we loſt ſight of it) about 170 miles.

A Letter from John Zephaniah Holwel, *Eſq*; *F. R. S. to* John Campbel, *Eſq*; *F. R. S. giving an Account of a new Species of Oak. From the ſame.*

[Read April 1, 1772.]

Exeter, Feb. 24, 1772.

SIR,

IN my curious rambles through the environs of this city, I have been tempted to viſit the nurſery of Mr. William Lucombe, of St. Thomas, on the report of a very extraordinary and new ſpecies of oak, firſt diſcovered and propagated by that ingenious gardener; and as this plant appears to me capable of proving an ineſtimable acquiſition to this kingdom, I cannot reſiſt the deſire I feel of communicating to you ſome particulars relative to its hiſtory and character, taken partly from Mr. Lucombe's account of it, and my own obſervations. This, I know, muſt be moſt acceptable to you, who are ſo laborioufly and laudably employed in elucidating the various improvements and advantages your country is capable of.

About ſeven years paſt, Mr. Lucombe ſowed a parcel of acorns, ſaved from a tree of his own growth, of the iron or wainſcot ſpecies; when they came up, he obſerved one amongſt them that kept his leaves throughout the winter; ſtruck with the phænomenon, he cheriſhed, and paid particular attention to it, and propagated by grafting, ſome thouſands from it, which I had the pleaſure of ſeeing, eight days ago, in high flouriſhing beauty and verdure, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the winter. Its growth is ſtrait, and handſome as a fir, its leaves ever-green, and the wood is thought, by the beſt judges, in hardneſs and ſtrength to exceed all other oak. He makes but one ſhoot in the year, viz. in May, and continues growing without interruption;

terruption; whereas other oaks ſhoot twice, namely, in May and Auguſt; but the peculiar and inеſtimable part of its character is, the amazing quickneſs of its growth, which I imagine may be attributed (in ſome degree at leaſt) to its making but one ſhoot in the year; for I believe all trees that ſhoot twice, are, for ſome time, at a ſtand before they make the ſecond. I had the curioſity to take the dimenſions of the parent tree, (ſeven years old) and ſome of the grafts; the firſt meaſured 21 feet high, and full 20 inches in the girt; a graft of four years old, 16 feet high, and full 14 inches in the girt; the firſt he grafted is ſix years old, and has out-ſhot his parent two feet in heighth. The parent tree ſeems to promiſe his acorns ſoon, as he bloſſoms, and forms his foot-ſtalk ſtrong, and the cup upon the foot-ſtalk with the appearance of the acorn, which, with a little more age, will ſwell to perfection. This oak is diſtinguiſhed, in this county, by the title of the Lucombe oak; his ſhoots, in general, are from four to five feet every year, ſo that he will, in the ſpace of thirty or forty years, outgrow in altitude and girt the common oak at an hundred. In two or three days I will forward to you, in a parcel, a branch, which I cut off from the original tree, and another from the graft of four years old, alſo a dead branch of the iron or wainſcot oak, juſt to ſhew that, from the ſimilarity of the leaves, it is a deſcendant from that ſpecies, although differing from it in every other particular. I ſend you alſo, by the Exeter ſtage, a ſpecimen of the wood. I have a walking-pole full five feet long, a ſide ſhoot from one of the grafts, only one year and half old. Several gentlemen round this neighbourhood, and in the adjoining counties of Cornwall and Somerſet, have planted them, and they are found to flouriſh in all ſoils.

I am, dear Sir,

Your faithful friend,

and moſt obedient,

humble ſervant,

J. Z. HOLWELL.

Received May 18, 1772.

On the Digeſtion of the Stomach after Death, by John Hunter, *F.R.S. and Surgeon to St.* George's *Hoſpital. From the ſame.*

[Read June 18, 1772.]

AN accurate knowledge of the appearances in animal bodies that die of a violent death, that is, in perfect health, or in a ſound ſtate, ought to be conſidered as a neceſſary foundation, for judging of the ſtate of the body in thoſe that are diſeaſed.

But as an animal body undergoes changes after death, or when dead, it has never been ſufficiently conſidered what thoſe changes are; and till this be done, it is impoſſible we ſhould judge accurately of the appearances in dead bodies. The diſeaſes which the living body undergoes (mortification excepted) are always connected with the living principle, and are not in the leaſt ſimilar to what may be called diſeaſes or changes in the dead body: without this knowledge, our

our judgment of the appearances in dead bodies muſt often be very imperfect, or very erroneous; we may ſee appearances which are natural, and may ſuppoſe them to have ariſen from diſeaſe; we may ſee diſeaſed parts, and ſuppoſe them in a natural ſtate; and we may ſuppoſe a circumſtance to have exiſted before death, which was really a conſequence of it; or we may imagine it to be a natural change after death, when it was truly a diſeaſe of the living body. It is eaſy to ſee therefore, how a man in this ſtate of ignorance muſt blunder, when he comes to connect the appearances in a dead body, with the ſymptoms that were obſerved in life: and indeed all the uſefulneſs of opening dead bodies, depends upon the judgment and ſagacity with which this ſort of compariſon is made.

There is a caſe of a mixed nature, which cannot be reckoned a proceſs of the living body, nor of the dead; it participates of both, inaſmuch as its cauſe ariſes from the living, yet cannot take effect till after death.

This ſhall be the object of the preſent paper; and, to render the ſubject more intelligible, it will be neceſſary to give ſome general ideas concerning the cauſe and effects.

An animal ſubſtance, when joined with the living principle, cannot undergo any change in its properties but as an animal; this principle always acting and preſerving the ſubſtance, which it inhabits, from diſſolution, and from being changed according to the natural changes, which other ſubſtances, applied to it, undergo.

There are a great many powers in nature, which the living principle does not enable the animal matter, with which it is combined, to reſiſt, viz. the mechanical and moſt of the ſtronger chemical ſolvents. It renders it however capable of reſiſting the powers of fermentation, digeſtion, and perhaps ſeveral others, which are well known to act on this ſame matter, when deprived of the living principle, and entirely to decompoſe it. The number of powers, which thus act differently on the living and dead animal ſubſtance, is not aſcertained: we ſhall take notice of two, which can only affect this ſubſtance when deprived of the living principle; which are putrefaction and digeſtion. Putrefaction is an effect which ariſes ſpontaneouſly; digeſtion is an effect of another principle acting upon it, and ſhall here be conſidered a little more particularly.

Animals, or parts of animals, poſſeſſed of the living principle, when taken into the ſtomach, are not the leaſt affected by the powers of that viſcus, ſo long as the animal principle remains; thence it is that we find animals of various kinds living in the ſtomach, or even hatched and bred there: but the moment that any of thoſe loſe the living principle, they become ſubject to the digeſtive powers of the ſtomach. If it were poſſible for a man's hand, for example, to be introduced into the ſtomach of a living animal, and kept there for ſome conſiderable time, it would be found, that the diſſolvent powers of the ſtomach could have no effect upon it; but if the ſame hand were ſeparated from the body, and introduced into the ſame ſtomach, we ſhould then find that the ſtomach would immediately act upon it.

Indeed,

Indeed, if this were not the caſe, we ſhould find that the ſtomach itſelf ought to have been made of indigeſtible materials; for, if the living principle was not capable of preſerving animal ſubſtances from undergoing that proceſs, the ſtomach itſelf would be digeſted.

But we find on the contrary, that the ſtomach, which at one inſtant, that is, while poſſeſſed of the living principle, was capable of reſiſting the digeſtive powers which it contained, the next moment, viz. when deprived of the living principle, is itſelf capable of being digeſted, either by the digeſtive powers of other ſtomachs, or by the remains of that power which it had of digeſting other things.

From theſe obſervations, we are led to account for an appearance which we find often in the ſtomachs of dead bodies; and at the ſame time they throw a conſiderable light upon the nature of digeſtion. The appearance which has been hinted at, is a diſſolution of the ſtomach at its great extremity; in conſequence of which, there is frequently a conſiderable aperture made in that *viſcus*. The edges of this opening appear to be half diſſolved, very much like that kind of diſſolution which fleſhy parts undergo when half digeſted in a living ſtomach, or when diſſolved by a cauſtic alkali, viz. pulpy, tender, and ragged.

In theſe caſes the contents of the ſtomach are generally found looſe in the cavity of the *abdomen*, about the ſpleen and diaphragm. In many ſubjects this digeſtive power extends much further than through the ſtomach. I have often found, that after it had diſſolved the ſtomach at the uſual place, the contents of the ſtomach had come into contact with the ſpleen and diaphragm, had partly diſſolved the adjacent ſide of the ſpleen, and had diſſolved the diaphragm quite through; ſo that the contents of the ſtomach were found in the cavity of the *thorax*, and had even affected the lungs in a ſmall degree.

There are very few dead bodies, in which the ſtomach is not, at its great end, in ſome degree digeſted; and one who is acquainted with diſſections, can eaſily trace the gradations from the ſmalleſt to the greateſt.

To be ſenſible of this effect, nothing more is neceſſary, than to compare the inner ſurface of the great end of the ſtomach, with any other part of the inner ſurface; what is ſound, will appear ſoft, ſpongy, and granulated, and without diſtinct blood-veſſels, opaque and thick; while the other will appear ſmooth, thin, and more tranſparent; and the veſſels will be ſeen ramifying in its ſubſtance, and upon ſqueezing the blood which they contain from the larger branches to the ſmaller, it will be found to paſs out at the digeſted ends of the veſſels, and appear like drops on the inner ſurface.

Theſe appearances I had often ſeen, and I do ſuppoſe that they had been ſeen by others; but I was at a loſs to account for them; at firſt, I ſuppoſed them to have been produced during life, and was therefore diſpoſed to look upon them as the cauſe of death; but I never found that they had any connection with the ſymptoms: and I was ſtill more at a loſs to account for theſe appearances, when I found that they were moſt frequent in

thoſe

thoſe who died of violent deaths, which made me ſuſpect, that the true cauſe was not even imagined *.

At this time I was making many experiments upon digeſtion, on different animals, all of which were killed, at different times, after being fed with different kinds of food; ſome of them were not opened immediately after death, and in ſome of them I found the appearances above deſcribed in the ſtomach. For, purſuing the enquiry about digeſtion, I got the ſtomachs of a vaſt variety of fiſh, which all die of violent deaths, and all may be ſaid to die in perfect health, and with their ſtomach commonly full; in theſe animals we ſee the progreſs of digeſtion moſt diſtinctly; for as they ſwallow their food whole, that is, without maſtication, and ſwallow fiſh that are much larger than the digeſting part of the ſtomach can contain, (the ſhape of the fiſh ſwallowed being very favourable for this enquiry) we find in many inſtances, that the part of the ſwallowed fiſh which is lodged in the digeſting part of the ſtomach is more or leſs diſſolved, while that part which remains in the *œſophagus* is perfectly ſound.

And in many of theſe I found, that this digeſting part of the ſtomach, was itſelf reduced to the ſame diſſolved ſtate as the digeſted part of the food.

Being employed upon this ſubject, and therefore enabled to account more readily for appearances which had any connection with it, and obſerving that the half-diſſolved parts of the ſtomach, &c. were ſimilar to the half-digeſted food, it immediately ſtruck me, that it was from the proceſs of digeſtion going on after death, that the ſtomach, being dead, was no longer capable of reſiſting the powers of that menſtruum, which itſelf had formed for the digeſtion of its contents; with this idea, I ſet about making experiments to produce theſe appearances at pleaſure, which would have taught us how long the animal ought to live after feeding, and how long it ſhould remain after death before it is opened; and above all, to find out the method of producing the greateſt digeſtive power in the living ſtomach: but this purſuit led me into an unbounded field.

Theſe appearances throw conſiderable light on the principles of digeſtion;

* The firſt time that I had occaſion to obſerve this appearance in ſuch as ied of violence and ſuddenly, and in whom therefore I could not eaſily ſuppoſe it to be the effect of diſeaſe in the living body, was in a man who had his kull fractured and was killed outright by one blow of a poker. Juſt before his accident, he had been in perfect health, and had taken a hearty ſupper of old meat, cheeſe, bread, and ale. Upon opening the *abdomen*, I found that he ſtomach, though it ſtill contained a good deal, was diſſolved at its great nd, and a conſiderable part of theſe its contents lay looſe in the general cavity f the belly. This appearance puzzled me very much. The ſecond time was St. George's-Hoſpital, in a man who died a few hours after receiving a blow n his head, which fractured his ſkull likewiſe. From thoſe two caſes, among her conjectures about ſo ſtrange an appearance, I began to ſuſpect that it ight be peculiar to caſes of fractured ſkulls; and therefore, whenever I had opportunity, I examined the ſtomach in every perſon who died of that accint: but I found many of them which had not this appearance. Afterwards met with it in a ſoldier who had been hanged.

digeſtion; they ſhew that it is not mechanical power, nor contractions of the ſtomach, nor heat, but ſomething ſecreted in the coats of the ſtomach, which is thrown into its cavity, and there animaliſes the food *, or aſſimilates it to the nature of the blood. The power of this juice is confined or limited to certain ſubſtances, eſpecially of the vegetable and animal kingdoms; and although this menſtruum is capable of acting independently of the ſtomach, yet it is obliged to that *viſcus* for its continuance.

Of the Climate at Naples, and of the Sirocc, or South-eaſt Wind; from Mr. Brydone's *Tour, &c.*

WE have been waiting with impatience for a fair wind, but at preſent there is little proſpect of it. The weather is exceedingly rough, and not a ſhip has been able to get out of the harbour for upwards of three weeks paſt. This climate is by no means what we expected to find it; and the ſerene ſky of Italy, ſo much boaſted of by our travelled gentlemen, does not altogether deſerve the great elogiums beſtowed upon it. It is now the middle of May, and we have not as yet had any continuance of what may be called fine weather. It has, indeed, been abundantly warm, but ſeldom a day has paſſed without ſudden ſtorms of wind and rain, which renders walking out here to the full as dangerous to our invalids, as it is in England.

I am perſuaded that our medical people are under great miſtakes with regard to this climate. It is certainly one of the warmeſt in Italy; but it is as certainly one of the moſt inconſtant; and from what we have obſerved, generally diſagrees with the greateſt part of our valetudinarians; but more particularly with the gouty people, who all found themſelves better at Rome; which though much colder in winter, is, I believe, a healthier climate. Naples to be ſure is more eligible in ſummer, as the air is conſtantly refreſhed often by the ſea breeze, when Rome is ſcorched by the moſt inſupportable heat. Laſt ſummer, Farenheit's thermometer never roſe higher at Naples than 76. At Rome it was at 89. The difference is often ſtill more conſiderable. In winter it is not leſs remarkable. Here, our greateſt degree of cold was in the end of January; the thermometer ſtood at 36; at Rome it fell to 27; ſo that the diſtance of the two extremes of heat and cold laſt year at Naples, was only 40 degrees; whereas at Rome it was no leſs than 62. Yet, by all accounts, their winter was much more agreeable and healthy than ours: for they had clear froſty weather, whilſt we were deluged with perpetual rains, accompanied with exceeding high wind. The people here aſſure us, that in ſome ſeaſons it has rained conſtantly every day for ſix or ſeven weeks. But the moſt diſagreeable part of the Neapolitan climate is the ſirocc or ſouth-eaſt wind, which is very

* In all the animals, whether carnivorous or not, upon which I made obſervations or experiments to diſcover whether or not there was an acid in the ſtomach, (and I tried this in a great variety,) I conſtantly found that there was an acid, but not a ſtrong one, in the juices contained in that *viſcus* in a natural ſtate.

common

common at this ſeaſon of the year: it is infinitely more relaxing, and gives the vapours in a much ſtronger degree, than the worſt of our rainy Novembers. It has now blown for theſe ſeven days without intermiſſion; and has indeed blown away all our gaiety and ſpirits; and if it continues much longer, I do not know what may be the conſequence. It gives a degree of laſſitude, both to body and mind, that renders them abſolutely incapable of performing their uſual functions. It is not very ſurprizing, that it ſhould produce theſe effects on a phlegmatic Engliſh conſtitution; but we have juſt now an inſtance, that all the mercury of France muſt ſink under the load of this horrid, leaden atmoſphere. A ſmart Pariſian marquis came here about ten days ago: he was ſo full of animal ſpirits that the people thought him mad. He never remained a moment in the ſame place; but, at their grave converſations, he uſed to ſkip about from room to room with ſuch amazing elaſticity, that the Italians ſwore he had got ſprings in his ſhoes. I met him this morning, walking with the ſtep of a philoſopher; a ſmelling bottle in his hand, and all his vivacity extinguiſhed. I aſked him what was the matter? "Ah! "mon ami," ſaid he, "je m'en- "nui à la mort; — moi, qui n'ai "jamais ſçu l'ennui. Mais cet "execrable vent m'accable; et "deux jours de plus, et je me "pend."

The natives themſelves do not ſuffer leſs than ſtrangers; and all nature ſeems to languiſh during this abominable wind. A Neapolitan lover avoids his miſtreſs with the utmoſt care in the time of the ſirocc, and the indolence it inſpires, is almoſt ſufficient to extinguiſh every paſſion. All works of genius are laid aſide, during its continuance;—and when any thing very flat or inſipid is produced, the ſtrongeſt phraſe of diſapprobation they can beſtow is, "Era ſcritto "in tempo del ſirocco;" that it was writ in the time of the ſirocc.

I have been endeavouring to get ſome account of this very ſingular wind, but the people here never think of accounting for any thing; and I do not find, notwithſtanding its remarkable effects, that it has ever yet been an object of enquiry amongſt them. I applied to a celebrated phyſician (who, from talking a jargon of his own, has attained to a degree of reputation, of which we found him extremely unworthy.) He told me, he had diſcovered that it was owing to a certain occult quality in the air, which hardly any body knew except himſelf; that, as for the reſt, they e'en let it blow, and never thought more about the matter — Here he burſt out into a loud laugh; and this is poſitively all that I could make out of him.

I have not obſerved that the ſirocc makes any remarkable change in the barometer. When it firſt ſet in, the mercury fell about a line and a half; and has continued much about the ſame height ever ſince; but the thermometer was at 43 the morning it began, and roſe almoſt immediately to 65; and for theſe two days paſt it has been at 70 and 71. However, it is certainly not the warmth of this wind, that renders it ſo oppreſſive to the ſpirits; it is rather the want of that genial quality, which is ſo enlivening; and which ever renders

the weſtern breeze ſo agreeable: the ſpring and elaſticity of the air ſeems to be loſt; and that active principle that animates all nature, appears to be dead. This principle we have ſometimes ſuppoſed to be nothing elſe than the ſubtle electric fluid that the air uſually contains; and indeed, we have found, that during this wind, it appears to be almoſt totally annihilated, or at leaſt, its activity is exceedingly reduced. Yeſterday, and to-day, we have been attempting to make ſome electrical experiments; but I never before found the air ſo extremely unfavourable for them.

Sea-bathing we have ever found to be the beſt antidote againſt the effects of the ſirocc; and this we certainly enjoy in the greateſt poſſible perfection. Lord Fortroſe, who is the ſoul of our colony here, has provided a large commodious boat for this purpoſe. We meet every morning at eight o'clock, and row about half a mile out to ſea, where we ſtrip and daſh into the water:—Were it not for this, we ſhould all of us have been as bad as the French marquis. My lord has ten watermen, who are in reality a ſort of amphibious animals, as they live one half the ſummer in the ſea. Three or four of theſe generally go in with us, to pick up ſtragglers, and ſecure us from all accidents: they dive with eaſe to the depth of forty, and ſometimes of fifty feet; and bring up quantities of excellent ſhell-fiſh during the ſummer months; but ſo great is their devotion, that every time they dive they make a ſign of the croſs, and mutter an Ave Maria, without which they think they ſhould certainly be drowned; and were not a little ſcandalized at us for omitting this ceremony.

Of the prodigious Cheſnut-Trees on Mount Etna, *with ſome other curious Particulars; from the ſame.*

WE left the Cattania road on the left, and began to aſcend the mountain, in order to viſit the celebrated tree, known by the name of *Il Caſtagno de Cento Cavalli* (The cheſnut tree of an hundred horſe;) which for ſome centuries paſt has been looked upon as one of the greateſt wonders of Etna. We were likewiſe determined (if poſſible) to gain the ſummit of the mountain by this ſide, and to deſcend by the ſide of Cattania; but we were ſoon convinced of the impoſſibility of this, and obliged, though with a good deal of reluctance, to relinquiſh that part of our ſcheme.

The diſtance from Giardini to Piedmonte is only ten miles, but as the road is exceedingly rough and difficult, it took us near four hours to travel it. The barometer, which at Giardini (on the ſea ſide) ſtood at 29 inches, 10 lines, had now fallen to 27 : 3. Farenheit's thermometer (made by Adams in London) 73 degrees.

From this place, it is not leſs than five or ſix miles to the great cheſnut trees, through foreſts growing out of the lava, in ſeveral places almoſt impaſſable. Of theſe trees there are many of an enormous ſize; but the Caſtagno de Cento Cavalli is by much the moſt celebrated. I have even found it marked in an old map of Sicily, publiſhed near an hundred years ago; and in all the maps of Etna, and its environs, it

it makes a very conſpicuous figure. I own I was by no means ſtruck with its appearance, as it does not ſeem to be one tree, but a buſh of five large trees growing together. We complained to our guides of the impoſition; when they unanimouſly aſſured us, that by the univerſal tradition and even teſtimony of the country, all theſe were once united in one ſtem; that their grandfathers remembered this, when it was looked upon as the glory of the foreſt, and viſited from all quarters; that for many years paſt it had been reduced to the venerable ruin we beheld. We began to examine it with more attention, and found that there is an appearance that theſe five trees were really once united in one. The opening in the middle is at preſent prodigious; and it does indeed require faith to believe, that ſo vaſt a ſpace was once occupied by ſolid timber. —But there is no appearance of bark on the inſide of any of the ſtumps, nor on the ſides that are oppoſite to one another. Mr. Glover and I meaſured it ſeparately, and brought it exactly to the ſame ſize; viz. 204 feet round. If this was once united in one ſolid ſtem, it muſt with juſtice indeed have been looked upon as a very wonderful phenomenon in the vegetable world, and was deſervedly ſtiled, the glory of the foreſt.

I have ſince been told by the Cannonico Recupero, an ingenious eccleſiaſtic of this place, that he was at the expence of carrying up peaſants with tools to dig round the Caſtagno de Cento Cavalli, and he aſſures me, upon his honour, that he found all theſe ſtems united below ground in one root. I alleged that ſo extraordinary an object muſt have been celebrated by many of their writers.—He told me that it had, and produced ſeveral examples; Philoteo, Carrera, and ſome others. Carrera begs to be excuſed from telling its dimenſions; but he ſays, he is ſure there was wood enough in that one tree to build a large palace. Their poet Bagolini too has celebrated a tree of the ſame kind, perhaps the ſame tree *; and Maſſa, one of their moſt eſteemed authors, ſays he has ſeen ſolid oaks upwards of 40 feet round; but adds, that the ſize of the cheſnut trees was beyond belief; the hollow of one of which, he ſays, contained 300 ſheep; and 30 people had often been in it on horſeback. I ſhall not pretend to ſay, that this is the ſame tree he means; or whether it ever was one tree or not. There are many others that are well deſerving the curioſity of travellers. One of theſe, about a mile and a half higher on the mountain, is called *Il Caſtagno del Galea*; it riſes from one ſolid ſtem to a conſiderable height, after which it branches out, and is a much finer object than the other. I meaſured it about two feet from the ground; it was 76 feet round. There is a third called *Il Caſtagno del Nave*, that is pretty nearly of the ſame ſize. All theſe grow on a thick rich ſoil, formed originally, I believe, of aſhes thrown out by the mountain.

The climate here is much more

* Supremos inter montes monſtroſior omni
Monſtroſi fætum ſtipitis Etna dedit.
Caſtaneam genuit, cujus modo concava cortex
Turmam equitum haud parvum continet, atque greges, &c.

temperate than in the firſt region of Etna, where the exceſſive heats muſt ever prevent a very luxuriant vegetation. I found the barometer had now fallen to 26 : $5\frac{1}{2}$; which announces an elevation of very near 4000 feet; equivalent in the opinion of ſome of the French academicians, to 18 or 20 degrees of latitude in the formation of a climate.

The vaſt quantity of nitre contained in the aſhes of Etna, probably contributes greatly to increaſe the luxuriance of this vegetation; and the air too, ſtrongly impregnated with it from the ſmoke of the volcano, muſt create a conſtant ſupply of this ſalt, termed by ſome, not without reaſon, the food of vegetables.

There is a houſe built in the inſide of the great cheſnut tree for holding the fruit it bears, which is ſtill very conſiderable; here we dined with excellent appetite, and being thoroughly convinced, that it was in vain to attempt getting up the mountain on that ſide, we began to deſcend; and after a very fatiguing journey over old lavas, now become fertile fields and rich vineyards, we arrived about ſunſet at *Jaci Reale*, where, with the utmoſt difficulty, we at laſt got lodging in a convent of Dominicans.

The laſt lava we croſſed before our arrival there, is of a vaſt extent. I thought we never ſhould have had done with it; it certainly is not leſs than ſix or ſeven miles broad, and appears in many places to be of an enormous depth.

When we came near the ſea, I was deſirous to ſee what form it had aſſumed in meeting with the water. I went to examine it, and found it had drove back the waves for upwards of a mile, and had formed a large black high promontory, where before it was deep water. This lava, I imagined, from its barrenneſs, for it is as yet covered with a very ſcanty ſoil, had run from the mountain but a few ages ago; but was ſurpriſed to be informed by Signor Recupero, the hiſtoriographer of Etna, that this very lava is mentioned by Diodorus Siculus to have burſt from Etna in the time of the ſecond Punic war, when Syracuſe was beſieged by the Romans. A detachment was ſent from Taurominum to the relief of the beſieged. They were ſtopped on their march by this ſtream of lava, which had reached the ſea before their arrival at the foot of the mountain, and entirely cut off their paſſage; and obliged them to return by the back of Etna, upwards of 100 miles about. His authority for this, he tells me, was taken from inſcriptions on Roman monuments found on this lava, and that it was likewiſe well aſcertained by many of the old Sicilian authors. Now as this is about 2000 years ago, one would have imagined, if lavas have a regular progreſs in becoming fertile fields, that this muſt long ago have become at leaſt arable: this however is not the caſe, and it is as yet only covered with a very ſcanty vegetation, being incapable either of producing corn or vines. There are indeed pretty large trees growing in the crevices, which are full of a very rich earth; but in all probability it will be ſome hundred years yet, before there is enough of this to render it of any uſe to the proprietors.

In the loweſt part of the firſt region of Etna, the harveſt is almoſt over;

over; but in the upper parts of the ſame region, near the confines of the Regione Sylvoſa, it will not begin yet for ſeveral weeks.

As Recupero, who is a facetious and an agreeable companion, was kind enough to ſit a good deal with me during my confinement, I have gathered many remarks from his converſation, that may perhaps be worthy of your attention.

The variety of waters about Etna, he tells me, is altogether aſtoniſhing. I have already mentioned the Fiume Freddo, or the river of Acis: Recupero confirms what I had been told of it. There is a lake on the north of the mountain, of about three miles in circumference, which receives ſeveral conſiderable rivers; yet, although there is no apparent outlet, it never overflows its banks. I ſuggeſted that there might probably be a ſubterraneous communication betwixt this and the Fiume Freddo. He ſaid there was no reſemblance in the quality of their waters; however, I think it is probable, that in the courſe of ſo many miles, through the caverns of Etna, full of ſalts and of minerals, it may both acquire its cold and its vitriolic qualities.

There is another lake on the top of a mountain to the weſt of Etna, the bottom of which could never be found. It is obſerved never either to riſe or fall, but always preſerves the ſame level. It is undoubtedly the crater of that mountain (which is all of burnt matter) converted into a lake. The river which ſupplies the baths of Cattania is of a very different nature: it never continues the ſame, but is perpetually changing. Its current is for the moſt part confined under ground by the lavas; but ſometimes it burſts out with ſuch violence that the city has ſuffered greatly from it; and what is ſtill more unfortunate, theſe eruptions are generally followed by ſome epidemical diſtemper. It has now been conſtantly diminiſhing for theſe two years paſt, and is at preſent almoſt reduced to nothing. They are in perpetual dread of its breaking out, and laying waſte their fields, as it has ſo often done before. What is exceedingly ſingular, it generally burſts out after a long tract of the drieſt and warmeſt weather. The Etnean academy have never been able to account for this ſingular phænomenon. I think it is moſt probable that it ariſes from the melting of the ſnows on Etna, but I ſhall not pretend to ſay how. Theſe, perhaps, overfilling the caverns that uſually receive their water, the ſurplus is carried off into this river.

The river of Alcantara certainly takes its riſe from the melting of theſe ſnows. Its waters, I obſerved, are exactly of the ſame whitiſh colour as all the rivers are, that run from the Glaciers amongſt the Alps. There are ſeveral periodical ſprings on Etna, that flow only during the day, and ſtop during the night. Theſe too, are naturally and eaſily accounted for from the melting of the ſnows; for they melt only during the day, being hard froze every night, even in the hotteſt ſeaſon. There are likewiſe a variety of poiſonous ſprings, ſome of ſo deadly a quality, that birds and beaſts have often been found lying dead on their banks, from having drank of their water. But (what is perhaps ſtill more ſingular) Recupero told me, that about twenty years

ago, there opened a rent in the mountain, that for a conſiderable time ſent forth ſo ſtrong a vapour, that like the lake Avernus, birds were abſolutely ſuffocated in flying over it.

There are many caverns where the air is ſo exceſſively cold, that it is impoſſible to ſupport it for any time. Theſe the peaſants make uſe of as reſervoirs for the ſnow; and indeed they make the fineſt ice-houſes in the world, preſerving it hard froze during the hotteſt ſummers. It would be endleſs to give an account of all the caverns, and other ſingular phænomena about Etna. Kircher ſpeaks of one which he ſaw, capable, he ſays, of containing 30,000 men. Here, he adds, numbers of people have been loſt from their temerity in going too far. One of theſe caverns ſtill retains the name of Proſerpine, from its being ſuppoſed by the ancients, that it was by this entry that Pluto conveyed her into his dominions; on which occaſion Ovid deſcribes Ceres, as ſearching for her daughter, with two trees which ſhe had plucked from the mountain, by way of torches. Theſe trees he calls Teda, which is ſtill the name of a tree, I have never ſeen any where but on mount Etna. It produces great quantities of a kind of roſin, and was the very propereſt tree Ceres could have pitched upon for her purpoſe. This roſin is called *Catalana*, and is eſteemed a cure for ſores.

Obſervations with the Barometer, to aſcertain the height of Mount Etna; from the ſame.

WE took care to regulate two barometers at the foot of the mountain. One of which was left with the Canonico Recupero, and the other we carried along with us. That which we left, Recupero aſſures us, had no ſenſible variation during our abſence. We both left it and found it at 29 inches 8 lines and a half, Engliſh meaſure. On our arrival at Cattania, we found the one we had carried up with us exactly at the ſame point.

I have likewiſe a very good quick-ſilver thermometer, which I borrowed from the Neapolitan philoſopher, the Padre della Torre, who furniſhed us with letters for this place, and would have accompanied us, if he could have obtained leave of the king. It is made by Adams at London, and (as I myſelf proved) exactly graduated from the two points of freezing and boiling water. It is according to Farenheit's ſcale. I ſhall mark the heights in the different regions of Etna, with the rules for eſtimating the elevation of mountains by the barometer, which, I am ſorry to ſay, are ſo very ill aſcertained. Caſſini, Bouguer, and the others who have writ on the ſubject, to the reproach of ſcience, differing ſo much amongſt themſelves, that it is with difficulty we can come near the truth.

Etna has been often meaſured; but I believe never with any degree of accuracy; and it is really a ſhame to the academy eſtabliſhed in this place, called the Etnean academy, whoſe original intention was to ſtudy the nature and properties of this aſtoniſhing mountain. It was my full intention to have meaſured it geometrically; but I am ſorry to ſay, although this is both the ſeat of an academy and univer-

univerſity, there was no ſuch thing as a quadrant to be had. It is the mountain I have ever ſeen that would be the eaſieſt to meaſure, and with the greateſt certainty, and perhaps the propereſt place on the globe to eſtabliſh an exact rule of menſuration by the barometer. There is a beach of a vaſt extent, that begins exactly at the foot of the mountain, and runs for a great many miles along the coaſt. The ſea-mark of this beach forms the meridian to the ſummit of the mountain. Here you are ſure of a perfect level, and may make the baſe of your triangle of what length you pleaſe. But unfortunately this menſuration has never been made, at leaſt with any tolerable degree of preciſion.

Kircher pretends to have meaſured it, and to have found it 4000 French toiſes; which is much more than any of the Andes, or indeed than any mountain upon earth. The Italian mathematicians are ſtill more abſurd. Some of them make it eight miles, ſome ſix, and ſome four. Amici, the laſt, and I believe the moſt accurate that ever attempted it, brings it to three miles, 264 paces; but even this muſt be exceedingly erroneous; and probably the height of Etna does not exceed 12000 feet, or little more than two miles. I ſhall mark the different methods of determining heights by the barometer; and you may chuſe which you pleaſe. I believe the allowance in all of them, particularly in great elevations, where the air is exceedingly thin and light, is vaſtly too ſmall. Mikeli, whoſe menſurations are eſteemed more exact, has ever found it ſo. Caſſini allows, I think, ten French toiſes of elevation, for every line of mercury, adding one foot to the firſt ten, two to the ſecond, three to the third, and ſo on: but ſurely the weight of the air diminiſhes in a much greater proportion.

Boguer takes the difference of the logarithms of the height of the barometer in lines (ſuppoſing theſe logarithms to conſiſt only of five figures); from this difference he takes away a 30th part, and what remains he ſuppoſes to be the difference of elevation. I own I do not recollect his reaſon for this ſuppoſition; but the rule ſeems to be ſtill more erroneous than the other, and has been entirely laid aſide. I am told, that accurate experiments have been made at Geneva, to eſtabliſh the menſuration with the barometer; but I have not as yet been able to procure them. Mr. de la Hire allows twelve toiſes, four feet for the line of mercury: and Picart, probably the moſt exact of all the French academicians, fourteen toiſes, or about ninety Engliſh feet. The palpable difference amongſt theſe philoſophers, muſt ever be a reproach to ſcience.

Height of Farenheit's Thermometer.

At Cattania, May 26, at mid-day - - -	76
Ditto, May 27, at five in the morning - -	72
At Nicoloſi, 12 miles up the mountain, mid-day	73
At the cave, called Spelonca del Capriole, in the ſecond region, where there was ſtill a conſiderable quantity of ſnow, at ſeven at night -	61

In the ſame cave at half an hour paſt eleven -	52
At the Torre del Philoſopho, in the third region, at three in the morning - - - - -	34½
At the foot of the crater of Etna - - - - -	33
About half way up the crater - - - - - -	29
On the ſummit of Etna, a little before ſun-riſe	27

Height of the barometer in inches and lines.

At the ſea-ſide at Cattania	29	8½
At the village of Piedmonte, in the firſt region of Etna - - -	27	8
At Nicoloſi, in the ſame region - - - - -	27	1½
At the Caſtagno de Cento Cavalli, in the ſecond region - - - -	26	5½
At the Spelonca del Capriole, in the ſecond region - - - - -	24	2
At the Torre del Philoſopho, in the third region	20	5
At the foot of the crater -	20	4½
Within about 300 yards of the ſummit - - -	19	6½
At the ſummit of Etna (ſuppoſed to be about)	19	4

The wind at the ſummit was ſo violent that I could not make the obſervation with perfect exactneſs; however, I am pretty certain that it is within half a line.

I own I had no conception of this immenſe height of mount Etna. I had heard it aſſerted that it was higher than any of the Alps, but I never gave credit to it: — How great then was my aſtoniſhment to find that the mercury fell almoſt two inches lower than I had ever obſerved it on the very higheſt of the acceſſible Alps; at the ſame time I am perſuaded there are many inacceſſible points of the Alps, (particularly the Mont Blanc) that are ſtill much higher than Etna.

I found the magnetical needle greatly agitated near the ſummit of the mountain; (the Padre della Torre told me, he had made the ſame obſervation on Veſuvius) however, it always fixed at the point of north, though it took longer time in fixing than below. But what Recupero told me happened to him, was very ſingular.—Soon after the eruption 1755, he placed his compaſs on the lava. The needle, he ſays, to his great aſtoniſhment, was agitated with much violence for ſome conſiderable time, till at laſt it entirely loſt its magnetical power, ſtanding indiſcriminately at every point of the compaſs; and this it never after recovered, till it was again touched with the loadſtone.

Account of a ſurprizing Diver at Meſſina; *from the ſame.*

WE uſed to admire the dexterity of ſome of the divers at Naples. when they went to the depth of forty-eight or fifty feet, and could not conceive how a man could remain three minutes below water without drawing breath; but theſe are nothing to the feats of one Colas, a native of this place, who is ſaid to have lived for ſeveral days in the ſea, without coming to land; and from thence got the ſurname of Peſce, or the fiſh. Some of the Sicilian authors affirm, that he caught fiſh merely by his agility

agility in the water; and the credulous Kircher aſſerts, that he could walk acroſs the Straits at the bottom of the ſea. Be that as it will, he was ſo much celebrated for ſwimming and diving, that one of their kings (Frederick) came on purpoſe to ſee him perform; which royal viſit proved fatal to poor Peſce; for the king, after admiring his wonderful force and agility, had the cruelty to propoſe his diving near the gulph of Charybdis; and to tempt him the more, threw in a large golden cup, which was to be his prize ſhould he bring it up. Peſce made two attempts, and aſtoniſhed the ſpectators by the time he remained under water; but in the third, it is thought he was caught by the whirlpool, for he never appeared more; and his body is ſaid to have been found ſome time afterwards near Jauro-minum (about thirty miles diſtant) it having ever been obſerved, that what is ſwallowed up by Charybdis is carried ſouth by the current, and thrown out upon that coaſt.

USEFUL

USEFUL PROJECTS.

An Account of the Diſcovery of the Manner of making Iſinglaſs in Ruſſia; *with a particular Deſcription of its Manufacture in* England, *from the Produce of* Britiſh *Fiſheries. In a Letter from* Humphrey Jackſon, *Eſq*; *F. R. S. to* William Watſon, *M. D. F. R. S. From the 63d Volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Part* I.

[Read Nov. 19, 1772.]

ALL authors, who have hitherto delivered proceſſes for making ichthyocolla, fiſh-glue or iſinglaſs, have greatly miſtaken both its conſtituent matter and preparation.

To prove this aſſertion, it may not be improper to recite what Pomet ſays upon the ſubject, as he appears to be the principal author whom the reſt have copied *. After deſcribing the fiſh, and referring to a cut engraved from an original in his cuſtody, he ſays: "As to "the manner of making the iſin-"glaſs, the ſinewy parts of the "fiſh are boiled in water, till all "of them be diſſolved that will "diſſolve; then the gluey liquor "is ſtrained, and ſet to cool. Be-"ing cold, the fat is carefully "taken off, and the liquor itſelf "boiled to a juſt conſiſtency, then "cut to pieces, and made into a "twiſt, bent in form of a creſcent, "as commonly ſold, then hung "upon a ſtring, and carefully "dried."

From this account, it might be rationally concluded, that every ſpecies of fiſh which contained gelatinous principles would yield iſinglaſs: and this parity of reaſoning ſeems to have given riſe to the haſty concluſions of thoſe, who ſtrenuouſly vouch for the extraction of iſinglaſs from ſturgeon; but as that fiſh is eaſily procurable, the negligence of aſcertaining the fact by experiment ſeems inexcuſeable.

Every traveller, as well as author, who mentions iſinglaſs, obſerves, that it is made from certain fiſh found in the Danube, and rivers of Muſcovy. Willughby and others inform us, that it is made of the ſound of the † Beluga; Caſpar

* See Pomet's Hiſtory of Drugs, and Caſpar Neuman's Chemiſtry, Engliſh tranſlations. Hiſt. Materiæ Medicæ, Vogel. Lewis's Materia Medica. Doſſie's Inſtitutes of Chemiſtry.

† Vide Specimen Hiſtor. Nat. Volg. Auctore J. R. Forſter, Philoſophical Tranſactions 1767.

Newman,

Newman, that it is made of the Huſo Germanorum, and other fiſh, which he has ſeen frequently ſold in the public markets of Vienna. Theſe circumſtances make it appear the more extraordinary, that a perfect account of the manufacture of ſuch an eſſential article of commerce, ſhould remain ſo long unrevealed.

In my firſt attempt to diſcover the conſtituent parts and manufacture of iſinglaſs, relying too much upon the authority of ſome chemical authors, whoſe veracity I had experienced in many other inſtances, I found myſelf conſtantly diſappointed. Glue, not iſinglaſs, was the reſult of every proceſs; and although, in the ſame view, a journey to Ruſſia proved fruitleſs, yet a ſteady perſeverance in the reſearch proved not only ſucceſsful as to this object, but, in the purſuit to diſcover a reſinous matter plentifully procureable in the * Britiſh fiſheries, which has been found, by ample experience, to anſwer ſimilar purpoſes. It is now no longer a ſecret that our † lakes and rivers in North-America are ſtocked with immenſe quantities of fiſh, ſaid to be the ſame ſpecies with thoſe in Muſcovy, and yielding the fineſt iſinglaſs, the fiſheries whereof, under due encouragement, would doubtleſs ſupply all Europe with this valuable article.

But to return, no artificial heat is neceſſary to the production of iſinglaſs, neither is the matter diſſolved for this purpoſe; for, as the continuity of its fibres would be deſtroyed by ſolution, the maſs would become brittle in drying, and ſnap ſhort aſunder, which is always the caſe with glue, but never with iſinglaſs. The latter, indeed, may be reſolved into glue with boiling water, but its fibrous recompoſition would be found impracticable afterwards, and a fibrous texture is one of the moſt diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of genuine iſinglaſs. The reproduction of leather might, with equal reaſon, be attempted from the former.

A due conſideration that an imperfect ſolution of iſinglaſs, called fining by the brewers, poſſeſſed a peculiar property of clarifying malt liquors, induced me to attempt its analyſis in cold ſubacid menſtruums. One ounce and an half of good iſinglaſs, ſteeped a few days in one gallon of ſtale beer, was converted into good fining, of a remarkable thick conſiſtence: the ſame quantity of glue, under ſimilar treatment, yielded only a mucilaginous liquor, reſembling diluted gum-water, which, inſtead of clarifying beer, increaſed both its tenacity and turbidneſs, and communicated other properties in no reſpect correſponding with thoſe of genuine fining. On commixing three ſpoon-

* Upwards of forty tons of Britiſh iſinglaſs have been manufactured and conſumed ſince this diſcovery was firſt made.

† As the lakes of North-America lie nearly in the ſame latitude with the Caſpian Sea, particularly Lake Superior, which is ſaid to be of greater extent, it was conjectured they might abound with the ſame ſorts of fiſh, and, in conſequence of public advertiſements diſtributed in various parts of North-America, offering premiums for the ſounds of ſturgeon, and other fiſh, for the purpoſe of making iſinglaſs, ſeveral ſpecimens of fine iſinglaſs, the produce of fiſh taken in theſe parts, have been lately ſent to England, with proper atteſtations as to the unlimited quantity which may be procured.

fuls

fuls with a gallon of malt liquor, in a tall cylindrical glaſs, a vaſt number of curdly maſſes became preſently formed, by the reciprocal attraction of the particles of iſinglaſs, and the feculencies of the beer, which, increaſing in magnitude and ſpecific gravity, arranged themſelves accordingly, and fell in a combined ſtate to the bottom, through the well-known laws of gravitation; for, in this caſe, there is no elective attraction, as ſome have imagined, which bears the leaſt affinity with what frequently occurs in chemical decompoſitions.

Theſe phænomena are adduced here as correlative proofs of the impracticability of making iſinglaſs by the previous reduction of the ſinewy parts of fiſh into jelly; and it ſeems evident, that the clarifying action of iſinglaſs depends principally upon a crude minute diviſion, not ſolution of its parts, which is ſtill farther confirmed, by diluting a few drops of fining with fair water in a glaſs; for thus the ſlender filaments become conſpicuous to the eye, eſpecially when aſſiſted with a double convex lens; but theſe immediately diſappear on an addition of hot water.

As the general proceſſes for making iſinglaſs appear from hence illuſive and erroneous, the long-concealed principles of its manufacture into the various common forms and ſhapes, become more obvious and comprehenſive. If what is commercially termed long or ſhort-ſtapled iſinglaſs be ſteeped a few hours in fair cold water, the entwiſted membranes will expand, and reaſſume their original beautiful* hue, and, by a dexterous addreſs, may be perfectly unfolded. By this ſimple operation, we find that iſinglaſs is nothing more than certain membraneous parts of fiſhes, diveſted of their native mucoſity, rolled and twiſted into the forms abovementioned, and dried in the open air.

The ſounds, or air-bladders of freſh-water fiſh, in general, are preferred for this purpoſe, as being the moſt tranſparent, flexible, delicate ſubſtances. Theſe conſtitute the fineſt ſorts of iſinglaſs; thoſe called book and ordinary ſtaple, are made of the inteſtines, and probably of the peritonæum, of the fiſh. The Beluga yields the greateſt quantity, as being the largeſt and moſt plentiful fiſh in the Muſcovy rivers; but the ſounds of all freſh-water fiſh yield, more or leſs, fine iſinglaſs, particularly the ſmaller ſorts, found in prodigious quantities in the Caſpian Sea, and ſeveral hundred miles beyond Aſtracan, in the Wolga, Yaik, Don, and even as far as Siberia, where it is called *kle* or *kla* by the natives, which implies a glutinous matter; it is the baſis of the Ruſſian glue, which is preferred to all other kinds for its ſtrength.

The anatomy and † uſes of the ſound in fiſh, ſeems not yet ad-

* If the fine tranſparent iſinglaſs be held in certain poſitions to the light, it frequently exhibits beautiful priſmatic colours.

† Fiſhermen have a dexterous art in perforating the ſound of freſh-taken cod fiſh with a needle, in order to diſengage the incloſed air. Without this operation, the fiſh could not be kept under water in the well-boat, conſequently could not live; but if by accident the operator wounds an artery, the fiſh preſently dies, through the diſcharge of blood, to the loſs of the proprietor, who thus can ſeldom bring it ſweet to market.

juſted

juſted by icthyologiſts. I have not met with a genuine deſcription of its ſituation and figure, in any author. A modern writer * will have it to be the meſentery of the fiſh; but the celebrated Gouan, the lateſt, and perhaps the moſt accurate author on icthyology, gives a more ſatisfactory and comprehenſive account of it, under the title of † *La Veſicule Aërienne*. Yet, if the identity of the air-bladder, and what, in Engliſh, is called ſound, be admitted, which ſeems particularly aſcertained in a certain genus, viz. the Aſellus of Willughby, or Gadus of Artedi, his deſcription is a little erroneous with reſpect to its termination near the *Veſica urinaria*; for in cod and ling, the continuation of the ſound, or air-bladder, may be eaſily traced from thence to the laſt *vertebra* adjoining the tail.

The ſounds, which yield the finer iſinglaſs, conſiſt of parallel fibres, and are eaſily rent longitudinally; but the ordinary ſorts are found compoſed of double membranes, whoſe fibres croſs each other obliquely, reſembling the coats of a bladder; hence the former are more readily pervaded and divided with ſubacid liquors; but the latter, through a peculiar kind of interwoven texture, are with great difficulty torn aſunder, and long reſiſt the power of the ſame menſtruum; yet, when duly reſolved, are found to act with equal energy in clarifying liquors.

Iſinglaſs receives its different ſhapes in the following manner.

The parts, of which it is compoſed, particularly the ſounds, are taken from the fiſh while ſweet and freſh, ſlit open, waſhed from their ſlimy *ſordes*, diveſted of every thin membrane which invelopes the ſound, and then expoſed to ſtiffen a little in the air. In this ſtate, they are formed into rolls about the thickneſs of a finger, and in length according to the intended ſize of the ſtaple: a thin membrane is generally ſelected for the centre of the roll, round which the reſt are folded alternately, and about half an inch of each extremity of the roll is turned inwards. The due dimenſions being thus obtained, the two ends of what is called ſhort-ſtaple are pinned together with a ſmall wooden peg; the middle of the roll is then preſſed a little downwards, which gives it the reſemblance of a heart ſhape, and thus it is laid on boards, or hung up in the air to dry. The ſounds, which compoſe the long-ſtaple, are larger than the former; but the operator lengthens this ſort at pleaſure, by

* Doſſie, in Memoirs of Agriculture.

† La Véſicule aërienne eſt un ſac membraneux composé de deux ou trois envelopes, qui ſe ſeparent facilement, & rempli d'air, à la faveur duquel les poiſſons ſe ſoutiennent dans l'eau. Il eſt pour l'ordinaire ſitué en long, enfermé dans le peritoine, placé entre les vertebres & l'eſtomac. Sa longueur dépend de la capacité du bas ventre, & de la grandeur du poiſſon: il eſt tantôt cylindrique, elliptique, ové ou renverſé, tantôt à deux lobes & à deux loges, tantôt à trois lobes & à trois loges, &c. dans les males il deſcend preſque juſqu'à la region de la veſſie urinaire.

Cette Veſicule eſt attachée avec l'eſtomac, avec l'eſophage, ſans le diaphragme, tantôt par le côté tantôt par le pointe & s'y abbouche par un conduit pneumatique. Goüan, Hiſtoire des Poiſſons.

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interfolding the ends of one or more pieces of the ſound with each other. The extremities are faſtened with a peg, like the former; but the middle part of the roll is bent more conſiderably downwards; and, in order to preſerve the ſhape of the three obtuſe angles thus formed, a piece of round ſtick, about a quarter of an inch diameter, is faſtened in each angle with ſmall wooden pegs, in the ſame manner as the ends. In this ſtate, it is permitted to dry long enough to retain its form, when the pegs and ſticks are taken out, and the drying completed; laſtly, the pieces of iſinglaſs are colligated in rows, by running packthread through the peg-holes, for convenience of package and exportation.

The membranes of the book ſort, being thick and refractory, will not admit a ſimilar formation with the preceding: the pieces therefore, after their ſides are folded inwardly, are bent in the center, in ſuch manner that the oppoſite ſides reſemble the cover of a book, from whence its name; a peg being run acroſs the middle, faſtens the ſides together, and thus it is dried like the former. This ſort is interleaved, and the pegs run acroſs the ends, the better to prevent its unfolding.

That called cake iſinglaſs, is formed of the bits and fragments of the ſtaple ſorts, put into a flat metalline pan, with a very little water, and heated juſt enough to make the parts cohere like a pancake, when it is dried; but frequently it is overheated, and ſuch pieces, as before obſerved, are uſeleſs in the buſineſs of fining. Experience has taught the conſumers to reject them.

Iſinglaſs is beſt made in the ſummer, as froſt gives it a diſagreeable colour, deprives it of weight, and impairs its gelatinous principles; its faſhionable forms are unneceſſary, and frequently injurious to its native qualities. It is common to find oily putrid matter and *exuviæ* of inſects, between the implicated membranes, which, through the inattention of the cellarman, often contaminate wines and malt liquors in the act of clarification. Theſe peculiar ſhapes might, probably, be introduced originally with a view to conceal and diſguiſe the real ſubſtance of iſinglaſs, and preſerve the monopoly, but, as the maſk is now taken off, it cannot be doubted to anſwer every purpoſe more effectually in its native ſtate, without any ſubſequent manufacture whatever, eſpecially to the principal conſumers, who hence will be enabled to procure ſufficient ſupply from the Britiſh colonies. Until this laudable end can be fully accompliſhed, and as a ſpecies of iſinglaſs, more eaſily produceable from the marine fiſheries, may probably be more immediately encouraged, it may be manufactured as follows:

The ſounds of cod and ling bear great analogy with thoſe of the *acipenſer genus* of Linnæus and Artedi, and are in general ſo well known, as to require no particular deſcription. The Newfoundland and Iceland fiſhermen ſplit open the fiſh, as ſoon as taken, and throw the back-bones, with the ſounds annexed, in a heap; but, previous to incipient putrefaction, the ſounds are cut out, waſhed from their ſlimes, and ſalted for uſe. In cutting out the ſounds, the intercoſtal parts are left behind, which

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are much the beſt; the Iceland fiſhermen are ſo ſenſible of this, that they beat the bone upon a block with a thick ſtick, till the pockets, as they term them, come out eaſily, and thus preſerve the ſound entire. If the ſounds have been cured with ſalt, that muſt be diſſolved by ſteeping them in water, before they are prepared for iſinglaſs; the freſh ſound muſt then be laid upon a block of wood, whoſe ſurface is a little elliptical, to the end of which a ſmall hair bruſh is nailed, and with a ſaw-kniſe, the membranes on each ſide of the ſound muſt be ſcraped off. The kniſe is rubbed upon the bruſh occaſionally, to clear its teeth; the pockets are cut open with ſciſſars, and perfectly cleanſed of the mucous matter with a coarſe cloth; the ſounds are afterwards waſhed a few minutes in lime-water, in order to abſorb their oily principle, and laſtly in clear water. They are then laid upon nets, to dry in the air; but, if intended to reſemble foreign iſinglaſs, the ſounds of cod will only admit of that called book, but thoſe of ling both ſhapes. The thicker the ſounds are, the better the iſinglaſs, colour excepted; but that is immaterial to the brewer, who is its chief conſumer.

This iſinglaſs reſolves into fining, like the other ſorts, in ſubacid liquors, as ſtale beer, cyder, old hock, &c. and in equal quantities produces ſimilar effects upon turbid liquors, except that it falls ſpeedier and cloſer to the bottom of the veſſel, as may be demonſtrated in tall cylindrical glaſſes; but foreign iſinglaſs retains the conſiſtency of fining preferably in warm weather, owing to the greater tenacity of its native mucilage.

Vegetable acids are, in every reſpect, beſt adapted to fining: the mineral acids are too corroſive, and even inſalubrious in common beverage.

It is remarkable that, during the converſion of iſinglaſs into fining, the acidity of the menſtruum ſeems greatly diminiſhed, at leaſt to taſte, not on account of any alkaline property in the iſinglaſs, probably, but by its inveloping the acid particles. It is likewiſe reducible into jelly with alkaline liquors, which indeed are ſolvents of all animal matters; even cold lime-water diſſolves it into a pulpous *magma*. Notwithſtanding this is inadmiſſible as fining, on account of the menſtruum, it produces an admirable effect in other reſpects: for, on commixture with compoſitions of plaſter, lime, &c. for ornamenting walls expoſed to viciſſitudes of weather, it adds firmneſs and permanency to the cement; and if common brick-mortar be worked up with this jelly, it ſoon becomes almoſt as hard as the brick itſelf: but, for this purpoſe, it is more commodiouſly prepared, by diſſolving it in cold water, acidulated with vitriolic acid; in which caſe, the acid quits the jelly, and forms with the lime a *ſelenitic* maſs, while, at the ſame time, the jelly being deprived, in ſome meaſure, of its moiſture, through the formation of an indiſſoluble concrete amongſt its parts, ſoon dries, and hardens into a firm body; whence its ſuperior ſtrength and durability are eaſily comprehended.

It has long been a prevalent opinion, that ſturgeon, on account of its cartilaginous nature, would yield great quantities of iſinglaſs; but, on examination, no part of this

this fiſh, except the inner coat of the ſound, promiſed the leaſt ſucceſs. This being full of *rugæ*, adheres ſo firmly to the external membrane, which is uſeleſs, that the labour of ſeparating them ſuperſedes the advantage. The inteſtines, however, which in the larger fiſh extend ſeveral yards in length, being cleanſed from their mucus, and dried, were found ſurprizingly ſtrong and elaſtic, reſembling cords made with the inteſtines of other animals, commonly called cat-gut, and, from ſome trials, promiſed ſuperior advantages, when applied to mechanic operations.

Having now ſufficiently revealed the principal *arcana* in the manufacture of iſinglaſs, and explained ſome of its leaſt known phænomena and properties, the farther proſecution thereof, as a commercial buſineſs, is left to others, whoſe future inquiries into the ſubject, it is hoped, will, in ſome reſpect, be anticipated through this narrative; but whatever ſucceſs may attend the attempt, I flatter myſelf to ſtand acquitted, in having contributed every thing in my power to its advancement and perfection.

On the Preparation, Culture, and Uſe of the Orchis-Root; from the Second Volume of Eſſays Medical and Experimental, lately publiſhed by Thomas Percival, *M.D. F.R.S. and S.A.*

SALEP is a preparation of the root of Orchis, or Dogſtones, of which many ſpecies are enumerated by botanical writers. The Orchis maſcula, Linn. ſp. pl. is the moſt valued, although the roots of ſome of the palmated ſorts, particularly of the Orchis latifolia, are found to anſwer almoſt equally well. This plant flouriſhes in various parts of Europe and Aſia, and grows in our country ſpontaneouſly, and in great abundance. It is aſſiduouſly cultivated in the Eaſt, and the root of it forms a conſiderable part of the diet of the inhabitants of Turkey, Perſia, and Syria. A dry, and not very fertile ſoil, is beſt adapted to its growth. An ingenious friend of mine, in order to collect the ſeed, tranſplanted a number of the Orchiſes into a meadow, where he had prepared a bed well manured for their reception. The next ſpring few of them appeared, and not one came to maturity, their roots being black and half rotten. The ſame gentleman informed me, that he had never been able to raiſe any plant from the ſeed of the wild Orchis; but he aſcribes his want of ſucceſs to the wetneſs of the ſituation in which he reſides. I have now before me a ſeed-pod of the Orchis, the contents of which, to the naked eye, ſeem to be ſeed corrupted and turned to duſt, but when viewed through a microſcope, appear evidently to be organized, and would, I doubt not, with proper culture, germinate, and produce a thriving crop of plants. The propereſt time for gathering the roots, is when the ſeed is formed, and the ſtalk is ready to fall, becauſe the new bulb, of which the ſalep is made, is then arrived to its full maturity, and may be diſtinguiſhed from the old one, by a white bud riſing from the top of it, which is the germ of the Orchis of the ſucceeding year.

Several methods of preparing ſalep, have been propoſed and practiſed. Geoffroy has delivered a very

very judicious proceſs for this purpoſe, in the *Hiſtoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences*, 1740; and Retzius, in the Swediſh Tranſactions, 1764, has improved Geoffroy's method: but Mr. Moult, of Rochdale, has lately favoured the public with a new manner of curing the Orchis-root; and as I have ſeen many ſpecimens of his ſalep, at leaſt equal, if not ſuperior, to any brought from the Levant, I can recommend the following, which is his proceſs, from my own knowledge of its ſucceſs. The new root is to be waſhed in water, and the fine brown ſkin which covers it is to be ſeparated by means of a ſmall bruſh, or by dipping the root in hot water, and rubbing it with a coarſe linen cloth. When a ſufficient number of roots have been thus cleaned, they are to be ſpread on a tin plate, and placed in an oven heated to the uſual degree, where they are to remain ſix or ten minutes, in which time they will have loſt their milky whiteneſs, and acquired a tranſparency like horn, without any diminution of bulk. Being arrived at this ſtate, they are to be removed, in order to dry and harden in the air, which will require ſeveral days to effect; or, by uſing a very gentle heat, they may be finiſhed in a few hours *.

Salep thus prepared, may be afforded in that part of England, where labour bears a high value, at about eight-pence or ten-pence per pound. And it might be ſold ſtill cheaper, if the Orchis were to be cured, without ſeparating from it the brown ſkin which covers it; a troubleſome part of the proceſs, and which does not contribute to render the root either more palatable or ſalutary: whereas the foreign ſalep is now ſold at five or ſix ſhillings per pound.

The culture of the Orchis, therefore, is an object highly deſerving of encouragement, from all the lovers of agriculture; and as the root, if introduced into common uſe, would furniſh a cheap, wholeſome, and moſt nutritious article of diet, the growth of it would be ſufficiently profitable to the farmer.

Salep is ſaid to contain the greateſt quantity of vegetable nouriſhment in the ſmalleſt bulk. Hence a very judicious writer, to prevent the dreadful calamity of famine at ſea, has lately propoſed, that the powder of it ſhould conſtitute part of the proviſions of every ſhip's company. This powder and portable ſoup, diſſolved in boiling water, form a rich thick jelly, capable of ſupporting life for a conſiderable length of time. An ounce of each of theſe articles, with two quarts of boiling water, will be ſufficient ſubſiſtence for a man a day †; and, as being a mixture of animal and vegetable food, muſt prove more nouriſhing than double the quantity of rice cake, made by boiling rice in water; this laſt, however, ſailors are often obliged ſolely to ſubſiſt upon for ſeveral months, eſpecially in voyages to

* Vide a letter from Mr. John Moult to the author, containing a new method of preparing ſalep. *Annual Regiſter*, Vol. XIII. p. 108.

† Portable ſoup is ſold at half-a-crown a pound; ſalep, if cultivated in our own country, might be afforded at ten-pence per pound: the day's ſubſiſtence would therefore amount only to two-pence-halfpenny.

Guinea, when the bread and flour are exhauſted, and the beef and pork, having been ſalted in hot countries, are become unfit for uſe *.

But, as a wholeſome nouriſhment, rice is much inferior to ſalep. I digeſted ſeveral alimentary mixtures prepared of mutton and water, beat up with bread, ſea-biſcuit, ſalep, rice, flour, ſago powder, potatoe, old cheeſe, &c. in a heat equal to that of the human body. In forty-eight hours they had all acquired a vinous ſmell, and were in briſk fermentation, except the mixture with rice, which did not emit many air bubbles, and was but little changed. The third day ſeveral of the mixtures were ſweet, and continued to ferment; others had loſt their inteſtine motion, and were ſour; but the one which contained the rice was become putrid. From this experiment it appears that rice, as an aliment, is ſlow of fermentation, and a very weak corrector of putrefaction. It is, therefore, an improper diet for hoſpital patients; but more particularly for ſailors, in long voyages, becauſe it is incapable of preventing, and will not contribute much to check the progreſs of that fatal diſeaſe, the ſea-ſcurvy †. Under certain circumſtances rice ſeems diſpoſed of itſelf, without mixture, to become putrid; for, by long keeping, it ſometimes acquires an offenſive fœtor: nor can it be conſidered as a very nutritive kind of food, on account of its difficult ſolubility in the ſtomach. Experience confirms the truth of this concluſion; for it is obſerved by the planters in the Weſt-Indies, that the negroes grow thin, and are leſs able to work, whilſt they ſubſiſt upon rice.

Salep has the ſingular property of concealing the taſte of ſalt-water ‡; a circumſtance of the higheſt importance at ſea, where there is a ſcarcity of freſh water. I diſſolved a drachm and an half of common ſalt, in a pint of the mucilage of ſalep, ſo liquid as to be potable, and the ſame quantity in a pint of ſpring-water. The ſalep was by no means diſagreeable to the taſte, but the water was rendered extremely unpalatable.

This experiment ſuggeſted to me the trial of the Orchis-root as a corrector of acidity; a property which would render it a very uſeful diet for children: but the ſolution of it, when mixed with vinegar, ſeemed only to dilute, like an equal proportion of water, and not to cover its ſharpneſs.

Salep, however, appears by my experiments to retard the acetous fermentation of milk, and, conſequently, would be a good lithing for milk-pottage, eſpecially in large

* Vid. Dr. Lind's Appendix to his Eſſay on the Diſeaſes of Hot Climates.

† Cheeſe is now become a conſiderable part of ſhip proviſions. When mellowed by age, it ferments readily with fleſh and water, but ſeparates a rancid oil, which ſeems incapable of any further change, and muſt, as a ſeptic, be pernicious in the ſcurvy: for rancidity appears to be a ſpecies of putrefaction. The ſame objection may be urged, with ſtill greater propriety, againſt the uſe of cheeſe in hoſpitals; becauſe convaleſcents are ſo liable to relapſes, that the ſlighteſt error of diet may occaſion them. Vide Percival's letter to Aikin, Thoughts on Hoſpitals, p. 95.

‡ Vide Dr. Lind's Appendix.

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towns, where the cattle being fed upon sour draft, must yield acescent milk.

Salep in a certain proportion, which I have not yet been able to ascertain, would be a very useful and profitable addition to bread. I directed one ounce of the powder to be dissolved in a quart of water, and the mucilage to be mixed with a sufficient quantity of flour, salt, and yeast. The flour amounted to two pounds, the yeast to two ounces, and the salt to eighty grains. The flour when baked was remarkably well fermented, and weighed three pounds two ounces. Another loaf, made with the same quantity of flour, &c. weighed two pounds and twelve ounces; from which it appears, that the salep, though used in so small a proportion, increased the gravity of the loaf six ounces, by absorbing and retaining more water than the flour alone was capable of. Half a pound of flour, and an ounce of salep were mixed together, and the water added according to the usual method of preparing bread. The loaf, when baked, weighed thirteen ounces and an half; and would probably have been heavier, if the salep had been previously dissolved in about a pint of water. But it should be remarked, that the quantity of flour used in this trial, was not sufficient to conceal the peculiar taste of the salep.

The restorative, mucilaginous, and demulcent qualities of the Orchis-root, render it of considerable use in various diseases. In the sea-scurvy it powerfully obtunds the acrimony of the fluids, and at the same time is easily assimulated into a mild and nutritious chyle. In diarrhœs, and the dysentery, it is highly serviceable, by sheathing the internal coat of the intestines, by abating irritation, and gently correcting putrefaction. In the symptomatic fever, which arises from the absorption of pus, from ulcers in the lungs, from wounds, or from amputation, salep used plentifully, is an admirable demulcent, and well adapted to resist that dissolution of the *crasis* of the blood, which is so evident in these cases. And by the same mucilaginous quality, it is equally efficacious in the stranguary, and dysury; especially in the latter, when arising from a venereal cause, because the discharge of urine is then attended with the most exquisite pain, from the ulcerations about the neck of the bladder, and through the course of the *urethra*. I have found it also an useful aliment for patients who labour under the stone or gravel *.

* The ancient chemists seem to have entertained a very high opinion of the virtues of the Orchis-root, of which the following quoration from the *Secreta Secretorum* of Raymund Lully affords a diverting proof. The work is dated 1565.

SEXTA HERBA, Satirion. "Satirion herba est pluribus nota, hujus radicis collecta ad pondus lib. 4. die 20. mensis Januarii, contunde fortiter, & massam contusam pone in ollam de aurichalcum habente in cooperculo 20 foramina minuta sicut athomi, & pone intes cù prædicta messe lactis vaccini calidi sicut mulgetur de vacca lb. 3. & mellis libram 1. vini aromatici lb. 2. & repone per dies 20. ad solem & conserve & utere."

"Istius itaq; dosis ad pondus 3, 4. & hora diei decima exhibita mulieri post ipsius menstrua eadem nocte còcipiet si vir cum ea agat."

From theſe obſervations, ſhort and imperfect as they are, I hope it will ſufficiently appear, that the culture of the Orchis-root is an object of conſiderable importance to the public, and highly worthy of encouragement from all the patrons of agriculture. That taſte for experiment, which characteriſes the preſent age, and which has ſo amazingly enlarged the boundaries of ſcience, now animates the rational farmer, who fears not to deviate from the beaten track, whenever improvements are ſuggeſted, or uſeful projects are pointed out to him. Much has been already done for the advancement of agriculture; but the earth ſtill teems with treaſures, which remain to be explored. The bounties of Nature are inexhauſtible, and will for ever employ the art, and reward the induſtry, of man.

Abſtract of a Memoir, now publiſhing at Paris *and the* Hague, *on the Cauſes of ſudden and violent Death; wherein it is proved, that thoſe who fall Victims to it may be recovered. By M.* Janin, *of the Royal College of Surgery at* Paris.

THE reflexions contained in this memoir, are thoſe of a good citizen, an intelligent naturaliſt, and an attentive obſervator, who, perceiving the great analogy between the drowned perſon, who dies for want of being able to breathe, and one ſtrangled, be the cauſe what it may, would have the like helps adminiſtered to the latter, which experience had found of ſervice to the other. As facts are more ſtriking than ſpeculative reaſoning, I ſhall cite an example of a child ſtifled, which M. Janin had brought to life.

A nurſe, he tells us, had the misfortune to ſtifle in his bed her nurſe-child. Her huſband ran to acquaint him of their melancholy ſituation, and there was not a moment to loſe, as the man could not inform him at what time the child died. Arriving, he found the little victim in its cradle, without any ſigns of life, no pulſation in the arteries, no reſpiration, the face livid, the eyes open, dull, and tarniſhed, the noſe full of ſnivel, the mouth gaping; in ſhort, he was almoſt cold. Whilſt ſome linen cloths and a parcel of aſhes were warming, he had him unſwathed, and laid him in a very warm bed, and on the ſide. He then was rubbed all over with very fine linen, for fear of fretting his tender and delicate ſkin. As ſoon as the aſhes had received their due degree of heat, M. Janin buried him in them, except the face, placing him on the ſide oppoſite to that he had been at firſt laid, and covered him with a blanket. He happened to have a bottle of eau-de-luce in his pocket, which he preſented to his noſe from time to time, and between whiles, ſome puffs of tobacco were blown up his noſtrils. To theſe ſucceeded the blowing into his mouth, and ſqueezing tight his noſe. Animal heat began thus to be excited gradually; the pulſations of the temporal artery were ſoon felt; breathing became more frequent and free, and the eyes cloſed and opened alternately. At length the child fetched ſome cries expreſſive of his want of the breaſt, which being applied to his mouth, he catched at it with avidity, and ſucked as if nothing had happened to him. An

attention

attention and care, which ſcarce laſted above half an hour, was ſufficient for calling back to life this poor innocent. Though the pulſations of the arteries were very well re-eſtabliſhed, and it was hot weather, the child was ſtill left three quarters of an hour under the aſhes. He was afterwards taken out, cleaned, and dreſſed as uſual, and, a gentle ſleep ſucceeding, no further accident happened to him. The child remains ſtill full of life and vigour. M. Janin adds, that it would be difficult to paint the deſpair and conſternation the poor nurſe appeared in, when he entered the houſe, and much more the exceſs of joy ſhe delivered herſelf up to, on ſeeing her nurſe-child brought to life. How delicious were the tears ſhe then ſhed! They ſucceeded to tears of bitterneſs and grief!

The author cites likewiſe an example of a young man, who had hanged himſelf through deſpair, and to whom he adminiſtered help as effectual as the preceding. Theſe examples prove evidently the poſſibility of bringing back to life, not only drowned perſons, but thoſe alſo that may be ſtifled and hanged. This ſhould, therefore, make us conceive the beſt hopes of the ſucceſs of adminiſtering help to perſons ſtruck with ſudden death, or by any other accident. M. Janin admits but two general cauſes which may deprive us of life. The firſt, the perverſion, or total putridity of the humours; the ſecond, the deſtruction of ſome one of the viſcera, or principal organs, or a great hurt in theſe parts; or laſtly, the embarraſſment, or obſtruction they may be under from ſome acting cauſe. The author hence concludes, that, as often as one of theſe cauſes takes place, it is not poſſible to reſtore breath again to a man who has loſt the play of the organs of reſpiration; and, in conſequence of this principle, it is eaſy to conceive what a number of unfortunate perſons muſt have fallen victims to the precipitation of burying them. Amongſt the hiſtorical facts relative hereto, contained in this memoir, the author has not omitted to relate the melancholy end of the Cardinal Spinola, who had contracted an illneſs from ſome occaſions given him of vexation. He falls into a fainting fit, was thought dead, and his people were in haſte to have him opened, in order to be embalmed. His lungs were ſcarce laid open, when it was perceived, that his heart did beat, and the unfortunate man, come to himſelf, had ſtrength enough left to ſtretch forth his hand towards the ſurgeon's ſcalpel that diſſected him, and to puſh it back. But it was rather too late; he had received the mortal blow.

How many other ſimilar facts are there, quite ſhocking to humanity, which muſt accuſe us of neglect in ſeconding the reſources of nature? M. Janin's memoir is very capable of exciting our attention in this reſpect, for extending the helps he has ſucceſsfully projected for the drowned, by making them applicable to thoſe in whom the vital motion is ſtopped by indigeſtions, fainting fits, or any reſtraint or obſtruction in the organs of reſpiration. This benefit procured to ſociety, is the greateſt reward the author expects from his reſearches and labours.

A Letter from Mr. Chriſtopher Gullet, *to* Matthew Maty, *M. D. Sec. R. S. on the Effects of Elder, in preſerving growing Plants from Inſects and Flies.*

[Read May 14, 1771.]

Taviſtock (Devon),
SIR, Aug. 11, 1771.

I Should not preſume to trouble you, as a member of the Royal Society, with the following letter, did not the ſubject ſeem to promiſe to be of great public utility. It relates to the effects of elder;

Sambucus fructu in umbella nigro.

1ſt. In preſerving cabbage plants from being eaten or damaged by caterpillars.

2d. In preventing blights, and their effects on fruit and other trees.

3d. In the preſervation of crops of wheat from the yellows, and other deſtructive inſects.

4. Alſo in ſaving crops of turnips from the fly, &c. &c.

1ſt. I was led to my firſt experiments, by conſidering how diſagreeable and offenſive to our olfactory nerves the effluvia emitted by a bruſh of green elder-leaves are, and from thence, reaſoning how much more ſo they muſt be to thoſe of a butterfly, whom I conſidered as being as much ſuperior to us in delicacy, as inferior in ſize. Accordingly I took ſome twigs of young elder, and with them whipt the cabbage plants well, but ſo gently as not to hurt them, juſt as the butterflies firſt appeared; from which time, for theſe two ſummers, though the butterflies would hover and flutter round them like gnomes and ſylphs, yet I could never ſee one pitch, nor was there I believe a ſingle caterpillar blown, after the plants where ſo whipt; though an adjoining bed was infeſted as uſual.

2d. Reflecting on the effects abovementioned, and conſidering blights as chiefly and generally occaſioned by ſmall flies, and minute inſects, whoſe organs are proportionably finer than the former, I whipt the limbs of a wall plumb-tree, as high as I could reach; the leaves of which were preſerved green, flouriſhing, and unhurt, whilſt thoſe not ſix inches higher, and from thence upwards, were blighted, ſhrivelled up, and full of worms. Some of theſe laſt I afterwards reſtored by whipping with, and tying up, elder among them. It muſt be noted, that this tree was in full bloſſom at the time of whipping, which was much too late, as it ſhould have been done once or twice before the bloſſom appeared. But I conclude from the whole, that if an infuſion of elder was made in a tub of water, ſo that the water might be ſtrongly impregnated therewith, and then ſprinkled over the tree, by a hand engine, once every week or fortnight, it would effectually anſwer every purpoſe that could be wiſhed, without any poſſible riſk of hurting the bloſſoms or fruit.

3. What the farmers call the yellows in wheat, and which they conſider as a kind of mildew, is in fact, as I have no doubt but you well know, occaſioned by a ſmall yellow fly with blue wings, about the ſize of a gnat. This blows in the ear of the corn, and produces a worm, almoſt inviſible to the naked eye; but being ſeen through a pocket

pocket microſcope, it appears a large yellow maggot, of the colour and gloſs of amber, and is ſo prolific, that I laſt week diſtinctly counted forty-one living yellow maggots or inſects, in the huſk of one ſingle grain of wheat; a number ſufficient to eat up and deſtroy the corn in a whole ear. I intended to have tried the following experiment ſooner; but the dry hot weather bringing on the corn faſter than was expected, it was got, and getting into fine bloſſoms, ere I had an opportunity of ordering as I did; but however, the next morning at day-break, two ſervants took two buſhes of elder, and went one on each ſide of the ridge from end to end, and ſo back again, drawing the elder over the ears of corn of ſuch fields as were not too far advanced in bloſſoming. I conceived, that the diſagreeable effluvia of the elder, would effectually prevent thoſe flies from pitching their tents in ſo noxious a ſituation; nor was I diſappointed, for I am firmly perſuaded, that no flies pitched or blowed on the corn after it had been ſo ſtruck. But I had the mortification of obſerving the flies (the evening before it was ſtruck) already on the corn, (ſix, ſeven, or eight, on a ſingle ear) ſo that what damage hath accrued, was done before the operation took place; for, on examining it laſt week, I found the corn which had been ſtruck, pretty free of the yellows; very much more ſo than what was not ſtruck. I have, therefore, no doubt but that, had the operation been performed ſooner, the corn would have remained totally clear and untouched. If ſo, ſimple as the proceſs is, I flatter myſelf, it bids fair to preſerve fine crops of corn from deſtruction, as the ſmall inſects are the crops greateſt enemy. One of thoſe yellow flies laid at leaſt eight or ten eggs, of an oblong ſhape, on my thumb, only while carrying by the wing acroſs three or four ridges, as appeared on viewing it with a pocket microſcope.

4th. Crops of turnips are frequently deſtroyed, when young, by being bitten by ſome inſects, either flies or fleas; this I flatter myſelf may be effectually prevented, by having an elder-buſh ſpread ſo as to cover about the breadth of a ridge, and drawn once forward and backward by a man over the young turnips. I am confirmed in this idea, by having ſtruck an elder-buſh over a bed of young colly-flower plants, which had begun to be bitten, and would otherwiſe have been deſtroyed by thoſe inſects; but after that operation it remained untouched.

In ſupport of my opinion, I beg leave to mention the following fact from very credible information, that about eight or nine years ago this county was ſo infeſted with cock-chaffers, or oakwebs, that in many pariſhes they eat every green thing, but elder; nor left a green leaf untouched beſides elder-buſhes, which alone remained green and unhurt, amid the general devaſtation of ſo voracious a multitude. On reflecting on theſe ſeveral circumſtances, a thought ſuggeſted itſelf to me, whether an elder, now eſteemed noxious and offenſive, may not be one day ſeen planted with, and entwiſting its branches among, fruit trees, in order to preſerve the fruit from deſtruction of inſects: and whether the ſame means which produced

theſe ſeveral effects, may not be extended to a great variety of other caſes, in the preſervation of the vegetable kingdom.

The dwarf elder (*ebulus*), I apprehend emits more offenſive effluvia than common elder, therefore muſt be preferable to it in the ſeveral experiments.

On mentioning lately to Sir Richard W. Bampfylde, one of the repreſentatives of this county, my obſervations on the corn crops, and the effects of the elder, &c. he perſuaded me to publiſh them, which in ſome meaſure determined my taking this ſtep, of tranſmitting them to a Society incorporated for promoting the knowledge of natural things, and uſeful experiments, in which they have ſo happily and amply ſucceeded, to the unſpeakable advantage and improvement both of the old and new world. I have the honour to ſubſcribe myſelf,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient,

humble ſervant,

CHR. GULLETT.

An approved Method of waſhing old Paintings, and giving them a good Gloſs.

TAKE an ounce of tartar, and as much glaſs-wort; boil them in a pint of water till it is half waſted, and then ſtrain it. When it has ſtood till it becomes only lukewarm, dip a ſponge therein, and rub the prints with it. Then immediately waſh it with warm clear water, and wipe it over gently till dry. To varniſh them, take whites of eggs, beat them to a froth, and lay them on the pictures with a feather.

ANTIQUITIES.

ANTIQUITIES.

Of the Saxon *and* Norman *Architecture; from the Preface to* Groſe's *Antiquities of* England *and* Wales.

MOST of the writers who mention our ancient buildings, particularly the religious ones, notwithſtanding the ſtriking difference in the ſtyles of their conſtruction, claſs them all under the common denomination of Gothic: a general appellation by them applied to all buildings not exactly conformable to ſome one of the five orders of architecture. Our modern antiquaries more accurately divide them into Saxon, Norman, and Saracenic; or that ſpecies vulgarly, though improperly, called Gothic.

An opinion has long prevailed, chiefly countenanced by Mr. Somner, that the Saxon churches were moſtly built with timber; and that the few they had of ſtone, conſiſted only of upright walls, without pillars or arches; the conſtruction of which, it is pretended, they were intirely ignorant of. Mr. Somner ſeems to have founded his opinion on the authority of Stowe, and a diſputable interpretation of ſome words in King Edgar's charter *; "Meaning no more, as I apprehend," ſays Mr. Bentham, in his Curious Remarks on Saxon Churches, "than that the churches "and monaſteries were in general "ſo much decayed, that the roofs "were uncovered, or bare to the "timber; and the beams rotted "by neglect, and overgrown with "moſs." It is true, that Bede, and others, ſpeak of churches built with timber; but theſe appear to have been only temporary erections, haſtily run up for the preſent exigency: and for the other poſition, that the Saxons had neither arches nor pillars in their buildings, it is not only contradicted by the teſtimony of ſeveral cotemporary or very ancient writers, who expreſly mention them both, but alſo by the remains of ſome edifices univerſally allowed to be of Saxon workmanſhip; one of them the ancient conventual church at Ely.

The writers here alluded to, are Alcuin, an eccleſiaſtic, who lived in the eighth century; and in a poem, entitled, De Pontificibus et Eccleſiæ Ebor, publiſhed by Dr. Gale, A. D. 1691; deſcribes the church of St. Peter at York; which

* "Quæ velut muſcivis ſcindulis carioſiſque tabulis, tigno tenus viſibiliter diruta,"

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he himſelf, in conjunction with Eanbald, had aſſiſted Archbiſhop Albert to rebuild. In this poem he particularizes, by name, both columns and arches *.

The author of the deſcription of the abby of Ramſay in Huntingdonſhire, which was founded A. D. 974, by Ailwood, ſtyled alderman of all England, aſſiſted therein by Oſwald, biſhop of Worceſter; in that account names both arches and columns.

Richard, Prior of Hexam, who flouriſhed about the year 1180, and left a deſcription of that church, part of which was ſtanding in his time, though built by Wilfrid, anno 674; he likewiſe ſpeaks of arches, and columns with their capitals richly ornamented.

Many more authorities might be cited, was not the matter ſufficiently clear. Indeed, it is highly improbable, that the Saxons could be ignorant of ſo uſeful a contrivance as the arch: many of them, built by the Romans, they muſt have had before their eyes; ſome of which have reached our days: two particularly are now remaining in Canterbury only; one in the caſtle-yard, the other at Riding Gate. And it is not to be believed, that once knowing them, and their convenience, they would neglect to make uſe of them; or having uſed, would relinquiſh them: beſides, as it appears, from undoubted authorities, they procured workmen from the continent †, to conſtruct their capital buildings, "according to the Ro-"man manner." This alone would

* We have been obliged, from their length, to omit many of the notes and quotations, for which we muſt refer the curious to the original work.

† Cum centoribus Ædde et Eona, et cementariis, omniſque pene artis miniſterio in regionem ſuam revertens, cum regula Benedicti inſtituta eccleſiarum Dei bene melioravit. *Edii vit. S. Wilfridi, cap.* 14. *Bedæ Hiſt. Ecc. lib. iv. cap.* 2.———De Roma quoque, et Italia, et Francia, et de aliis terris ubicumque invenire poterat, cæmentarios, et quoſlibet alios induſtrios artifices ſecum retinuerat, et ad opera ſua facienda ſecum in Angliam adduxerat. *Rich. Prior Hagulſt. lib.* 1. *cap.* 5.

St. Peter's church, in the monaſtery of Weremouth, in the neighbourhood of Gyrwi, was built by the famous Benedict Biſcopius, in the year 675. This abbot went over into France, to engage workmen to build his church after the Roman manner, (as it is called by Bede in his Hiſtory of Weremuth) and brought them over for that purpoſe: he proſecuted this work with extraordinary zeal and diligence; inſomuch, that, within the compaſs of the year, after the foundations were laid, he cauſed the roof to be put on, and divine ſervice to be performed in it. Afterwards, when the building was near finiſhed, he ſent over to France for artificers ſkilled in the myſtery of making glaſs, (an art till that time unknown to the inhabitants of Britain) to glaze the windows, both of the porticos, and the principal parts of the church; which work they not only executed, but taught the Engliſh nation that moſt uſeful art. *Bentham's Hiſtory of Ely, p.* 21.

What Bede here affirms of the abbot Benedict, that he firſt introduced the art of making glaſs in this kingdom, is by no means inconſiſtent with Eddius's account of Biſhop Wilfrid's glazing the windows of St. Peter's church at York, about the year 669, *i. e.* ſeven or eight years before this time; for glaſs might have

would be ſufficient to confute that that ill-grounded opinion; and at the ſame time proves, that what we commonly call Saxon, is in reality Roman architecture.

This was the ſtyle of building practiſed all over Europe; and it continued to be uſed by the Normans, after their arrival here, till the introduction of what is called the Gothic, which was not till about the end of the reign of Henry the Second; ſo that there ſeems to be little or no grounds for a diſtinction between the Saxon and Norman architecture. Indeed, it is ſaid, the buildings of the latter were of larger dimenſions, both in height and area; and they were conſtructed with a ſtone brought from Caen in Normandy, of which their workmen were peculiarly fond: but this was ſimply an alteration in the ſcale and materials, and not in the manner of the building. The ancient parts of moſt of our cathedrals are of this early Norman work.

The characteriſtic marks of this ſtyle are theſe. The walls are very thick, generally without buttreſſes; the arches, both within and without, as well as thoſe over the doors and windows, ſemicircular, and ſupported by very ſolid, or rather clumſy columns, with a kind of regular baſe and capital: in ſhort, plainneſs and ſolidity conſtitute the ſtriking features of this method of building. Nevertheleſs, the architects of thoſe days ſometimes deviated from this rule: their capitals were adorned with carvings of foliage, and even animals; and their maſſive columns decorated with ſmall half columns united to them; grooves cut ſpirally winding round them, or overſpread with a kind of lozenge net-work. An inſtance of the ſecond may be ſeen in the Undercroft, at Canterbury; the two laſt occur at Durham: but the moſt beautiful ſpecimens of this work are to be met with in the ruined choir at Orford in Suffolk. Their arches too, though generally plain, ſometimes came in for more than their ſhare of ornaments; particularly thoſe over the chief doors; ſome of theſe were overloaded with a profuſion of carving. It would be impoſſible to deſcribe the different ornaments there crouded together; which ſeem to be more the extemporaneous product of a groteſque imagination, than the reſult of any particular deſign. On ſome of theſe arches is commonly over the key-ſtone repreſented God the Father, or our Saviour ſurrounded with angels; and below a melange of foliage, animals, often ludicrous, and ſometimes even indecent ſubjects. Partly of this ſort is the great door at Barfreſton Church in Kent.

The idea of theſe artiſts ſeems to have been, that the greater num-

have been imported from abroad by Wilfred. But Benedict firſt brought over the artiſts, who taught the Saxons the art of making glaſs.—That the windows in churches were uſually glazed in that age abroad, as well as in theſe parts, we learn from Bede; who, ſpeaking of the church on Mount Olivet, about a mile from Jeruſalem, ſays, "In the weſt front of it were eight windows, "which, on ſome occaſions, uſed to be illuminated with lamps; which ſhone "ſo bright through the glaſs, that the mount ſeemed in a blaze." *Bedæ lib. de Locis Sanctis, cap.* 6.

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ber of ſmall and diſſimilar ſubjects they could there aſſemble, the more beautiful they rendered their work. It is not however to be denied, that the extreme richneſs of theſe inferior parts, ſerved, by their ſtriking contraſt, to ſet off the venerable plainneſs of the reſt of the building; a circumſtance wanting in the Gothic ſtructures; which being equally ornamented all over, fatigue and diſtract, rather than gratify the eye. I would not here be underſtood to aſſert, that all the Saxon ornamented arches were devoid of beauty and taſte; on the contrary, there are ſeveral wherein both are diſplayed, particularly in ſome belonging to the church of Ely. Beſides the ornaments here mentioned, which ſeem always to have been left to the fancy of the ſculptor, they had others, which were in common uſe, and are more regular. Moſt of them are mentioned by Mr. Bentham, in his ingenious preface to the Hiſtory of Ely *.

About the time of Alfred probably, but certainly in the reign of Edgar, high towers and croſs aiſles were firſt introduced; the Saxon churches till then being only ſquare, or oblong buildings, generally turned ſemicircularly at the eaſt end. Towers at firſt ſcarcely roſe higher than the roof; being intended chiefly as a kind of lanthorn, for the admittance of light. An addition to their height was in all likelihood ſuggeſted on the more common uſe of bells; which, though mentioned in ſome of our monaſteries in the ſeventh century, were not in uſe in churches till near the middle of the tenth.

To what country, or people, the ſtyle of architecture called Gothic, owes its origin, is by no means ſatisfactorily determined †. It is indeed generally conjectured to be of Arabian extraction, and to have been introduced into Europe by ſome perſons returning from the Cruſades in the Holy Land. Sir Chriſtopher Wren was of that opinion; and it has been ſubſcribed to by moſt writers who have treated

* Our readers will find the paſſage here alluded to, in our laſt Vol. p. 150.

† The ſtyle of building with pointed arches is modern, and ſeems not to have been known in the world, till the Goths ceaſed to make a figure in it.—Sir Chriſtopher Wren thought this ſhould rather be called the Saracenic way of building.—The firſt appearance of it here, was indeed in the time of the Cruſades; and that might induce him to think the archetype was brought hither by ſome who had been engaged in thoſe expeditions, when they returned from the Holy Land. But the obſervations of ſeveral learned travellers, who have accurately ſurveyed the antient mode of building in thoſe parts of the world, do by no means favour that opinion, or diſcover the leaſt traces of it. Indeed, I have not yet met with any ſatisfactory account of the origin of pointed arches; when invented, or where firſt taken notice of. Some have imagined they might poſſibly have taken their riſe from thoſe arcades we ſee in the early Norman or Saxon buildings, on walls, where the wide ſemicircular arches croſs and interſect each other, and form at their interſection, a narrow and ſharp pointed arch. In the wall ſouth of the choir, at St. Croſs, is a facing of ſuch wide round interlaced arches, by way of ornament to a flat vacant ſpace; only ſo much of it as lies between the legs of the two neighbouring arches, where they croſs each other, is pierced through the fabric, and forms a little range of ſharp pointed windows; it is of King Stephen's time: whether they were originally pierced, I cannot learn. *Bentham.*

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on this ſubject. If the ſuppoſition is well grounded, it ſeems likely that many ancient buildings of this kind, or at leaſt their remains, would be found in thoſe countries from whence it is ſaid to have been brought; parts of which have at different times been viſited by ſeveral curious travellers, many of whom have made deſigns of what they thought moſt remarkable. Whether they overlooked or neglected theſe buildings, as being in ſearch of thoſe of more remote antiquity, or whether none exiſted, ſeems doubtful. Cornelius le Brun, an indefatigable and inquiſitive traveller, has publiſhed many views of eaſtern buildings, particularly about the Holy Land: in all theſe, only one Gothic ruin, the church near Acre, and a few pointed arches, occur; and thoſe built by the chriſtians, when in poſſeſſion of the country. Near Iſpahan, in Perſia, he gives ſeveral buildings with pointed arches; but theſe are bridges and caravanſeras, whoſe age cannot be aſcertained; conſequently, are as likely to have been built after as before the introduction of this ſtyle into Europe.

At Iſpahan itſelf, the Mey-doen, or Grand Market-place, is ſurrounded by divers magnificent Gothic buildings; particularly the Royal Moſque, and the Talael Ali-kapie, or Theatre. The magnificent bridge of Alla-werdie-chan, over the river Zenderoet, 540 paces long, and ſeventeen broad, having thirty-three pointed arches, is alſo a Gothic ſtructure: but no mention is made when or by whom theſe were built. The Chiaer Baeg, a royal garden, is decorated with Gothic buildings; but theſe were, it is ſaid, built only in the reign of Scha Abbas, who died anno 1629.

One building indeed, at firſt ſeems as if it would corroborate this aſſertion, and that the time when it was erected, might be in ſome degree fixed: it is the tomb of Abdalla, one of the apoſtles of Mahomet, probably him ſurnamed Abu Becr. If this tomb is ſuppoſed to have been built ſoon after his death, eſtimating that event to have happened according to the common courſe of nature, it will place its erection about the middle of the ſeventh century: but this is by far too conjectural to be much depended on. It alſo ſeems as if this was not the common ſtyle of building at that time, from the Temple of Mecca; where, if any credit is to be given to the print of it, in Sale's Koran, the arches are ſemicircular. The tomb here mentioned, has one evidence to prove its antiquity; that of being damaged by the injuries of time and weather. Its general appearance much reſembles the eaſt end of the chapel belonging to Ely Houſe, London; except that, what is filled up there by the great window in the tomb, is an open pointed arch; alſo, the columns, or pinnacles, on each ſide, are higher in proportion.

Some have ſuppoſed that this kind of architecture was brought into Spain by the Moors (who poſſeſſed themſelves of a great part of that country the beginning of the eighth century, which they held till the latter end of the fifteenth); and that from thence, by way of France, it was introduced into England. This at firſt ſeems plauſible; but if it was fact, the public buildings erected by that people, would have borne

borne teſtimony of it: but not the leaſt traces of Gothic architecture are to be met with in the portraits of the Mooriſh palaces, given in Les Delices D'Eſpagne, ſaid to be faithful repreſentations; and where, as well as in an authentic drawing of the Mooriſh Caſtle at Gibraltar, the arches are all repreſented ſemicircular. Perhaps a more general knowledge of theſe buildings would throw ſome lights on the ſubject, at preſent almoſt entirely enveloped in obſcurity: poſſibly the Moors may, like us, at different periods, have uſed different manners of building. Having thus in vain attempted to diſcover from whence we had this ſtyle, let us turn to what is more certainly known, the time of its introduction into this kingdom, and the ſucceſſive improvements and changes it has undergone.

Its firſt appearance here was towards the latter end of the reign of King Henry the Second; but was not at once thoroughly adopted; ſome ſhort ſolid columns, and ſemicircular arches, being retained, and mixed with the pointed ones. An example of this is ſeen in the weſt end of the Old Temple Church; and at York, where, under the choir, there remains much of the ancient work; the arches of which are but juſt pointed, and riſe on ſhort, round pillars: both theſe were built in that reign. More inſtances might be brought, was not the thing probable in itſelf; new inventions, even when uſeful, not being readily received. The great weſt tower of Ely Cathedral was built by Biſhop Rydel, about this time: thoſe arches were all pointed.

In the reign of Henry the Third, this manner of building ſeems to have gained a complete footing; the circular giving place to the pointed arch, and the maſſive column yielding to the ſlender pillar. Indeed, like all novelties, when once admitted, the rage of faſhion made it become ſo prevalent, that many of the ancient and ſolid buildings, erected in former ages, were taken down, in order to be re-edified in the new taſte; or had additions patched to them, of this mode of architecture. The preſent cathedral church of Saliſbury was begun early in this reign, and finiſhed in the year 1258. It is entirely in the Gothic ſtyle; and, according to Sir Chriſtopher Wren, may be juſtly accounted one of the beſt patterns of architecture of the age in which it was built. Its excellency is undoubtedly in a great meaſure owing to its being conſtructed on one plan; whence ariſes that ſymmetry and agreement of parts, not to be met with in many of our other cathedral churches; which have moſtly been built at different times, and in a variety of ſtyles. The faſhionable manner of building at this period, and till the reign of Henry the Eighth, as is deſcribed by Mr. Bentham *.

In

* During the whole reign of Henry the Third, the faſhionable pillars to our churches were of Purbec marble, very ſlender and round, encompaſſed with marble ſhafts a little detached, ſo as to make them appear of a proportionable thickneſs; theſe ſhafts had each of them a capital richly adorned with foliage, which together, in a cluſter, formed one elegant capital for the whole pillar.

In the beginning of the reign of Henry the Eighth, or rather towards the latter end of that of Henry the Seventh, when brick buildings

pillar. This form, though graceful to the eye, was attended with an inconvenience, perhaps not apprehended at firſt; for the ſhafts, deſigned chiefly for ornament, conſiſting of long pieces cut horizontally from the quarry, when placed in a perpendicular ſituation, were apt to ſplit and break; which probably occaſioned this manner to be laid aſide in the next century. There was alſo ſome variety in the form of the vaultings in the ſame reign: theſe they generally choſe to make of chalk, for its lightneſs; but the arches and principal ribs were of free-ſtone. The vaulting of Saliſbury Cathedral, one of the earlieſt, is high pitched, between arches and croſs-ſpringers only, without any further decorations: but ſome that were built ſoon after, are more ornamental, riſing from their impoſts with more ſpringers, and ſpreading themſelves to the middle of the vaulting, are enriched at their interſection with carved orbs, foliage, and other devices: as in Biſhop Norwood's work, in the Preſbytery, at the eaſt end of the cathedral of Ely.——As to the windows of that age, we find them very long, narrow, ſharp-pointed, and uſually decorated on the inſide and outſide with ſmall marble ſhafts: the order and diſpoſition of the windows, varied in ſome meaſure, according to the ſtories of which the building conſiſted; in one of three ſtories, the uppermoſt had commonly three windows within the compaſs of every arch, the center one being higher than thoſe on each ſide; the middle tire or ſtory had two within the ſame ſpace; and the loweſt, only one window, uſually divided by a pillar or mullion, and after ornamented on the top with a trefoil, ſingle roſe, or ſome ſuch ſimple decoration; which probably gave the hint for branching out the whole head into a variety of tracery and foliage, when the windows came afterwards to be enlarged. The uſe of painting, and ſtained glaſs, in our churches, is thought to have begun about this time: this kind of ornament, as it diminiſhed the light, induced the neceſſity of making an alteration in the windows; either by increaſing the number, or enlarging their proportions; for ſuch a gloomineſs, rather than overmuch light, ſeems more proper for ſuch ſacred edifices, and better calculated for recollecting the thoughts, and fixing pious affections: yet without that alteration, our churches had been too dark and gloomy; as ſome of them now, being diveſted of that ornament, for the ſame reaſon, appear over light.——As for ſpires and pinnacles, with which our oldeſt churches are ſometimes, and more modern ones are frequently decorated, I think they are not very ancient; the towers and turrets of churches built by the Normans, in the firſt century after their coming, were covered as platforms, with battlements or plain parapet walls: ſome of them indeed, built within that period, we now ſee finiſhed with pinnacles or ſpires; which were additions, ſince the modern ſtyle of pointed arches prevailed; for before we meet with none. One of the earlieſt ſpires we have any account of, is that of old St. Paul's, finiſhed in the year 1222: it was, I think, of timber, covered with lead; but not long after, they began to build them of ſtone; and to finiſh all their buttreſſes in the ſame manner.——Architecture, under Edward the Firſt, was ſo nearly the ſame as in his father Henry the Third's time, that it is no eaſy matter to diſtinguiſh it. Improvements no doubt were then made; but it is difficult to define them accurately. The tranſition from one ſtyle to another, is uſually effected by degrees, and therefore not very remarkable at firſt; but it becomes ſo at ſome diſtance of time: towards the latter part indeed of his reign, and in that of Edward the Second, we begin to diſcover a manifeſt change of the mode, as well

in

buildings became common, a new kind of low pointed arch grew much in uſe: it was deſcribed from four centers, was very round at the haunches,

in the vaulting and make of the columns, as the formation of the windows. The vaulting was, I think, more decorated than before; for now the principal ribs ariſing from their impoſt, being ſpread over the inner face of the arch, ran into a kind of tracery; or rather, with tranſoms divided the roof into various angular compartments, and were uſually ornamented in the angles, with gilded orbs, carved heads or figures, and other emboſſed work. The columns retained ſomething of their general form already deſcribed; that is, as an aſſemblage of ſmall pillars or ſhafts: but theſe decorations were now not detached or ſeparate from the body of the columns, but made part of it; and being cloſely united and wrought up together, formed one entire, firm, ſlender, and elegant column. The windows were now greatly enlarged, and divided into ſeveral lights by ſtone mullions, running into various ramifications above, and dividing the head into numerous compartments of different forms, as leaves, open flowers, and other fanciful ſhapes; and more particularly the eaſtern and weſtern windows (which became faſhionable about this time), took up nearly the whole breadth of the nave, and were carried up almoſt as high as the vaulting; and being ſet off with painted and ſtained glaſs, of moſt lively colours, with portraits of kings, ſaints, martyrs, and confeſſors, and other hiſtorical repreſentations, made a moſt ſplendid and glorious appearance. The three firſt arches of the Preſbytery, adjoining to the dome and lanthern of the Cathedral Church of Ely, began the latter part of Edward the Second's reign, A.D. 1322, to exhibit elegant ſpecimens of theſe faſhionable pillars, vaultings, and windows. St. Mary's Chapel (now Trinity Pariſh Church) at Ely, built about the ſame time, is conſtructed on a different plan; but the vaulting and windows are in the ſame ſtyle. The plan of this chapel, generally accounted one of the moſt perfect ſtructures of that age, is an oblong ſquare; it has no pillars nor ſide iſles, but is ſupported by ſtrong ſpiring buttreſſes, and was decorated on the outſide with ſtatues over the eaſt and weſt windows; and within ſide alſo with ſtatues, and a great variety of other ſculpture, well executed. The faſhion of adorning the weſt end of our churches with rows of ſtatues, in tabernacles or niches, with canopies over them, obtained very ſoon after the introduction of pointed arches, as may be ſeen at Peterborough and Saliſbury; and in later times we find them in a more improved taſte, as at Litchfield and Wells.——The ſame ſtyle and manner of building prevailed all the reign of Edward the Third; and with regard to the principal parts and members, continued in uſe to the reign of Henry the Seventh, and the greater part of Henry the Eighth; only towards the latter part of that period, the windows were leſs pointed and more open; a better taſte for ſtatuary began to appear; and indeed, a greater care ſeems to have been beſtowed on all the ornamental parts, to give them a lighter and higher finiſhing; particularly the ribs of the vaulting, which had been large, and ſeemingly formed for ſtrength and ſupport, became at length divided into ſuch an abundance of parts, iſſuing from their impoſts as from a center, and ſpreading themſelves over the vaulting, where they were intermixed with ſuch delicate ſculpture, as gave the whole vault the appearance of embroidery, enriched with cluſters of pendent ornaments, reſembling the works Nature ſometimes forms in caves and grottos, hanging down from their roofs.——To what height of perfection modern architecture (I mean that with pointed arches, its chief characteriſtic) was carried on in this kingdom, appears by that one complete ſpecimen of it, the chapel

haunches, and the angle at the top was very obtuſe. This ſort of arch is to be found in every one of Cardinal Wolſey's buildings; alſo at Weſt Sheen; an ancient brick gate at Mile End, called King John's Gate; and in the great gate of the palace at Lambeth. From this time Gothic architecture began to decline, and was ſoon after ſupplanted by a mixed ſtyle, if one may venture to call it one; wherein the Grecian and Gothic, however diſcordant and irreconcileable, are jumbled together. Concerning this mode of building, Mr. Wharton, in his obſervations on Spencer's Fairy Queen, has the following anecdotes and remarks:

——————" Did ariſe
" On ſtately pillars, fram'd after
" the Doric guiſe.

" Although the Roman or Grecian " architecture did not begin to " prevail in England till the time " of Inigo Jones, yet our commu- " nication with the Italians, and " our imitation of their man- " ners, produced ſome ſpecimens " of that ſtyle much earlier. Per- " haps the earlieſt is Somerſet- " Houſe in the Strand, built about " the year 1549, by the Duke of " Somerſet, uncle to Edward the " Sixth. The monument of Biſhop " Gardiner, in Wincheſter Cathe- " dral, made in the reign of Mary, " about 1555, is decorated with " Ionic pillars; Spencer's verſes, " here quoted, bear an alluſion to " ſome of theſe faſhionable im- " provements in building, which, " at this time, were growing more " and more into eſteem. Thus " alſo Biſhop Hall, who wrote " about the ſame time; *viz.* " 1598.

" There findeſt thou ſome ſtately
" Doricke frame,
" Or neat Ionicke work.——————

" But theſe ornaments were often " abſurdly introduced into the old " Gothic ſtyle: as in the magni- " ficent portico of the ſchools at " Oxford, erected about the year " 1613; where the builder, in a " Gothic edifice, has affectedly " diſplayed his univerſal ſkill in " the modern architecture, by giv- " ing us all the five orders toge- " ther. However, moſt of the " great buildings of Queen Eliza- " beth's reign, have a ſtyle pecu- " liar to themſelves both in form " and finiſhing; where, though " much of the old Gothic is re- " tained,

chapel founded by King Henry the Sixth, in his college at Cambridge, and finiſhed by King Henry the Eighth. The decorations, harmony, and proportions of the ſeveral parts of this magnificent fabric, its fine painted windows, and richly ornamented roof, its gloom, and perſpective, all concur in affecting the imagination with pleaſure and delight, at the ſame time that they inſpire awe and devotion. It is undoubtedly one of the moſt complete, elegant, and magnificent ſtructures in the kingdom; and if, beſides theſe larger works, we take into our view, thoſe ſpecimens of exquiſite workmanſhip we meet with in the ſmaller kinds of oratories, chapels, and monumental edifices, produced ſo late as the reign of Henry the Eighth, ſome of which are ſtill in being, or at leaſt ſo much of them, as to give an idea of their former grace and beauty, one can hardly help concluding, that architecture arrived at its higheſt point of glory in this kingdom, but juſt before its final period. *Bentham.*

" tained, and great part of the " new taſte is adopted, yet neither " predominates; while both, thus " indiſtinctly blended, compoſe a " fantaſtic ſpecies, hardly reduci- " ble to any claſs or name. One " of its characteriſtics is the affec- " tation of large and lofty win- " dows; where, ſays Bacon, you " ſhall have ſometimes fair houſes " ſo full of glaſs, that one cannot " tell where to become, to be out " of the ſun."

The marks which conſtitute the character of Gothic, or Saracenical architecture, are its numerous and prominent buttreſſes, its lofty ſpires and pinnacles, its large and ramified windows, its ornamental niches or canopies, its ſculptured ſaints, the delicate lace-work of its fretted roofs, and the profuſion of ornaments laviſhed indiſcriminately over the whole building: but its peculiar diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics are, the ſmall cluſtered pillars and pointed arches, formed by the ſegments of two interſecting circles; which arches, though laſt brought into uſe, are evidently of a more ſimple and obvious conſtruction than the ſemicircular ones; two flat ſtones, with their tops inclined to each other, and touching, form its rudiments, a number of boughs ſtuck into the ground oppoſite each other, and tied together at the top, in order to form a bower, exactly deſcribe it: whereas a ſemicircular arch appears the reſult of deeper contrivance, as conſiſting of more parts; and it ſeems leſs probable, chance, from whence all theſe inventions were firſt derived, ſhould throw ſeveral wedge-like ſtones between two ſet perpendicular, ſo as exactly to fit and fill up the interval.

On the Suppreſſion of Religious Houſes; from the ſame.

ALTHOUGH the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, even conſidered in a political light only, was of a vaſt national benefit, yet it muſt be allowed, that at the time they flouriſhed, they were not entirely uſeleſs. Monaſteries were then the repoſitories, as well as ſeminaries of learning; many valuable books, and national records, as well as private evidences, having been preſerved in their libraries; the only places wherein they could have been ſafely lodged, in thoſe turbulent times: many of them, which had eſcaped the ravages of the Danes, were deſtroyed, with more than Gothic barbarity, at their diſſolution *.

Every abbey had at leaſt one perſon,

* The barbarous ravages committed on the libraries of the monks, are thus ſet forth and lamented by John Bale, in his Declaration upon Leland's Journal, anno 1549. " Covetouſneſs," ſaith he, " was at that time ſo buſy about " private commodity, that public wealth in that moſt neceſſary, and of reſpect, " was not any where regarded. A number of them, which purchaſed thoſe " ſuperſtitious manſions, reſerved of thoſe library books, ſome to ſerve their " jakes, ſome to ſcour the candleſticks, and ſome to rub their boots; ſome " they ſold to the grocers, and ſoap-ſeller; and ſome they ſent over ſea, to " the book-binders, not in ſmall numbers; but, at times, whole ſhips full: " yea, the univerſities of this realm are not all clear in this deteſtable fact. " But

perſon, whoſe office it was to inſtruct youth; and to the monks, the hiſtorians of this country are chiefly beholden for the knowledge they have of former national events. The arts of painting, architecture, and printing, were alſo ſucceſsfully cultivated within their walls.

Religious houſes were likewiſe the hoſpitals for the ſick and poor, many of both being daily relieved by them: they alſo afforded lodging and entertainment to travellers, at a time when there were no inns.

The nobility and gentry, who were heirs to their founders, in them could provide for a certain number of ancient and faithful ſervants; by procuring them corodies, or ſtated allowances of meat, drink, and cloaths. It was alſo an aſylum or retreat for aged, indigent perſons, of good family.

The places near the ſite of theſe abbies were conſiderably benefited, both by the concourſe of people reſorting to them, by fairs procured for them, and by their exemption from the foreſt laws; add to which, the monaſtic eſtates were generally let at very eaſy rents, the fines given at renewals included. To conclude, their ſtately buildings, and magnificent churches, were ſtriking ornaments to the country; the furious zeal with which theſe were demoliſhed, their fine carvings deſtroyed, and their beautiful painted windows broken, would almoſt tempt one to imagine, that the perſons who directed theſe depredations, were actuated with an enmity to the fine arts, inſtead of a hatred to the Popiſh ſuperſtition.

Of Domeſday-Book; from the ſame.

DOmeſday-book, according to Sir Henry Spelman, if not the moſt ancient, yet, without controverſy, the moſt venerable monument of Great Britain, contains an account of all the lands of England; except the four northern counties, Northumberland, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Durham, and part of Lancaſhire; and deſcribes the quantity and particular nature of them; whether meadow, paſture, arable, wood, or waſte land: it mentions their rents and taxations; and records the ſeveral poſſeſſors of lands, their number, and diſtinct degrees. King Alfred, about the year 900, com-

" But curſed is that belly, which ſeeketh to be fed with ſo ungodly gains, and " ſo deeply ſhameth his natural country. I know (ſays he) a merchantman " (which ſhall at this time be nameleſs) that bought the contents of two no- " ble libraries for forty ſhillings price: a ſhame it is to be ſpoken! This ſtuff " hath he occupied inſtead of grey paper, by the ſpace of more than theſe ten " years, and yet he hath ſtore enough for as many years to come: a prodigi- " ous example is this, and to be abhorred by all men, which loved their na- " tion as they ſhould do. Yea, what may bring out realm to more ſhame and " rebuke, than to have it noiſed abroad, that we are deſpiſers of learning. I " ſhall judge this to be true, and utter it with heavineſs, that neither the Bri- " tons, under the Romans and Saxons, nor yet the Engliſh people, under the " Danes and Normans, had ever ſuch damage of their learned monuments, as " we have ſeen in our time. Our poſterity may well curſe this wicked fact of " our age; this unreaſonable ſpoil of England's moſt noble antiquities."

poſed a book of like nature; of which this was in ſome meaſure a copy.

This work, according to the Red Book in the Exchequer, was begun, by order of William the Conqueror, with the advice of his parliament, in the year of our Lord 1080, and completed in the year 1086. The reaſon given for doing it, as aſſigned by ſeveral ancient records and hiſtories, was, that every man ſhould be ſatisfied with his own right; and not uſurp, with impunity, what belonged to another. Beſides theſe, other motives ſeem to have occaſioned this ſurvey. Sir Martin Wright, in his Introduction to the Law of Tenures, appears to be of this opinion; which he expreſſes in the following words: "It is very remarkable, that William the "First, about the twentieth year "of his reign, juſt when the general ſurvey of England, called "Domeſday-Book, is ſuppoſed to "be finiſhed, and not till then, "ſummoned all the great men and "landholders in the kingdom to "London and Saliſbury, to do "their homage, and ſwear their "fealty to him; by doing whereof, the Saxon Chronicler ſuppoſes, that, at that time, the "proceres, et omnes prædia tenentes, ſe illi ſubdidere, ejuſque facti ſunt Vaſalli; ſo that "we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, "Firſt, That this general homage "and fealty was done at this time, "(nineteen or twenty years after "the acceſſion of William the "Firſt) in conſequence of ſomething new; or elſe that engagements ſo important to the maintenance and ſecurity of a new "eſtabliſhment, had been required "long before; and if ſo, it is probable that tenures were then "new; inaſmuch as homage and "fealty were, and ſtill are, mere "feudal engagements, binding the "homager to all the duties and "obſervances of a feudal tenant. "Secondly, That as this general "homage and fealty was done "about the time that Domeſday-"Book was finiſhed, and not before, we may ſuppoſe that that "ſurvey was taken upon or ſoon "after our anceſtors conſent to "tenures, in order to diſcover "the quantity of every man's fee, "and to fix his homage. This "ſuppoſition is the more probable, becauſe it is not likely that "a work of this nature was undertaken without ſome immediate reaſon; and no better reaſon "can be aſſigned why it was undertaken at this time, or indeed "why this ſurvey ſhould be taken "at all; there being at that time "extant, a general ſurvey of the "whole kingdom, made by Alfred."

For the execution of this ſurvey, commiſſioners were ſent into every county and ſhire; and juries ſummoned in each hundred, out of all orders of freemen, from barons down to the loweſt farmers; who were, upon oath, to inform the commiſſioners the name of each manor, and that of its owner; alſo by whom it was held in the time of Edward the Confeſſor; the number of hides, the quantity of wood, of paſture, and meadow land; how many ploughs were in the demeſne, and how many in the tenanted part of it; how many mills, how many fiſh-ponds, or fiſheries, belonged to it; with the value of the whole together in the time of King

King Edward, as well as when granted by King William, and at the time of this ſurvey; alſo whether it was capable of improvement, or of being advanced in its value: they were likewiſe directed to return the tenants of every degree, the quantity of lands now and formerly held by each of them; and what was the number of the villains or ſlaves; and alſo the number and kinds of their cattle and live ſtock. Theſe inquiſitions being firſt methodized in the county, were afterwards ſent up to the king's Exchequer; ſome of the particulars, concerning which the jury were directed to enquire, were thought unneceſſary to be inſerted. This ſurvey, at the time in which it was made, gave great offence to the people; and occaſioned a jealouſy that it was intended for the foundation of ſome new impoſition.

Notwithſtanding the precaution taken by the Conqueror to have this ſurvey faithfully and impartially executed, it appears, from indiſputable authority, that a falſe return was given in by ſome of the commiſſioners; and that, as it is ſaid, out of a pious motive. This was in the caſe of the abby of Croyland in Lincolnſhire; the poſſeſſions of which were greatly under-rated, both with regard to quantity and value. Perhaps ſimilar, or more intereſted inducements, may have operated in other inſtances. A deviation from truth, ſo clearly proved, fully juſtifies a ſuſpicion of the veracity of any record or teſtimony. Perhaps more of theſe pious returns were diſcovered; as it is ſaid, Ralph Flambard, miniſter to William Rufus, propoſed the making a freſh and more rigorous inquiſition; but it was never executed.

Nevertheleſs, in deſpight of this impeachment of its credibility, "the authority of Domeſday-"Book *, in point of tenure, hath "never been permitted to be called

* The tallages formerly aſſeſſed upon the king's tenants in ancient demeſne, were uſually greater than the tallages upon perſons in the counties at large; and therefore, when perſons were wrongfully tallaged with thoſe in ancient demeſne, it was uſual for them to petition the Crown to be tallaged with the community of the county at large: upon this the king's writ iſſued to the barons of the Exchequer, to acquit the party aggrieved of ſuch tallage, in caſe, upon ſearch of Domeſday-Book, the barons found the lands were not in ancient demeſne.

Madox Firma Burgi, p. 5 and 6. Hiſt. of the Exchequer, p. 499, 500.

The pound ſo often mentioned in Domeſday-Book (ſays Sir Robert Atkins, in his hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire) for reſerved rent, was the weight of a pound in ſilver, conſiſting of twelve ounces, which is equal in weight to three pounds and two ſhillings of our preſent money: the ſame weight in gold is now worth forty-eight pounds.

The ſhilling mentioned in the ſame book, conſiſted of twelve pence, and is equal in weight to three ſhillings of our money. The denomination of a ſhilling was of different value in different nations; and often of a different value in the ſame nation, as the government thought fit to alter it. There was no ſuch piece of money ever coined in this kingdom, until the year 1504, in the latter end of the reign of King Henry the Seventh. In the Saxon times, there went forty-eight ſhillings to the pound; then the ſhilling was accounted at five

" led in queſtion; for inſtance, " when it hath been neceſſary to " diſtinguiſh whether lands were " held in ancient demeſne, or in " what other manner, recourſe " hath always been had to Domeſ- " day-Book, and to that only, to " determine the doubt. If lands " were ſet down in that book, un- " der the title of Terra Regis, or " if it was ſaid there, Rex Habet " ſuch land, or ſuch a town, it " was determined to be the king's " ancient demeſne. If the land " or town was therein ſet down " under the name of a private lord " or ſubject, then it was deter- " mined to have been at the time " of the ſurvey the land of ſuch " private perſon, and not ancient " demeſne." Indeed, its name is ſaid to have been derived from its definitive authority, from which, as from the ſentence pronounced at Doomſday, or the Day of Judgment, there could be no appeal. But Stowe aſſigns another reaſon for this appellation; Domeſday-Book being, according to him, a corruption of Domus Dei-Book; a title given it becauſe heretofore depoſited in the king's treaſury, in a place of the church of Weſtminſter, or Wincheſter, called Domus-Dei: but this laſt explanation has but few advocates. This record is compriſed in two volumes; one a large folio, the other a quarto. The firſt is written on 382 double pages of vellum, in a ſmall, but plain character; each page having a double column. Some of the capital letters and principal paſſages are touched with red ink, as ſhewn in the ſpecimen; and ſome have ſtrokes of red ink run croſs them, as if ſcratched out. This volume contains the deſcription of thirty-one counties, arranged and writtten as follows:

	Chent	— fol.	1	Devenſcire — fol.	100
	Sudſex	—	16	Cornualgie —	120
	Sudrie	—	30	Midelſexe —	126
	Hantſcire	—	38	Hertfordſcire —	132
	Berrocheſcire	—	56	Bockinghamſcire	143
	Wilteſcire	—	64	Oxenfordſcire —	154
	Dorſette	—	75	Glowceſt'ſcire —	162
	Summerſite	—	86	Wiriceſtreſcire —	172

pence; and every one of thoſe pence being of the weight of our three pence, a ſhilling then muſt make fifteen pence; and forty-eight times fifteen pence, a pound weight. In the Norman time, and ever ſince, a ſhilling was accounted twelve pence; and every penny as aforeſaid, weighing three pence, there muſt be the weight of three of our ſhillings in one ſhilling of the Norman computation: and conſequently, twenty Norman ſhillings do likewiſe make a pound weight. Silver pence were anciently the only current coin of England; and afterwards, about the reign of King John, ſilver halfpence and ſilver farthings were introduced. The penny was the greateſt piece of ſilver coin until the year 1353, when King Edward the Third began to coin groats; and they had their name from their large ſize, for Groſs did ſignify Great. Crowns and half crowns were firſt coined in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, in the year 1551, about one hundred and ſixty years ſince. *Page* 5.

It may not be improper to add, that a carucate, hide or plow land, was a certain quantity of land, about 120 acres.

Herefordſcire

Herefordſcire — fol. 179
Grantbr'ſcire — 189
Huntedunſcire — 203
Bedefordſcire — 209
Northantſcire — 219
Ledeceſtreſcire — 230
Warwicſcire — 238
Staffordſcire — fol. 245
Sciropeſcire — 252
Ceſtreſcire — 262
Derbyſcire — 272
Snotingh'ſcire — 280
Roteland — f. 293, 367
Eurvicſcire — 298, 379
Lindeſig, or Lincolnſhire, fol. 366, divided into the weſt riding, north riding, and eaſt riding.

Towards the beginning of each country, there is a catalogue of the capital lords or great landholders, who poſſeſſed any thing in it; beginning with the king, and then naming the great lords, according to their rank and dignity.

The other volume is in quarto; it is written on 450 double pages of vellum, but in a ſingle column, and in a large but very fair character. It contains the counties of

Eſſex, fol. 1; Norfolk, fol. 109; Suffolk, fol. 281, to the end.

Part of the county of Rutland is included in that of Northampton; and part of Lancaſhire in the counties of York and Cheſter.

From the great care formerly taken for the preſervation of this ſurvey, may be gathered the eſtimation of its importance; the Dialogue de Scaccario ſays; "Liber "ille (Domeſday) ſigilli regis co-"mes eſt individuus in The-"ſauro."

Until of late years, it has been kept under three different locks and keys; one in the cuſtody of the treaſurer, and the others of the two chamberlains of the Exchequer. It is now depoſited in the Chapter Houſe at Weſtminſter, where it may be conſulted, on paying to the proper officers a fee of 6*s.* 8*d.* for a ſearch, and four pence per line for a tranſcript.

Obſervations on Bolton Caſtle *in Yorkſhire; from the ſame.*

ON a peruſal of Bolton caſtle, ſome ſimilarities occur, which ſeem generally applicable to all the caſtles of any reſpectable rank and antiquity. The circumſtances here alluded to, are the immenſe ſize of their ovens; the ſeeming unneceſſary ſtrength of their walls, for bow and arrow times; and the gloomy conſtruction of their rooms. In reſpect to the firſt article, the preſumption of furniſhing the beſieged with bread, in the contingence of a war, and the idea of ancient hoſpitality, in times of peace, may be cauſes ſufficient for explaining the taſte of our anceſtors in this way; but in regard to the other, it would appear, as if the diſtinguiſhed founders of theſe manſions were utter enemies to the all-cheering comforts of light and air: for notwithſtanding ſmall windows and apertures in the walls, agreeable to the mode of thoſe days, might tend to give ſtability and ſafety to the inhabitants, in thoſe military and feudal ages, certain it is, that much of this precaution might have been ſpared, more eſpecially aloft, without prejudice to either. Let us add to this account, the firſt of all conſiderations, the circumſtance of health, which muſt have been frequently ſacrificed to

the ſeaſoning of the walls; than which not leſs than half a century would apparently ſuffice. Under theſe predicaments ſtand the apartments ſhewn for that in which Mary Queen of the Scots was confined; and the bed-room of the Lord Scroopes: both which, according to the refinement of the preſent period, would not be thought ſufficiently good even for the domeſtic animals of a man of fortune.

The Voyages of Ohthere *and* Wulfſtan; *from the* Anglo-Saxon *Verſion of* Oroſius, *by* Alfred the Great; *tranſlated by the Honourable* Daines Barrington, *with Notes by Mr.* John Reinhold Forſter.

OHTHERE told his Lord (King Alfred) that he lived to the north of all the Northmen. He *quoth* that he dwelt in that land to the northward, oppoſite the weſt *ſea*; he ſaid, however, that the land of the Northmen *is due north* from that ſea, and it is all a waſte, except in a few places, where the Finnas for the moſt part dwell, for hunting in the winter, and in the ſummer for fiſhing in that ſea. He ſaid, that he was determined to find out, once on a time, how far this country extended due north, or whether any one lived to the north of the waſtes before mentioned. With this intent he proceeded due north *from this country*, leaving all the way the *waſte land* on the ſtarboard, and the whole ſea on the bæcbord*. He was within three days as far north as the Whale-*hunters* ever go, and then proceeded in his courſe due north, as far as he could ſail within another three days, whilſt the land lay from thence due eaſt, even unto the *inland ſea*, he he knows not how far [in that direction]. He remembers, however, that he ſtaid there waiting for a weſtern wind, or a point to the north, and ſailed near that land, as far as he could in four days, where he waited for a due north wind, becauſe the land there lies due *ſouth, quite to the inland ſea, he knows not how far* †; from whence he ſailed along the coaſt due ſouth, as far as he could in five days. A great river lies up this land, and *when they had gone ſome way up this river, they returned*, becauſe they could not proceed far, on account of the inhabitants being hoſtile, and all that country was inhabited on one ſide of this river, nor had Ohthere met with before any land that was inhabited ſince he came from his own home. All the land to his right, during his whole voyage, was a deſart, and without inhabitants, (except fiſhermen, fowlers, and hunters) ‡, all of which were Finnas, and he had a wide ſea to his left. The Beormas, indeed, had well-peopled their country, for which reaſon *Ohthere* did not dare enter upon it; and the Terfenna § land was all a deſart, except when it was inhabited by fiſhers and fowlers.

The Beormas told him many particulars about their land, as well as

* Or, to the left.

† By this the land and inland ſea before-mentioned is plainly alluded to.

‡ Ohthere hath explained before, this reſort to have only been occaſional.

§ Mr. Lye, in his Saxon Dictionary, refers to this word in this chapter of Oroſius, and renders it Tartary.

of

of the other countries near them; but Ohthere could not rely upon their accounts, becauſe he had not an opportunity of ſeeing with his own eyes; it ſeemed, however, to him, that the Beormas and the Finnas ſpoke the ſame language. He went the rather, and *ſhaped* his courſe to each of theſe countries, on account of the *horſe* whales, becauſe they have very good bone in their teeth, ſome of which he brought to the King, and their hides are good for ſhip-ropes. This ſort of whale is much leſs than the other kinds, it being not longer commonly than ſeven ells; but [Ohthere ſays] that in his own country is the beſt whale-*hunting*, becauſe the whales are eight-and-forty ells long, and the *largeſt* fifty; that he had killed *ſome* ſix; and ſixty in two days. Ohthere was a very rich man in ſuch goods as are valuable in thoſe countries (namely, in wild deer), and had, at the time he came to the king *, ſix hundred tame deer, none of which he had purchaſed; beſides this, he had ſix decoy rhein-deer, which are very valuable amongſt the Finnas, becauſe they catch the wild ones with them.

Ohthere himſelf was one of the moſt conſiderable men in thoſe parts, and yet he had not more than twenty horned cattle, twenty ſheep, and twenty ſwine, and what little he ploughed was with horſes. The rents in this country conſiſt chiefly of what is paid by the Finnas, in deer-ſkins, feathers, and whale-bone, ſhip-ropes, made of whales hides, or of thoſe of ſeals. Every one pays according to his ſubſtance; the wealthieſt pay the ſkins of fifteen martins, five rhein-deer, one bear's-ſkin, ten buſhels of feathers, a cloak of bear's or otter's ſkin, two ſhip-ropes, (each ſixty ells long) one made of whale's, and the other of ſeal's-ſkin.

Ohthere moreover ſaid, that Northmanna land was very long and narrow, and that all of the country which is fit either for paſture or plowing, is on the ſea coaſt, which however is in ſome parts very rocky; to the eaſtward are wild moors, parallel to the cultivated land. The Finnas inhabit theſe moors, and the cultivated land is broadeſt to the eaſtward, and grows narrower to the northward. To the eaſt it is ſixty miles broad, in ſome places broader, about the middle it is perhaps thirty miles broad, or ſomewhat more, to the northward (where it is narroweſt), it may be only three miles [from the ſea] to the moors, which are in ſome parts ſo wide, that a man could ſcarcely paſs over them in a fortnight, and in other parts perhaps in a week †. Oppoſite this land, to the ſouth, is Sweoland, on the other ſide of the moors, quite *to that northern land* ‡, and oppoſite to that again, to the north, is Cwenaland. The Cwenas ſometimes make incurſions againſt the

* This ſhews, that Ohthere was a man of conſiderable ſubſtance when he left his own country to come to England; and there is not the leaſt alluſion to his having been ſent to the northward by Alfred, as this voyage ſeems to have happened long before he was known to that king.

† Theſe very minute particulars ſeem plainly to be taken down by Alfred, from Ohtheres's own mouth, as he corrects himſelf moſt ſcrupulouſly, in order to inform the king with accuracy.

‡ i. e. Normanna land, Ohtheres's own country.

Northmen

Northmen over theſe moors, and ſometimes the Northmen on them; there are very large freſh *meres* amongſt the moors, and the Cwenas carry their *ſhips* * over land into the meres, whence they make depredations, on the Northmen; their *ſhips* are ſmall and very light.

Ohthere ſaid alſo, that the *ſhire* which he inhabited is called Halgoland, and he ſays that no one dwelt to the north of him; there is likewiſe a port to the ſouth of this land, which is called Sciringes heal, which no one could reach in a month, if *he watched in the night*, and every day had a fair wind; during this voyage he would ſail near land, on his right-hand would be Iraland, and then the iſlands which are between Iraland and this land. This country continues quite to Sciringes heal, and all the way on the left, as you proceed northward to the ſouth of Sciringes heal, a great ſea makes a vaſt bay up in the country, and is ſo wide, that no one can ſee acroſs it. Gotland is oppoſite on the other ſide, and afterwards the Sea of Sillende lies many miles up in that country. Ohthere further ſays, that he ſailed in five days from Sciringes heal, to that port which men call Æt-Hæthum, which is between the Winedum, Seaxum, and Angle, and makes part of Dene.

When Ohthere ſailed to this place from *Sciringes heal*, Denmark was on his *left*, and on the right a wide ſea for three days, as alſo two days before he came to Hæthum, Gotlande, Sillende, and many iſlands, (theſe lands were inhabited by the Angle before they came hither) †; for two days the iſlands which belong to Dene were on the left.

Wulfſtan ſaid, that he went from Heathum to Truſo in ſeven days and nights (the ſhip being under ſail all the time), that Weonothland was on his right, but Langoland, Læland, Falſter, and Scoley on his left, all which belong to Denemarca, *we* ‡ had alſo Burgenda-land on our left, which hath a king of its own. After having left Burgenda-land, the iſlands of Becinga, Meroe, Eouland, and Gotland, were on our left, which country belongs to Sweon; and Weonodland was all the way on our right, to the mouth of the Weſel. This river is a very large one, and near it lies Willand and Weonod-

* Theſe *ſhips* were probably the ſame with the ſmall boats to this day called coracles, which are uſed both on the Towy and the Wye. They make them near Monmouth, not to weigh above 45lb. and they are eaſily therefore carried on a fiſherman's back over ſhallows.

† This clears up moſt deciſively the doubts in Camden's preface, p. clviii. with regard to the ſituation of the Angles.

‡ It ſeems very clear, from this expreſſion of *we*, that when king Alfred came to this part of Oroſius's geography, he conſulted Ohthere and Wulfſton, who had lived in the northern parts of Europe, which the antients were ſo little acquainted with, and that he took down this account from their own mouths. For the ſame reaſon it is not improbable that there may be ſome miſtakes in the king's relation, as though theſe northern travellers ſpoke a language bearing an affinity to the Anglo-Saxon, yet it was certainly a dialect with material variations. For proof of this, let a chapter of the *Speculum Regale*, written in the old Icelandic, or Norwegian, be compared with the Anglo-Saxon. This very curious work was publiſhed at Soroe, in 1768.

land,

land, the former of which belongs to Eſtum, and the Weſel does not run through Weonodland, but through Eſtmere, which lake is fifteen miles broad. Then runs the Ilfing, from the eaſtward into Eſtmere; on the bank of which ſtands Truſo, and the Ilfing flows from Eaſtland into the Eſtmere, and the Weſel from Weonodland to the ſouth; the Ilfing having joined the Weſel takes its name, and runs to the weſt of Eſtmere, and northward into the Sea, when it is called the Weſel's mouth. Eaſtland is a large tract of country, and there are in it many towns, and in every town is a king; there is alſo a great quantity of honey and fiſh, and the king and the richeſt men drink nothing but milk, whilſt the poor and the ſlaves uſe mead. They have many conteſts amongſt themſelves, and the people of Eſtum brew no ale, though they have mead in profuſion.

There is alſo a particular cuſtom amongſt this nation, that when any one dies, the corpſe continues unburnt with the relations and friends for a month or two, and the bodies of kings and nobles,* (according to their reſpective wealth) lye for half a year before the corpſe is burned, and the corpſe continues above ground in the houſe, during which time drinking and ſports laſt till the day on which the body is conſumed. Then, when it is carried to the funeral pile, the ſubſtance of the deceaſed (which remains after theſe drinking bouts and ſports) is divided into five or ſix heaps (ſometimes into more) according to what he happens to be worth. Theſe heaps are diſpoſed at a mile's diſtance from each other, the largeſt heap at the greateſt diſtance from the town, and ſo gradually the ſmaller at leſſer intervals, till all the wealth is divided, ſo that the leaſt heap ſhall be neareſt the town where the corpſe lies.

Then all thoſe are to be ſummoned, who have the fleeteſt horſes in that country, within the diſtance of five or ſix miles from theſe heaps, and they all ſtrive for the ſubſtance of the deceaſed; he who hath the ſwifteſt horſe, obtains the moſt diſtant and largeſt heap, and ſo the others, in proportion, till the whole is ſeized upon. He procures, however, the leaſt heap, who takes that which is neareſt the town, and then every one rides away with his ſhare, and keeps the whole of it; on account of this cuſtom, fleet horſes are exceſſively dear. When the wealth of the deceaſed hath been thus exhauſted, then they carry the corpſe from the houſe, to burn it, together with the dead man's weapons and cloaths, and generally they ſpend the whole wealth of the deceaſed, by the body's continuing ſo long in the houſe before it is buried †; what, however, remains, and is thus diſpoſed in heaps on the road, is taken away by theſe foreign competitors.

It is alſo a cuſtom with the Eſtum, that the bodies of all the inhabitants ſhall be burned; and if any one can find a ſingle bone unconſumed, it is a cauſe of anger. Theſe people alſo have the means of producing very ſevere cold, by which the dead body continues ſo long above ground without putre-

* *High-men* in the Saxon.

† That is, by the conſequential expences.

fying;

fying *; and if any one ſets a veſſel full of ale or water, they contrive that they ſhall be frozen, be it ſummer †, or be it winter.

The following extracts from Mr. Forſter's *Obſervations on the Geography of King* Alfred, *will ſerve to throw ſome Light on thoſe ancient Voyages.*

THE Geography of King Alfred, is not to be conſidered as a mere tranſlation of Oroſius, for he brings in the teſtimony of Ohthere and Wulfſtan, who came to the king, and gave him a moſt minute and accurate account of their own navigations; and therefore it is a moſt precious fragment of the real ſituation of ſeveral nations in the ninth century. The veil which time has drawn over the hiſtory of thoſe dark middle ages, eſpecially in regard to the more remote countries in the north and eaſt of Europe, makes it certainly very difficult to find out the real names of ſeveral nations and places mentioned by King Alfred; but the comparative view of the ſituation of ſuch nations as are known to us, will contribute to identify thoſe that are either unknown, or at leaſt ſo diſguiſed, as to make it no eaſy matter to fix their ſeats with any degree of certainty.

I will begin with Europe. The firſt country King Alfred deſcribes in this quarter of the globe, is *Germany:* but he gives the country ſuch an extent, as few other writers have done. Among thoſe few is Paulus Warnefreid, Hiſt. Longob. l. 1. c. 1. ſub initium. It muſt therefore be underſtood, that he takes in all the Teutonic tribes, when he ſpeaks of Germany; and even then the geography is not eaſily comprehended; though upon examination, we find the royal geographer to be well informed and perfectly accurate. The limits of Germany are to the eaſtward, the river Tanais, to the weſt the river Rhine, to the ſouth the Danube, and to the north the ocean called the *Cwen-Sea.* The rivers Tanais or Don, the Rhine and Danube, are well known; the ſea, however, called the *Cwen-Sea,* is very little if at all ſo.

To ſhew its true ſituation, we muſt trace Ohthere in his navigation. He firſt ſays, that he lived to the north of all the *Northmen:* and calls the ſhire he inhabited *Halgoland.* This Halgoland cannot be

* Phineas Fletcher, who was ambaſſador from Queen Elizabeth to Ruſſia, gives an account of the ſame practice continuing in ſome parts of Muſcovy. "In winter time, when all is covered with ſnow, ſo many as die are piled up "in a hovel in the ſuburbs, like billets on a wood-ſtack; they are as hard "with the froſt as a very ſtone, till the ſpring-tide come and reſolve the froſt, "what time every man taketh his dead friend, and committeth him to the "ground." See a note to one of Fletcher's Eclogues, p. 10, printed at Edinburgh, in 1771, 12mo. See alſo a poem written at Moſcow, by G. Tuberville, in the firſt volume of Hakluyt, p. 386, where the ſame circumſtance is dwelt upon, and the reaſon given, that the ground cannot be dug. Bodies, however, are now buried at Moſcow during the winter.

† This muſt have been effected by ſome ſort of an ice-houſe; and it appears by the Amœnitates Academicæ, that they have now ice-houſes in Sweden and Lapland, which they build with moſs.

the

the iſle of Helgheland, at the mouth of the Elb; becauſe it lies not north of all the Northmen; i. e. Norwegians: beſides this iſle had in ancient times another name, viz. Farrœe, Farria, or Harthia, for it was conſecrated to the earth, the great divinity of ſeveral German nations. Tacit. de mor. Germ. c. 40. and from thence it had the name of Harthia, from Herthum the divinity. Tacitus obſerves, *Eſt in inſula oceani* caſtum *nemus*, a HOLY foreſt; this cauſed the whole iſle to be called Helgheland; i. e. Holy-land.

Ohthere's Halgoland, however, was in Norway, a diſtrict belonging to the province of Nordland (i. e. Northland), about 65° north lat. it is ſtill called Helgheland, and is really one of the northermoſt places in our time, which are inhabited. From thls place Ohthere ſailed due north, with an intent to diſcover how far this country extended in that direction; and he being the northernmoſt inhabitant, beyond him the country was deſert. This waſte land he had on his ſtarboard, and the wide ſea on his larboard ſide: theſe circumſtances ſhew evidently, that he had the weſtern ocean on his left, and the ſhores of Lapland on his right; for he ſailed north *by the land* (be thæm lande) i. e. along the ſhore; the particle *be* having this ſignification ſtill in the German. Three days ſail brought him to the place, which was the *ne plus ultra* of the whale-*hunters* in that age: and he then continued his courſe due north three other days. A day's ſail was, with the ancient Greeks, 1000 ſtadia, which is above a degree, or about 100 ſea miles; and Wulfſtan afterwards ſailed from a Daniſh port in five days and an half, about eighty miles per day, or about three knots per hour: ſo that it is no wonder, that Ohthere found himſelf at leaſt near the North-Cape, within ſix days eaſy ſail; which is not quite ſix degrees north of Helgheland. He could not double the Cape unleſs with a weſt wind; and after a ſhort ſtay he ſhaped his courſe eaſtward during four days, but then the coaſt began to run ſouth, and he therefore waited till he could proceed with a north wind. Having obtained this wind, he went on for five days in a ſouthern direction, and came in that time to the mouth of a great river, which was inhabited by Beormas, who hindered him from going higher up in that river: this was the firſt inhabited country he met with; having had all the time of his courſe a deſert on his right, frequented only by the fowlers, fiſhermen, and hunters of the Finnas or Terfennas. Lapland is called Finmark by the Danes to this very day; which proves the Finnas to be the Lapponians. In the country of the Beormas he found the *horſe-whales*, or the *Walruſs*, animals which he diſtinguiſhes carefully from the whales and ſeals, of whoſe teeth he brought a preſent to King Alfred, and which are found no where but in the White Sea, near Archangel, and the other ſeas to the north of Siberia. In all the ocean near Norway and Lapland, no Walruſſes are ever ſeen, but ſtill leſs in the Baltic; and this ſtrongly proves Ohthere to have been in the White Sea.

Ohthere afterwards deſcribes Northmannaland, which is a long narrow country extending all along the ſhores of the weſtern ocean, having to the eaſt great moors, inhabited

habited by the Finnas. To the ſouth of this country, was Sweoland, or Sweden: quite beyond the moors (on the deſert, which lies north from his habitation), is Cwenland, whoſe inhabitants made inroads into Northmannaland, going over the moors. Conſequently it is evident, that Cwenland can be no where elſe, but in the modern Finland, which lies beyond the moors of the deſert, (which laſt are now Lapland). King Alfred ſaid the ſame before, mentioning the Sweons, to the eaſt of which are the Sermende in Livonia; and to the north of the Sweons, over the waſtes, (i. e. having paſſed the waſtes or deſerts) are the Cwenas. From hence it is inconteſtable, that Cwenland is the ſame with Finland, and the Cwen-Sea muſt be one of the ſeas including Finland. The Baltic is on one of its ſides, but this is called by King Alfred the Oſt-Sea, which is its name, uſual in the German language to this day. On the other ſide, is the gulph called the White-Sea; this therefore muſt be Cwen-Sea. Nay, Snorro Sturleſon mentions, that Carelia extends quite to Gandwich, (i. e. the White-Sea) where Quenland lyes along its ſhores, near Biarmia: ſo that there is no doubt, but that Cwen-Sea is the White-Sea. Therefore Germany extended quite to the Cwen-Sea. The Danes, the Swedes and Normans, ſpoke certainly a dialect of German underſtood then by the Germans, which is plain from a compariſon of both languages in the moſt ancient records. The Roſſian Waræghes, or Swedes of the province of Roſslaghen, had long oppreſſed Livonia, or the Æſtii: and the Sclavonians, or Slavi, living at Novogrod, were expelled; but ſoon recalled. In the year 862, Rurik and his brethren took poſſeſſion of the whole tract between the Baltic and the White-Sea, and about 879 theſe Waræghians, or Roſſians, ſpread ſo far as Kiof upon the Dnepr, and gave their name of Roſſians to the various tribes of Sclavonians they governed. This revolution introduced, no doubt, the Norman language amongſt their nobility and princes at leaſt; ſo that a dialect of the German was ſpoken from the White-Sea to the Baltic, along the Dnepr, and probably farther eaſt to the very Tanais. This, I believe, induced King Alfred to look upon all that vaſt tract, from the Don to the Rhine, and from the Danube to the White-Sea, as belonging to Germany.

Ancient Epitaph on Sir John Maſon, *who lies buried under St.* Paul's, *and whoſe Tomb once ſubſiſted in the old Church of Holy* Faith, *under the Fabrick of the old Cathedral.*

To the Memory of Sir JOHN MASON,

WHO, though but threeſcore and three years old at his death, yet lived and flouriſhed in the reigns of four princes, viz. Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and was a privy-counſellor to them all, and an eye-witneſs of the various revolutions and viciſſitudes of thoſe times. Towards his latter end, being on his death-bed, he called for his clerk and ſteward, and delivered himſelf in theſe terms: "Lo! here have "I

" I lived to ſee five princes, and
" have been a privy-counſellor to
" four of them: I have ſeen the
" moſt remarkable things in fo-
" reign parts, and have been pre-
" ſent at moſt tranſactions for
" thirty years together: and I have
" learned this, after ſo many years
" experience, that ſerioufneſs is the
" greateſt wiſdom, temperance the
" beſt phyſic, and a good con-
" ſcience the beſt eſtate; and were
" I to live again, I would change
" the court for a cloyſter, my pri-
" vy-counſellor's buſtles for an
" hermit's retirement, and the
" whole life I have lived in the
" palace for an hour's enjoyment
" of God in the chapel: all things
" elſe forſake me, beſides my God,
" my duty, and my prayer."

Miſcellaneous ESSAYS.

Extracts from a Diſcourſe delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy, on the Diſtribution of Prizes, Dec. 10, 1772, *by the Preſident.*

THIS is a ſequel to the laſt diſcourſe, which was delivered on this occaſion, and is intended to incite the ſtudents to purſue the higher excellencies of the art, as the firſt objects, and to add the ſubordinate qualifications as they can; but the preſident obſerves that, in attending to this precept, caution and circumſpection are not leſs neceſſary, than eagerneſs and purſuit: for though ſome excellencies will not only bear to be united, but are improved by union, there are others of a diſcordant nature, and that an attempt to join them muſt always produce incongruity.

To illuſtrate this principle, he obſerves, that it is impoſſible at once to expreſs paſſion, and the moſt perfect beauty; becauſe all the paſſions produce ſome degree of deformity and diſtortion in the moſt beautiful faces. Guido, by attempting to preſerve beauty, where it could not be preſerved without the ſacrifice of ſuperior excellence, has given his Judith and Holofernes, the daughter of Herodias with the Baptiſt's Head, the Andromeda, and even the Mothers of the Innocents, little more expreſſion than his Venus attired by the Graces.

The artiſt is thus put upon his guard againſt the abſurd praiſe which writers, not of the profeſſion, and therefore not able to diſtinguiſh what can, and what cannot be done, have laviſhed upon favourite works. Such writers, ſays Sir Joſhua, always find in favourite works what they reſolve to find; they praiſe excellencies which can hardly exiſt together, and above all things are fond of deſcribing, with great exactneſs, the expreſſion of a *mixed paſſion*, which, in the opinion of this great painter, is beyond the reach of his art.

It is eaſy to ſee, that this principle will be zealouſly controverted; but it will be neceſſary to determine whether there are expreſſions of mixed paſſions in Nature, before it is determined whether there is, or can be, any ſuch expreſſion in Art.

In this diſpute, each party will probably appeal to imagination, and, if it cannot be otherwiſe terminated, it muſt be endleſs. Many critics have deſcribed their own imaginations in diſquiſitions on the Cartoons, and other works of Raphael: and ſcope may have been given to imagination, not by the excellency, but the defect of that great maſter; for, by attempting a

mixed

mixed expreſſion, he has in ſome inſtances produced an indiſtinct and imperfect marking, which leaves room for every imagination to find, with equal probability, a paſſion of its own.

"We can eaſily, ſays the Preſident, like the ancients, ſuppoſe a Jupiter to be poſſeſſed of all thoſe powers and perfections which the ſubordinate deities were endowed with ſeparately; yet, when they employed their art to repreſent him, they confined his character to majeſty alone.

"Pliny, therefore, though we are under great obligations to him for the information which he has given us in relation to the works of the ancient artiſts, is very frequently wrong when he ſpeaks of them, which he does very often, in the ſtile of many of our modern connoiſſeurs. He obſerves, that in a ſtatue of Paris, by Euphranor, you might diſcover at the ſame time three different characters; the dignity of a Judge of the Goddeſſes, the Lover of Helen, and the conqueror of Achilles. A ſtatue in which you endeavour to unite ſtately dignity, youthful elegance, and ſtern valour, muſt ſurely poſſeſs none of theſe to any eminent degree."

What is further offered upon this ſubject, concludes thus:

"I do not diſcourage the younger ſtudents, from the noble attempt of uniting all the excellencies of art, but to make them aware, that, beſides the difficulties which attend every arduous attempt, there is a peculiar difficulty in the choice of the excellencies which ought to be united. I wiſh you to attend to this, that you may try yourſelves, whenever you are capable of that trial, what you can, and what you cannot do; and that, inſtead of diſſipating your natural faculties over the immenſe field of poſſible excellence, you may chuſe ſome particular walk, in which you may exerciſe all your powers; in order each of you to be the firſt in his way.

"If any man ſhall be maſter of ſuch a tranſcendent, commanding, and ductile genius, as to enable him to riſe to the higheſt, and to ſtoop to the loweſt flights of art, and to ſweep over all of them unobſtructed and ſecure, he is fitter to give example, than to receive inſtruction."

Having ſaid thus much of the union of excellencies, our author proceeds to ſay ſomething of the ſubordination in which various excellencies ought to be kept.

He is of opinion, that the ornamental ſtyle, which in his laſt diſcourſe he cautioned the ſtudents againſt conſidering as a *principal*, may not be wholly unworthy the attention of thoſe who aim even at the grand ſtyle, when it is properly placed, and properly reduced: he adviſes the application of the ornamental ſtyle to ſoften the harſhneſs, and mitigate the rigour of the great ſtyle, rather than the puſhing it forward with pretenſions to poſitive and original excellence of its own.

To ſupport this precept, he alledges the example of Lodovico Caracci.

"Lodovico, ſays he, was acquainted with the works both of Correggio, and the Venetian painters, and knew the principles by which they produced thoſe pleaſing effects, which at firſt glance preſſeſs us ſo much in their favour; but he took only as much from each

as would embelliſh, but not overpower that manly ſtrength, and energy of ſtyle, which is his peculiar character."

He proceeds to mention ſome particulars, relative to the leading principles, and capital works of thoſe, who excelled in the *great ſtyle*, that by further exemplifying the propoſitions he has laid down, he may be more perfectly underſtood.

"The principal works of modern art, ſays he, are in *Freſco*; a mode of painting which excludes attention to minute elegancies: yet theſe works in Freſco, are the productions on which the fame of the greateſt maſters depend: ſuch are the pictures of Michael Angelo, and Raphael, in the Vatican, to which we may add the Cartoons; which, though not ſtrictly to be called Freſco, yet may be put under that denomination; and ſuch are the works of Julio Romano at Mantua. If theſe performances were deſtroyed, with them would be loſt the beſt part of the reputation of thoſe illuſtrious painters; for theſe are juſtly conſidered as the greateſt efforts of our art which the world can boaſt. To theſe, therefore, we ſhould principally direct our attention for higher excellencies. As for the lower arts, as they have been once diſcovered, they may be eaſily attained by thoſe poſſeſſed of the former.

"Raphael, who ſtands in general foremoſt of the firſt painters, owes his reputation to his excellence in the higher parts of the art: therefore, his works in Freſco, ought to be the firſt object of our ſtudy and attention. His *eaſel* works ſtand in a lower degree of eſtimation; for though he continually, to the day of his death, embelliſhed his works more and more with the addition of theſe lower ornaments, which entirely make the merit of ſome; yet he never arrived at ſuch perfection, as to make him an object of imitation. He never was able to conquer perfectly that dryneſs, or even littleneſs of manner, which he inherited from his maſter. He never acquired that nicety of taſte in colours, that breadth of light and ſhadow, that art and management of uniting light to light, and ſhadow to ſhadow, ſo as to make the object riſe out of the ground, with that plenitude of effect ſo much admired in the works of Corregio. When he painted in oil, his hand ſeemed to be ſo cramped and confined, that he not only loſt that facility and ſpirit, but I think even that correctneſs of form, which is ſo perfect and admirable in his Freſco works. I do not recollect any pictures of his of this kind, except perhaps the Transfiguration, in which there are not ſome parts that appear to have been feebly drawn.

"That this is not a neceſſary attendant on oil painting, we have abundant inſtances in more modern painters, Lodovico Caracci, for inſtance, preſerved in his works in oil the ſame ſpirit, vigour, and correctneſs, which he had in Freſco.

"I have no deſire to degrade Raphael from the high rank which he deſervedly holds; but by comparing him with himſelf, he does not appear to me to be the ſame man in oil as in Freſco.

"From thoſe who have ambition to tread in this great walk of the art, Michael Angelo claims the next attention.

"He

"He did not poſſeſs ſo many excellencies as Raphael; but thoſe he had were of the higheſt kind. He conſidered the art as conſiſting of little more than what may be attained by ſculpture, correctneſs of form, and energy of character. We ought not to expect more than an artiſt intends in his work. He never attempted thoſe leſſer elegancies and graces in the art. Vaſari ſays, he never painted but one picture in oil, and reſolved never to paint another, ſaying it was an employment only fit for women and children.

"If any man had a right to look down upon the lower accompliſhments as beneath his attention, it was certainly Michael Angelo: nor can it be thought ſtrange, that ſuch a mind ſhould have ſlighted, or have been withheld from paying due attention to all thoſe graces and embelliſhments of art, which have diffuſed ſuch luſtre over the works of other painters.

"It muſt be acknowledged likewiſe, that together with theſe, which we wiſh he had more attended to, he has rejected all the falſe, though ſpecious ornaments, which diſgrace the works even of the moſt eſteemed artiſts; and I will venture to ſay, that when thoſe higher excellences are more known and cultivated by the artiſts and the patrons of arts, his fame and credit will increaſe with our increaſing knowledge.

"His name will then be held in the ſame veneration, as it was in the enlightened age of Leo the Tenth: and it is remarkable, that the reputation of this truly great man, has been continually declining as the art itſelf has declined: for I muſt remark to you, that it has long been much on the decline, and that our only hope of its revival, will conſiſt in your being thoroughly ſenſible of its depravation and decay.

"It is to Michael Angelo that Raphael owes the grandeur of his ſtile. He was taught by him to elevate his thoughts, and to conceive his ſubjects with dignity.

"His genius, however formed to blaze and to ſhine, might, like fire in combuſtible matter, for ever have lain dormant, if it had not caught a ſpark by its contact with Michael Angelo: and though it never burſt out with that extraordinary heat and vehemence, yet it muſt be acknowledged to be a pure, regular, and chaſte flame. Though our judgment will, upon the whole, decide in favour of Raphael; yet he never takes that firm hold and entire poſſeſſion of the mind, in ſuch a manner as to deſire nothing elſe, and feel nothing wanting.

"If we put thoſe great artiſts in a light of compariſon with each other, Raphael had more taſte and fancy, Michael Angelo more genius and imagination. The one excelled in beauty, the other in energy. Michael Angelo has more of the poetical inſpiration; his ideas are vaſt and ſublime; his people are a ſuperior order of beings; there is nothing about them, nothing in the air of their actions, or their attitudes, or the ſtyle and caſt of their very limbs or features, that puts one in mind of their belonging to our own ſpecies. Raphael's imagination is not ſo elevated; his figures are not ſo much disjoined from our own diminitive race of beings; though his ideas are chaſte, noble, and of great conformity to their ſubjects. Michael Angelo's

works have a ſtrong, peculiar, and marked character: they ſeem to proceed from his own mind entirely, and that mind ſo rich and abundant, that he never needed, or ſeemed to diſdain, to look abroad for foreign help. Raphael's materials are generally borrowed, though the noble ſtructure is his own.

"The excellency of this extraordinary man lay in the propriety, beauty, and majeſty of his characters, his judicious contrivance of his compoſition, correctneſs of drawing, purity of taſte, and the ſkilful accommodation of other men's conceptions to his own purpoſe. Nobody excelled him in that judgment, with which he united to his own obſervations on nature, the energy of Michael Angelo, and the beauty and ſimplicity of the antique. To the queſtion, therefore, which ought to hold the firſt rank, Raphael or Michael Angelo, it muſt be anſwered, that if it is to be given to him who poſſeſſed a greater combination of the higher qualities of the art, than any other man, there is no doubt but Raphael is the firſt: but if, according to Longinus, the ſublime, being the higheſt excellence that human compoſition can attain to, abundantly compenſates the abſence of every other beauty, and atones for all other deficiencies, then Michael Angelo demands the preference."

The Preſident having thus compared the excellencies of Raphael and Michael Angelo in the great ſtyle, obſerves, that there is another, which, though inferior, has great merit, becauſe it ſhews a lively and vigorous imagination. This he calls the original or characteriſtical ſtyle: as the moſt ſtriking example of this ſtyle, he mentions Salvator Roſa.

"This maſter, ſays he, gives us a peculiar caſt of nature, which, though void of all grace, elegance, and ſimplicity, though it has nothing of that elevation and dignity which belongs to the grand ſtyle, yet, has that ſort of dignity which belongs to ſavage and uncultivated nature: but what is moſt to be admired in him, is, the perfect correſpondence which he obſerved between the ſubjects which he choſe, and his manner of treating them. Every thing is of a piece: his rocks, trees, ſky, even to his handling have the ſame rude and wild character, which animates his figures."

With Salvator Roſa our author contraſts Carlo Maratti, who practiſed all the rules of art, and whoſe ſtyle was without manifeſt defects, and without ſtriking beauties.

He proceeds to contraſt Rubens and Pouſſin with great judgment and preciſion.

"In Rubens, ſays he, art is too apparent. His figures have expreſſion, and act with energy, but without ſimplicity or dignity. His colouring, in which he is eminently ſkilled, is notwithſtanding too much what we call tinted. Throughout the whole of his works, there is a proportionable want of that nicety of diſtinction, and elegance of mind, which is required in the higher walks of painting; and to this want it may be, in ſome degree, aſcribed, that thoſe qualities which make the excellency of this ſubordinate ſtyle appear in him with greater luſtre. Indeed, the facility with which he invented, the richneſs of his compoſition, the luxuriant harmony and brillancy of his colouring, ſo dazzle the eye, that, whilſt his works continue before us, we

we cannot help thinking, that all his deficiencies are fully ſupplied.

"Oppoſed to this florid, careleſs, looſe, and inaccurate ſtyle, that of the ſimple, careful, pure, and correct ſtyle of Pouſſin, ſeems to be a compleat contraſt.

"Yet, however oppoſite their characters, in one thing they agreed, both of them having a perfect correſpondence between all the parts of their reſpective manners.

"Pouſſin lived and converſed with the ancient ſtatues ſo long, that he may be ſaid to be better acquainted with them, than with the people who were about him.

"No works of any modern have ſo much of the air of antique painting. His beſt performances have a remarkable dryneſs of manner, which, though by no means to be recommended for imitation, yet ſeems perfectly correſpondent to that ancient ſimplicity which diſtinguiſhes his ſtyle.

"The favourite ſubjects of Pouſſin, were ancient fables; and no painter was ever better qualified to paint ſuch ſubjects, not only from his being eminently ſkilled in the knowledge of ceremonies, cuſtoms, and habits of the ancients, but from his being ſo well acquainted with the different characters which thoſe who invented them gave their allegorical figures. Though Rubens has ſhewn great fancy in his ſatyrs, ſilenus's, and fauns, yet they are not that diſtinct, ſeparate claſs of beings, which is carefully exhibited by the ancients, and by Pouſſin.

"Certainly when ſuch ſubjects of antiquity are repreſented, nothing in the picture ought to remind us of modern times. The mind is thrown back into antiquity, and nothing ought to be introduced, that may tend to awaken it from the illuſion.

"If Pouſſin, in imitation of the ancients, repreſents Apollo driving his chariot out of the ſea, by way of repreſenting the ſun riſing, if he perſonifies lakes and rivers, it is no ways offenſive in him; but ſeems perfectly of a piece with the general air of the picture. On the contrary, if the figures which people his pictures had a modern air or countenance, if they appeared like our countrymen, if the draperies were like cloth or ſilk of our manufacture, if the landſkip had the appearance of a modern view, how ridiculous would Apollo appear inſtead of the ſun, an old man or a nymph with an urn, inſtead of a river or lake.

"Upon the whole, ſays our author, it appears, that, ſetting aſide the ornamental ſtyle, there are two different paths, either of which a ſtudent may take, without degrading the dignity of his art. The firſt is to combine the higher excellencies, and embelliſh them to the greateſt advantage: the other is to carry one of theſe excellencies to the higheſt degree. But thoſe who poſſeſs neither, muſt be claſſed with them, who, as Shakeſpeare ſays, are men of no mark or likelihood."

We have made this article long, but for this we may rather plead merit, than make an apology, as the critical opinion of ſo great a maſter, concerning the comparative merits of thoſe whoſe works have ſo long been the ſubject of enthuſiaſtic admiration, cannot fail of giving very great entertainment to our readers.

Curious Extracts from Mr Burney's *Journal of his Voyage down the* Iſer *and the* Danube, *from* Munich *to* Vienna, *through Countries which are ſeldom travelled by Engliſhmen, and of which we have very little Knowledge.*

I Went from Munich to Vienna, down the two rivers Iſer and Danube; and as the muſical incidents during this voyage are but few, and no itinerary or book of travels, that I remember to have ſeen, has deſcribed the courſe of theſe rivers, or the method by which perſons are conveyed upon them, from one place to another, I ſhall not ſcruple to add to my few muſical memorandums, ſuch other remarks and obſervations as I find ſet down in my miſcellaneous journal.

The Iſer, upon which the city of Munich is ſituated, and which empties itſelf into the Danube, about an hundred miles below, though very rapid, is too much ſpread and ſcattered into different channels, to be ſufficiently deep for a bark, or any kind of paſſage-boat, that has a bottom, to float upon it. The current of this river is even too rapid for any thing to be brought back againſt it; but Bavaria being a country abounding with wood, particularly fir, rafts, or floats made of thoſe trees, laſhed together, are carried down the ſtream, at the rate of ſeventy or eighty miles a-day. Upon theſe rafts, a booth is built for paſſengers in common; but if any one chuſes to have a cabin to himſelf, he may have it built for about four florins. I preferred this, not only to avoid bad company and heat, but to get an opportunity of writing and digeſting my thoughts and memorandums, being at this time very much in arrears with my muſical journal.

I quitted Munich at two o'clock in the afternoon. The weather was intenſely hot, and I was furniſhed with no means of tempering it; a clear ſky and burning ſun, reflected from the water, having rendered my fir cabin as inſupportable as the open air. It was conſtructed of green boards, which exuded as much turpentine as would have vanquiſhed all the aromatics of Arabia.

As I was utterly ignorant of the country, through which I was to paſs, and the accommodations it would afford, all that my foreſight had ſuggeſted to me, in the way of furniture and proviſions, were a mattraſs, blanket, and ſheets; ſome cold meat, with bread, and a bottle of wine; there was water in plenty always at hand. But I ſoon found myſelf in want of many other things; and, if I were ever to perform this voyage again, which I hope will never happen, experience would enable me to render the cabin a tolerable reſidence, for a week or ten days.

In quitting Munich by water, the city is a beautiful object; but the country we paſſed through is a wretched one, to all appearance; there being nothing but willows, ſedge, ſand, and gravel in ſight. The water was ſo ſhallow in ſeveral places, that I thought our float would have ſtuck faſt. At ſix o'clock we arrived at Freiſing, the ſee and ſovereignty of a prince biſhop; his palace is placed on a high hill at a little diſtance from the town, which is on another hill, and looks very pretty from the water-

water-ſide. I would not go on ſhore to pay for a bad bed and ſupper, with which I was already furniſhed in my cabin; my ſervant, however, went with the common company, which amounted to upwards of fifty perſons, in order to get ſome freſh bread, but which the place did not afford.

There had been no rain in theſe parts of Germany for ſix weeks; but, when we arrived at Freiſing, I ſaw a little black cloud to the weſtward, which, in leſs than half an hour, produced the moſt violent ſtorm of thunder, lightning, rain, and wind, that I ever remember to have ſeen. I really expected every moment, that the lightning would have ſet fire to my cabin; it continued all night with prodigious fury, ſo that my man could not get back, and I was left on the water, ſole inhabitant of the float, which was ſecured by a hawſer to a wooden bridge.

Two ſquare holes were cut in the boards of my cabbin, one on each ſide, by way of window; the pieces were to ſerve as caſements; one of theſe was loſt, ſo that I was forced to faſten with pins, a handherchief againſt the hole, to keep out wind and rain; but it anſwered the purpoſe very ill, and moreover, it rained in, at an hundred different places; drop, drip, drop, throughout my little habitation, ſometimes on my face, ſometimes on my legs, and always ſomewhere or other. This, with the violent flaſhes of lightning and burſts of thunder, kept off drowſineſs; luckily, perhaps, for I might have caught cold, ſleeping in the wet. I had been told, that the people of Bavaria were, at leaſt, three hundred years behind the reſt of Europe in philoſophy, and uſeful knowledge. Nothing can cure them of the folly of ringing the bells whenever it thunders, or perſuade them to put up conductors to their public buildings; though the lightning here is ſo miſchievous, that laſt year, no leſs than thirteen churches were deſtroyed by it, in the electorate of Bavaria. The recollection of this, had not the effect of an opiate upon me; the bells in the town of Freiſing were jingling the whole night, to remind me of their fears, and the real danger I was in. I lay on the mattreſs, as far as I could from my ſword, piſtols, watch-chain, and every thing that might ſerve as a conductor. I never was much frightened by lightning before, but now I wiſhed for one of Dr. Franklin's beds, ſuſpended by ſilk cords in the middle of a large room. I weathered it out till morning, without a wink of ſleep; my ſervant told me, that the inn on ſhore was miſerable; it rained into every room of the houſe, and no proviſions could be found for theſe fifty people, but black bread and beer, boiled up with two or three eggs.

At ſix, we got into motion, the rain and wind continuing with great fury, and from violent heat, the air grew ſo chill and cold, that I found it impoſſible to keep myſelf warm with all the things I could put on. For though I added to my dreſs a pair of thick ſhoes, woollen ſtockings, a flannel waiſt-coat, great-coat and night-cap, with all the warm garments in my poſſeſſion, yet I was benumbed with cold.

We advanced for four hours through a dreary country, as far as I was able to deſcry, but the weather

was ſo bad, that I could not often examine it. At ten o'clock ſome fir trees appeared, which enlivened the view, and at eleven, nothing elſe could be ſeen on either ſide. There was a very high and ſteep ſhore on the right, covered with firs, and on the left, trees ſcattered near the water, and groves at a diſtance. At eleven, the float ſtopped at Landſhut, where the paſſengers dined. I ſtuck to my cabin and cold meat; if it had not rained in, I ſhould have thought myſelf very well off; but, in my preſent circumſtances I was ſo uncomfortable, that I could not, for a long time, write a word in my journal books, the weather had ſo lowered my ſpirits, and ſtiffened my fingers; however, towards the afternoon, I made an effort, and tranſcribed many things from my tablets, which were full. At ſix o'clock, the float ſtopt at Dingelfing; in the evening I got a candle, which was a luxury denied to me the night before in the thunder-ſtorm. Rain, rain, eternal rain, and wind, made the water nothing leſs than pleaſant.

The next morning was clear, but cold. The paſſengers landed at Landau about ten; at one we entered the Danube, which did not appear ſo vaſt a river here, as I expected. However, it grew larger as we deſcended: we ſtopt at two o'clock at a miſerable village, with a fine convent in it, however. Here the wind became ſo violent, that I thought every minute it would have carried away both my cabin and myſelf; at three, it was determined to ſtay here all night, as it was not ſafe to ſtir during this wind; but as this ſeems, and is called, *Le Païs des ventes*, it was an exerciſe for patience to be ſtopt at a place, where I had nothing to do. My proviſions grew ſhort and ſtale, and there were none of any kind to be had here!

I had ſuffered ſo much the night before, that I now ſeriouſly ſet about contriving how to keep myſelf warm. The blanket bought at Munich for me, by my knave, or fool of a ſervant, and which I had not ſeen ſoon enough to change, was a ſecond-hand one, and ſo filthy, ragged, and likely to contain all kinds of vermin, and perhaps diſeaſes, that hitherto I could not find in my heart to touch it; however, cold and hunger will tame the proudeſt ſtomachs. I put the blanket over the ſheet, and was gladdened by its warmth.

At three in the morning, the paſſengers were called, and ſoon after the float was in motion; it was now a huge and unwieldy machine, a quarter of a mile long, and loaded with deals, hogſheads, and lumber of all kinds. The ſun roſe very bright; but at ſix there was a ſtrong eaſterly wind, full in our teeth, and ſo great a fog, that not a ſingle object could be ſeen on either ſide the river.

When I agreed to live night and day, for a week, upon the water, I forgot to bargain for warm weather; and now it was ſo cold, that I could ſcarcely hold the pen, though but the 27th of Auguſt! I have often obſerved, that when the body is cold, the mind is chilled likewiſe; and this was now ſo much the caſe with myſelf, that I had neither ſpirits nor ideas for working at my muſical journal.

At eight o'clock we ſtopt at Vilchofen, a ſweet ſituation. Here is a wooden bridge, of ſixteen arches, over the Danube. The hills on the oppoſite

oppoſite ſide of the town, are covered with wood, and exceedingly beautiful. The fog was diſſipated, and the ſun now ſhone on them in great glory. There is a gentle viſit here from the cuſtom-houſe officers; the ſeals were cut off my trunk, being the laſt town in Bavaria. They threatened hard as to the ſevere examination I was to undergo upon entering Auſtria; however, I had little to loſe, except time; and that was now too precious to be patiently parted with to theſe inquiſitorial robbers.

At half an hour paſt nine we ſet off for Paſſau, in very fine weather, which revived my ſpirits, and enabled me to hold my pen. The Danube abounds in rocks, ſome above water, and ſome below, which occaſions a great noiſe by the rapidity of the current, running over, or againſt them.

We met this morning a gang of boats, laden with ſalt, from Saltzburgh and Paſſau, dragged up the river by more than forty horſes, a man on each, which expence is ſo great, as to enhance the price of that commodity above four hundred per cent. We did not ſeem to move ſo faſt now as upon the Iſer, which had frequent caſcades; and ſometimes the boat dipped ſo deep, as to have three or four feet of water ruſh ſuddenly into my cabin.

Paſſau is the boldeſt, and at the ſame time the pleaſanteſt ſituation, that I ever ſaw. The town is built on the ſide and ſummit of a ſteep hill, on the right of the Danube. There is a hill on the other ſide, anſwering to that on which the town is built; however, there are but few houſes upon it.

At the end of this town, is the confluence of three rivers; the *Inn*, on the right hand; the *Iltz*, on the left; and the *Danube* in the middle. After this junction, the Danube becomes more and more rapid: the ſhore on each ſide, for a conſiderable way below Paſſau, has hills and rocks as high as thoſe at Briſtol; but theſe are covered with ſpruce fir-trees and box, and look much leſs terrible, though quite as high. Theſe rocks deprived us of the ſun at three in the afternoon. About four miles below Paſſau, Auſtria is on the left, and Bavaria on the right, as far as Ingelhartzeil, when we were fairly entered into Auſtria. Here is the cuſtom-houſe with which I had been threatened, and which I approached with trepidation; but my trunk was not opened, and nothing was examined except my writing-box, which the officers would have unlocked. A ſeal was, however, ſet on my trunk, which I hoped would have enabled me to paſs on to Vienna, without further plague, and then I expected to pay for all.

Thus far the Danube runs between two high mountains, and ſometimes it is ſo compreſſed and ſhut up, as to be narrower than the Thames at Mortlake. The deſcent is often ſo conſiderable, that the water cannot be ſeen at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, and ſometimes the noiſe againſt rocks is as violent, and as loud as a cataract.

At the entrance into Auſtria the value of money is lowered; ſo that a ſilver piece, worth twelve *creuzers*, in Bavaria, is inſtantly lowered to ten; a florin, of ſixty creuzers, becomes only worth fifty; a ducat of five florins, is lowered to four florins, twelve creuzers; and a ſovereign of fifteen florins, to twelve

twelve florins, thirty creuzers; a louis d'or, from eleven to nine florins, twelve creuzers; and a great crown to two florins.

We went upwards of eight leagues, between two mountains, and ſtopt for the night, at a wretched place, which afforded no kind of refreſhment; though I had indulged the hope of ſupplying myſelf here for two days to come, which being Friday and Saturday, among Auſtrian catholics, I knew would be kept ſtrictly *maigre*.

I had now filled up the chinks of my cabin with ſplinters, and with hay; got a new button to the door, reconciled myſelf to my filthy blanket, and made a pair of ſnuffers out of a chip of deal; but alas! the eſſential failed: this was all external, and I wanted internal comfort! the laſt bit of my cold meat was fly-blown, to ſuch a degree, that, ravenous as I was, I threw it into the Danube; bread too, that ſtaff was broken! and nothing but *Pompernichl* was to be had here; which is ſo black and ſour, as to diſguſt two ſenſes at a time.

Friday morning, Auguſt 28th. This river continues running through the ſame woody, wild, and romantic country; which, to paſs through, is pleaſant and entertaining, to a ſtranger, but produces nothing, except firing, to the poor inhabitants. For fifty miles not a corn field or paſture is to be ſeen. Sheep, oxen, calves, and pigs, are all utter ſtrangers in this land. I aſked what was behind theſe mountains, and was anſwered, huge foreſts. At Aſha the country opens a little.

What an aggregate of waters is here! river after river, comes tumbling into the Danube, and yet it grows rather more deep than wide, by theſe acceſſions; but many ſmall rivers detach themſelves from it, and iſlands are frequently formed in the middle and ſides of this world of waters: before we arrived at Lintz, however, a flat fenny country appeared, with high mountains, covered with trees, at a diſtance.

LINTZ.

THE approach to this town, by water, is very beautiful. There is a road on each ſide the Danube, at the foot of high mountains and rocks, covered with trees, by which the river is again bounded. The caſtle is ſeen at a diſtance, and houſes and convents, upon the ſummit of ſome of the higheſt hills, have a fine appearance. There is a bridge over the Danube of twenty very wide arches. The town is built on the ſummit and ſides of high hills, and in ſituation much reſembles Paſſau. The churches were ſhut up, as it was twelve o'clock when we arrived; however, I obtained permiſſion to enter the collegiate church, where I found a large organ.

There is ſuch an appearance of piety here, as I never ſaw before in the moſt bigoted catholic countries. All along the Danube, near any town, there are little chapels erected, at only twenty or thirty yards diſtance from each other, ſometimes on the ſides of theſe mountains, and in places too narrow for a foot-path *; and I ſaw not a houſe in

* Theſe chapels are not ſufficiently ſpacious to contain either perſons or prieſt, they are only intended as receptacles for a crucifix or a virgin.

Lintz

Lintz that had not a virgin or a ſaint, painted or carved, upon it.

I walked about the town for near two hours. It was market day, though but for poor ſtuff; as nothing eatable appeared, perhaps, becauſe it was Friday, but *Brod*, vile cheeſe, bad apples, pears, and plumbs; and of other wares, only tape, toys, ordinary Miſſals, and wretched prints of virgins and ſaints. I ſaw not a good ſhop in the town, though there are many ſhowy and fine houſes. Gable ends and pear-topt ſteeples, in the Bavarian ſtyle, are ſtill in faſhion here.

At Spieburg, which is only the ſhell of an old caſtle, upon a little iſland, is the firſt of the two waterfalls in the Danube, ſaid to be ſo dangerous; however, now, there was nothing formidable in it but the noiſe.

Ens, a large city, is here in ſight, upon the right hand; we went through an ugly country till it was dark; the river is ſometimes like a ſea, ſo wide that there is ſcarce any land in ſight; at other times it is broken, and divided into ſmall ſtreams, by iſlands. The raft ſtopt at a hovel, on the left bank of the river, where the paſſengers landed, and ſpent the night. I remained in my cabin, where, I believe, I was much better off, as to bed, than any of them; but, for proviſions, we were all on a footing. Pierre, with great difficulty, clambered up the rocks, to a village, and procured me half a dozen eggs, with which he returned in triumph. But, alas! two of them were addled, and a third had a chicken in it; which, being faſt day, I could not in conſcience eat.

Saturday, we ſet off at five o'clock, but were ſtopt, after having gone three or four miles, by a violent fog, which rendered the navigation dangerous, among ſo many rocks, ſhoals, and iſlands. When this was diſpelled, we ſoon reached Strudel, which is ſituated in a wilder country than ever I ſaw in paſſing the Alps. Here is the famous water-fall and whirlpool, which the Germans ſo much dread, that they ſay it is the habitation of *der Zeufel*; however, they had talked ſo much about it, that it appeared to me leſs formidable than I expected. The ſhooting London-bridge is worſe, though not attended with more noiſe. The company prayed and croſſed themſelves moſt devoutly: but though it may, eſpecially in winter, be a very dangerous paſs in a boat, this raft may dip into the water, but it covers ſuch a ſurface, that it cannot poſſibly either ſink or be overſet.

At Ips, a pretty town, with a new, handſome, and large *caſerne*, or barrack, juſt by it, the country opens, and is very beautiful. Hereabouts they begin to make Auſtrian wine: the white wine is a pretty, pleaſant ſort, but ſmall.

At Melk, on the right of the Danube, is a moſt magnificent convent of Benedictines; it ſeems to cover two thirds of the town; the architecture is beautiful, and it has the appearance of being but lately built: here are vines all along the ſhore, on the left hand. Harveſt was quite got in hereabouts; indeed there is but little appearance of agriculture in this wild country. I believe I remarked before, that the quantity of uſeleſs woods and foreſts, in ſeveral parts of Germany, indicate a barbarous and ſavage people; and, to ſay the truth,

truth, except in the great trading towns, or thoſe where ſovereign princes reſide, the Germans ſeem very rude and uncultivated.

The country becomes more and more wild, as far as Stein. The rocks were often ſo high, on each ſide, as to prevent us from ſeeing the ſun at two or three o'clock in the afternoon. At Stein there is a wooden bridge of twenty-five or twenty-ſix very wide arches, which leads to Krems, where the Jeſuits have a moſt ſumptuous college, beautifully ſituated on a hill; it has more the appearance of a royal palace, than any thing that we can boaſt of in England. Stein is on the left, and Krems on the right hand of the Danube, going down. Here our float anchored for the night, though it was but five o'clock: indeed it had not ſtopt, except early in the morning, for the fog, the whole day. We had now near fifty miles to Vienna; and the ſcoundrel *Flockmeiſter*, or waterman, aſſured me, and every body at Munich, that we ſhould certainly be there on Saturday night.

At Krems there is an immenſe organ, in the Jeſuits' church. Here, and all the way to Vienna, the common people, in the public houſes, and the labourers, at their work, divert themſelves with ſinging in two, and ſometimes more parts. Near Ips there was a great number of Bohemian women, whom we ſhould call gypſies, on a pilgrimage to St. Mary *Tafel*, a church placed on the ſummit of a very high mountain, facing the town of Ips, on the other ſide the Danube. No one could inform me why it was called St. Mary *Tafel*; but, in all probability, it had this appellation from the form of the mountain on which it is placed, which reſembles a table. Theſe women, however, did not ſing in parts, like the Auſtrians, but in *canto fermo*, like the pilgrims that I heard in Italy, who were going to Aſſiſi; the ſound was carried ſeveral miles, by the ſtream and wind, down the river, upon whoſe ſmooth ſurface it paſſed, without interruption.

The muſical events of this week are ſo trivial, as ſcarce to deſerve recording. I muſt, however, add, to what I have already ſaid, concerning the turn for muſic which I found among the Auſtrians, that at Stein, oppoſite Krems, I heard ſeveral ſongs and hymns, ſung very well, in four parts; who were the ſingers I could not learn, as I was on the water; but it was a fortunate circumſtance for me to be placed, by accident, where I heard as good a performance as could have been procured by premeditation and deſign; it was a woman who ſung the upper part, and the melody was not only expreſſed with ſimplicity, but the harmony had all the advantages of being ſwelled and diminiſhed, which, to me, had the effect of advancing and retreating; and the performers ſeemed to underſtand each other, and what they were about, ſo well, that each chord had that kind of equality, in all its parts, which is given to the ſame number of notes, when played upon the ſwell of an organ. At this place the ſoldiers, and almoſt all the young people that were walking by the water ſide, were frequently ſinging, and never in leſs than two parts.

It is not eaſy to account for this facility of ſinging in different parts, in the people of one country, more than

than in thoſe of another: whether it ariſes in Roman catholic countries, from the frequency of hearing muſic ſung in parts, in their churches, I cannot ſay; but of this I am certain, that in England it coſts infinite trouble, both to the maſter and ſcholar, before a young practitioner in ſinging is able to perform, with firmneſs, an under part to the moſt ſimple melody imaginable; and I never remember hearing the ballad ſingers, in the ſtreets of London, or in our country towns, attempt ſinging in two different parts.

Sunday, Auguſt 30. This day was trifled away without getting to Vienna with the float, as I had been fully made to expect: an officer on board, tried with me to procure a land carriage for that purpoſe, but in vain. As we approached Vienna, the country became leſs ſavage. There are vineyards on the ſides of all the hills, and large iſlands innumerable which divide the Danube.

Tuln is a little fortified town, with a *fine* church, and a *fine* convent, which, with a *fine* cuſtom-houſe, uſually conſtitute all the *finery* of Auſtria.

At Kor Neuburgh, there is a very ſtrong citadel, on the ſummit of an extreme high hill, which commands the river and city.

At Nuſdorf, a village within three miles of Vienna, with nothing in it but a church and cuſtom-houſe, I was quite out of patience, at being told, that the float could not, as it was Sunday, on any account, enter Vienna. It was now but five o'clock, and the ſeventh day of my being immured in a fly, where indeed I might have grown fat if I had any thing to eat; but that not being the caſe, hunger as well as loſs of time, made me very impatient to be releaſed; and after an hour loſt in trying to procure a chaiſe, I at laſt got a miſerable boat to carry me and my ſervant to Vienna.

This voyage added but little to my knowledge of German muſic, but a great deal to that of the people, and country through which I paſſed: indeed I had an opportunity of landing at every conſiderable town in the paſſage, where I viſited the churches, though I had not time to make acquaintance with muſical people, or to collect hiſtorical materials; but as to *national muſic*, perhaps the rude ſongs which I heard ſung by the boors and watermen, gave me a more genuine idea of it, than is to be acquired from the corrupted, motley, and Italianiſed melody, to be heard in the capitals of this extenſive country.

Of the Carillons, *or* Chimes, *in the* Low Countries; *from the ſame.*

OUR author being at Ghent ſays, I determined to inform myſelf, in a particular manner, concerning the *carillon* ſcience. For this purpoſe, I mounted the town belfrey, from whence I had a full view, not only of the city of Ghent, which is reckoned one of the largeſt in Europe, but could examine the mechaniſm of the chimes, as far as they are played by clock work, and likewiſe ſee the *Carilloneur* perform with a kind of keys communicating with bells, as thoſe of the harpſicord and organ do with ſtrings and pipes.

I ſoon found that the chimes in theſe

theſe countries had a greater number of bells than thoſe of the largeſt peal in England; but, when I mounted the belfrey, I was aſtoniſhed at the great quantity of bells I ſaw; in ſhort, there is a complete ſeries or ſcale of tones and ſemitones, like thoſe on the harpſicord and organ. The *Carilloneur* was literally *at work*, and *hard* work indeed it muſt be; he was in his ſhirt with the collar unbottoned, and in a violent ſweat. There are pedals communicating with the great bells, upon which, with his feet, he played the baſe to ſeveral ſprightly and rather difficult airs, performed with the two hands upon the upper ſpecies of keys. Theſe keys are projecting ſticks, wide enough aſunder to be ſtruck with violence and velocity by either of the two hands edgeways, without the danger of hitting the neighbouring keys. The player has a thick leather covering for the little finger of each hand, otherwiſe it would be impoſſible for him to ſupport the pain which the violence of the ſtroke neceſſary to be given to each key, in order to its being diſtinctly heard throughout a very large town, requires.

The *carillons* are ſaid to be originally of Aloſt, in this country, and are ſtill here, and in Holland, in their greateſt perfection. It is certainly a Gothic invention, and perhaps a barbarous taſte, which neither the French, the Engliſh, nor the Italians have imitated or encouraged. The *Carilloneur*, at my requeſt, played ſeveral pieces very dexterouſly, in three parts, the firſt and ſecond treble with the two hands on the upper ſet of keys, and the baſe with the feet on the pedals.

The *Carilloneur* plays four times a week, Sunday, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, from half an hour paſt eleven till twelve o'clock: it is conſtant employment for a watch or clock maker to attend the works of the common chimes; here he has an apartment under the belfrey, and it is by him that the *Carilloneur* is paid. This place and Antwerp are, according to the inhabitants, the moſt celebrated cities in the Netherlands, and perhaps in the world, for carillons and chimes.

The great convenience of this kind of muſic is, that it entertains the inhabitants of a whole town, without giving them the trouble of going to any particular ſpot to hear it; but the want of ſomething to ſtop the vibration of each bell, at the pleaſure of the player, like the valves of an organ, and the red cloth in the jacks of a harpſicord, is an intolerable defect to a cultivated ear: for by the notes of one paſſage perpetually running into another, every thing is rendered ſo inarticulate and confuſed as to occaſion a very diſagreeable jargon. As to the clock-work chimes, or thoſe worked by a barrel, nothing, to my thinking, can be more tireſome; for, night and day, to hear the ſame tune played every hour, during ſix months, in ſuch a ſtiff and unalterable manner, requires that kind of patience, which nothing but a total abſence of taſte can produce.

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[To illuſtrate this account, and ſhew the extent and ſtrength of the paſſion for chimes, we ſhall attend our author to Amſterdam, where a man, whoſe merit and genius deſerved a better fate, is doomed to

to be the moſt extraordinary *Carilloneur*, that, perhaps, the world ever produced.]

THIS is truly the country of chimes; every quarter of an hour a tune is played by them at all the churches; but ſo indiſtinctly, on account of the confluence of ſounds, that I was ſeldom able to diſcover what was playing.

M. Renard, his majeſty's agent, to whom I am indebted for all the information I acquired during my reſidence in this city, did me the favour to carry me to the organiſt of the Old Kerk, M. Pothoff, who is blind; he was deprived of his ſight, at ſeven years old, by the ſmall pox; and this misfortune firſt ſuggeſted to his friends the thought of making muſic, which hitherto had afforded him no pleaſure, his profeſſion; and it afterwards became his darling amuſement.

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M. Pothoff was organiſt of the Weſter Kerk twenty-two years before he obtained this place; his hand, taſte, and abilities in every particular, are truly aſtoniſhing; the touch of this inſtrument is the heavieſt that I ever felt, each key requiring almoſt a two-pound weight to put it down; and, to play it full, there is a ſpring of communication, by which the keys of the great and choir organ are moved, at the ſame time, which likewiſe adds very much to the ſtiffneſs of the touch; however, ſuch is the force of M. Pothoff's hand, that he plays this organ with as much lightneſs and rapidity, as if it were a common harpſicord.

This admirable organiſt was never out of Amſterdam except for a few days at the Hague, many years ago; and yet his taſte is of the beſt modern kind; his *appogiaturas* are well taken, and admirably expreſſed, his fancy is extremely lively, and though he plays very full, ſeldom in leſs than five parts, with the manuals and pedals together, yet, it is neither in the dry nor crude way, which I had ſo frequently heard in Germany. He diſcovered, though not injudiciouſly, by many of his paſſages, that he was a harpſicord player; but ſo well is he acquainted with the different genius of the organ, that his moſt rapid flights, of which he had many, occaſioned none of thoſe unpleaſing vacuities of ſound, which ſo commonly happen, when this inſtrument is touched by *mere* harpſichord players.

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At noon I attended M. Pothoff to the tower of the *Stad-huys*, or town-houſe, of which he is *carilloneur*; it is a drudgery unworthy of ſuch a genius; he has had this employment however, many years, having been elected to it at thirteen. He had very much aſtoniſhed me on the organ, after all that I had heard in the reſt of Europe; but in playing thoſe bells, his amazing dexterity raiſed my wonder much higher; for he executed with his two hands paſſages that would be very difficult to play with the ten fingers; ſhakes, beats, ſwift diviſions, triplets, and even *arpeggios* he has contrived to vanquiſh.

He began with a Pſalm tune, with which their High Mightineſſes are chiefly delighted, and which they require at his hands whenever he performs, which is on Tueſdays and Fridays; he next played variations upon the Pſalm tune, with great fancy, and even taſte: when he had performed this taſk, he was

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ſo obliging as to play a quarter of an hour extempore, in ſuch a manner as he thought would be more agreeable to me than pſalmody; and in this he ſucceeded ſo well, that I ſometimes forgot both the difficulty and defects of the inſtrument; he never played in leſs than three parts, marking the baſe and the meaſure conſtantly with the pedals. I never heard a greater variety of paſſages in ſo ſhort a time; he produced effects by the *pianos* and *fortes*, and the *creſcendo* in the ſhake, both as to loudneſs and velocity, which I did not think poſſible upon an inſtrument that ſeemed to require little other merit, than force in the performer.

But ſurely this was a barbarous invention, and there is barbarity in the continuance of it; if M. Pothoff had been put into Dr. Dominicetti's hotteſt human cauldron for an hour, he could not have perſpired more violently than he did after a quarter of an hour of this furious excerciſe; he ſtripped to his ſhirt, put on his night-cap, and truſſed up his ſleeves for this *execution*; and he ſaid he was forced to go to bed the inſtant it was over, in order to prevent his catching cold, as well as to recover himſelf; he being uſually ſo much exhauſted, as to be utterly unable to ſpeak.

By the little attention that is paid to this performer, extraordinary as he is, it ſhould ſeem as if ſome hewer of wood, and drawer of water, whoſe coarſe conſtitution, and groſs habit of body, required frequent ſudorifics, would do the buſineſs, equally to the ſatisfaction of ſuch unſkilful and unfeeling hearers.

I have deſcribed the kind of keys to *carillons*, and manner of playing them, in ſpeaking of thoſe at Ghent; theſe at Amſterdam, have three octaves, with all the ſemitones complete, in the manual, and two octaves in the pedals: each key for the natural ſound, projects near a foot; and thoſe for the flats and ſharps, which are placed ſeveral inches higher, only half as much. All the keys are ſeparated from each other, more than the breadth of a key, which is about an inch and a half, to enable the player to avoid hitting two at a time, with one hand.

Beſides theſe *carillons à clavier*, the chimes here, played by clock-work, are much celebrated. The braſs cylinder, on which the tunes are ſet, weighs 4474 pounds, and has 7200 iron ſtuds fixed in it, which, in the rotation of the cylinder, give motion to the clappers of the bells. If their High Mightineſſes' judgment, as well as taſte, had not failed them, for half the prime coſt of this expenſive machine, and its real charge for repairs, new ſetting, and conſtant attendance, they might have had one of the beſt bands in Europe: but thoſe who can be charmed with *barrel muſic*, certainly neither want, nor deſerve better. There is ſcarce a church belonging to the Calviniſts, in Amſterdam, without its chimes, which not only play the ſame tunes every quarter of an hour, for three months together, without their being changed; but, by the difference of clocks, one has ſcarce five minutes quiet in the four and twenty hours, from theſe *corals for grown gentlemen*. In a few days time I had ſo thorough a ſurfeit of them, that in as many months, I really believe, if they had

had not first deprived me of hearing, I should have hated music in general.

CURIOUS ANECDOTES; *from the Same.*

Of the popular Diversions in Vienna.

THE diversions for the common people of this place, are such as seem hardly fit for a civilized and polished nation to allow. Particularly the *combats*, as they are called, or baiting of wild beasts, in a manner much more savage and ferocious than our bull-baiting, throwing at cocks, and prize-fighting of old, to which the legislature has so wisely and humanely put a stop.

The most exact and least suspicious description I can give of these diversions will be literally to translate a hand-bill, such as is distributed through the streets every Sunday and festival.

"This day, by imperial licence, "in the great amphitheatre, at "five o'clock will begin the following diversions.

"1st. A wild Hungarian ox, "in full fire, (that is, with fire "under his tail, and crackers fastened to his ears and horns, and "to other parts of his body), will "be set upon by dogs.

"2d. A wild boar will, in the "same manner, be baited by "dogs.

"3d. A great bear will, immediately after, be torn by dogs.

"4th. A wolf will be hunted "by dogs of the fleetest kind.

"5th. A very furious and enraged wild bull from Hungary, "will be attacked by fierce and "hungry dogs.

"6th. A fresh bear will be attacked by hounds.

"7th. Will appear a fierce wild "boar, just caught, which will "now be baited for the first time, "by dogs defended with iron armour.

"8th. A beautiful African tyger.

"9th. This will be changed for "a bear.

"10th. A fresh and fierce Hungarian ox.

"11th. And lastly, a furious "and hungry bear, which has had "no food for eight days, will attack a young wild bull, and eat "him alive upon the spot; and if "he is unable to complete the business, a wolf will be ready to "help him."

These barbarous spectacles, are usually attended by two or three thousand people, among whom are a great number of ladies!

Incidents relative to the Roads, and the Manner of Travelling in Germany.

BEFORE I proceed further in my musical narrative, I must make two or three memorandums concerning the villainous and rascally behaviour of postmasters and postilions, in this part of the world; the effects of which it is impossible to escape. In going over the mountains of Wetteravia, under the pre-

tence of bad roads, *three* horſes were tied to the hurdle, called a poſt-chaiſe, and after I had once ſubmitted to this impoſition, I never was allowed to ſtir with leſs. At Frankfort I tried hard, but in vain, though the inn-keeper and his gueſts, who were natives, all aſſured me, that they never had more than two horſes, when they travelled *extra poſt*; yet here, though no mountains were to be croſſed, the ſands were made a plea, notwithſtanding the roads from Frankfort to Manheim are, in every particular, the leaſt bad of any that I had yet travelled in Germany.

The women, among the common people in the country, are miſerably ugly, not, perhaps, ſo much in feature, as from dreſs, and a total neglect of complexion. They entirely hide their hair, by a kind of ſkull-cap, uſually made of tawdry linen or cotton; they are hardly ever ſeen with ſhoes and ſtockings, though the men are furniſhed with both, ſuch as they are.

I could wiſh to ſpeak of theſe people with candour and temper, in deſpight of the bile which every ſtranger, travelling among them, muſt feel at work within him; but, as I neither mean to abuſe or flatter them, I muſt ſay, that the numberleſs beggars, clamorouſly importunate, though often young, fat, robuſt, and fit for any labour; the embarraſſments of perpetual change and loſs of money; the extortion, ſullenneſs, and inſolence of poſtmaſters and poſtilions, are intolerably vexatious.

Bohemia.

My journey through this country, was one of the moſt fatiguing I ever took in my life; for though the road, in general, is very good, for a German road, yet my want of time, which obliged me to travel night and day; the exceſſive heat and cold of the weather, occaſioned by the preſence and abſence of the ſun; together with bad horſes, and diabolical waggons, uſed as chaiſes, exhauſted both my ſpirits and my patience.

The country is flat, naked, and diſagreeable to the eye, for the moſt part, all the way through Auſtria, Moravia, and Bohemia, as far as Prague, the ſituation and environs of which are very beautiful.

The dearneſs and ſcarcity of proviſions, of all kinds, on this road, were now exceſſive; and the half-ſtarved people, juſt recovered from malignant fevers, little leſs contagious than the plague, occaſioned by bad food, and by no food at all, offered to view the moſt melancholy ſpectacles I ever beheld.

No refreſhments of any kind were to be found, till I arrived at Colin, a village rendered famous, by the battle fought near it in the laſt war; here a pigeon, and half a pint of miſerable ſour wine, coſt me three or four ſhillings; till now I had ſubſiſted on bread and water, except one pint of milk, which I obtained with difficulty, and which coſt me fourteen *creuzers*, about ſeven-pence Engliſh.

I had frequently been told, that the Bohemians were the moſt muſical people of Germany, or, perhaps, of all Europe; and an eminent German compoſer, now in London, had declared to me, that if they enjoyed the ſame advantage

tages as the Italians, they would excel them.

I never could ſuppoſe effects without a cauſe; nature, though often partial to individuals, in her diſtribution of genius and talents, is never ſo to a whole people. Climate contributes greatly to the forming of cuſtoms and manners; and it is, I believe, certain, that thoſe who inhabit hot climates, are more delighted with muſic than thoſe of cold ones; perhaps, from the auditory nerves being more irritable in the one than in the other, and from ſound being propagated with greater facility: but I could by no means account for climate operating more in favour of muſic upon the Bohemians, than on their neighbours, the Saxons and Moravians.

I croſſed the whole kingdom of Bohemia, from ſouth to north; and being very aſſiduous in my enquiries, how the common people learned muſic, I found out at length, that, not only in every large town, but in all villages, where there is a reading and writing ſchool, children of both ſexes are taught muſic.

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I quitted Prague, Thurſday morning, September 17th, after many delays and plagues, incident to travellers in a foreign country.

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The firſt poſt, to Sdieps, I travelled through a mountainous country, and cold thick fog; the ſecond, to Weltrus, through a good road, and level, though naked country; here the weather was again very hot. Sour milk, and black four bread, *Pompernickel*, were thus far, all the refreſhments that could be obtained.

At Budin, the next ſtage, I found a muſic ſchool; and heard two of the poor boys perform in the ſtreet, one on the harp, and the other on the triangles, tolerably well.

At Lobeſchutz, two or three ſtages from the confines of Saxony, there is likewiſe another ſchool, with more than an hundred children, of both ſexes, of which number all learn muſic who chuſe it. I viſited the church, which is ſmall and neat, with a little plain organ in it; here the children, vocally and inſtrumentally, perform. I heard a conſiderable number of the boys practiſing on the fiddle, at ſchool, but in a very coarſe manner.

I hope I ſhall be excuſed, if I here relate a few of the hardſhips which I underwent, in the courſe of my journey through thoſe parts of Germany; as the account of them may put future travellers on their guard, or, at leaſt, prevent ſurprize, under ſimilar circumſtances.

And firſt, I muſt inform them that I did not meet with a chaiſe, or carriage, of any kind, that had a top, or covering, to protect paſſengers from heat, cold, wind, or rain, in my whole journey; and ſo violent are the jolts, and ſo hard are the ſeats of German poſt-waggons, that a man is rather kicked than carried from one place to another. Yet, for theſe wretched conveyances, when I travelled in them alone, *extra-poſts*, as it is called, it coſt me frequently at the rate of eighteen pence for each Engliſh mile; ſo great is the number of fees and taxes on this occaſion: *Poſtgeld, Wagengeld, Schoſſegeld, Schauvergeld, Schmiergeld, Barrier-*

geld, and *Drinkgeld*, to hundreds, but particularly to the *Stallknecht*, for getting *Pferden*, horſes, ready in ſomewhat leſs than three hours *.

But ſuch as are provided with a comfortable carriage, with beds, proviſions, and a number of ſervants, and are ſo indifferent about expence, that they calmly ſubmit to all kinds of impoſitions, as things of courſe, may be utterly ignorant of the ſufferings of others who dread expence; and who are expoſed to all the plagues of bad vehicles, bad horſes, bad inns, and worſe proviſions, or who are unable to find either inns or proviſions of any kind.

The excellent roads, inns, and carriages, throughout Great Britain, make an Engliſhman very unfit to encounter ſuch hardſhips; but indeed they exceed thoſe of moſt other countries in Europe ſo much, that to travel with a *Vittorino*, a *Procaccio*, or a *Corriere*, through the worſt *Italian* roads, is eaſe and luxury, compared with what is ſuffered in Germany.

Of the Approaches to Berlin.

AFTER ſuffering the uſual hardſhips of bad fare, bad roads, bad carriages, and bad horſes, for two days and a night, in my way from Leipſic to Berlin; and being obliged, during that time, to wait three or four hours, either in my open vehicle, or the open air, at each poſt-houſe, while horſes were ſought and fed with ſtraw, wheels greaſed, and inevitable ſquabbles about the number of horſes which I was to have, were adjuſted, I arrived at Schwarmuth, within one poſt of Berlin.

When a traveller comes to a poſt-houſe, in this part of the world, with two horſes, he is rudely teaſed to go out with *three*; and if he arrive with three, *four* are forced upon him, if poſſible, at his departure, and ſo on, *creſcendo*, let the firſt number be what it will; and all this is tranſacted on the part of the poſt-maſter and his people, with an inſolence and brutality ſo determined, that reaſoning and remonſtrating operate no otherwiſe than in rendering them more obſtinate and malevolent. It ſeems a thing of neceſſity, for poſtilions, in every part of the world, to be greater brutes than thoſe they drive: here, it is the caſe, *par excellence*; and ſo inſatiable in their demands and expectations, are theſe ſworn foes to man and beaſt, that I have frequently tried to part in peace and good humour with them, by more than doubling their ſtated and accuſtomed fees, but in vain: each claim was a hydra.

I quitted Schwarmuth at ſeven o'clock in the evening, in hopes

* For ſuch of my readers as may be unacquainted with the language of their progenitors, the Saxons, it may be neceſſary to tranſlate the names of the impoſts above mentioned, into their Engliſh equivalents, of *horſe-hire*, *chaiſe-hire*, *turnpikes*, *poſtilion*, *greaſing wheels*, *toll at the gates*, on both ſides each town, as well as *drink* to the oſtler, and a ſwarm of helpers, who, in removing baggage, ſteal cordage, ſtraps, and every thing which they can carry off undiſcovered.

of getting to Berlin before midnight. The weather was now extremely diſagreeable; rain was coming on, with a cold and furious north wind full in my face. The waggon with which I had been furniſhed, at the laſt poſt-houſe, was the worſt and moſt defenceleſs that I had hitherto mounted; before nine o'clock, it rained violently, and became ſo dark, that the poſtilion loſt his way, and deſcended from his place, in the front of the waggon, in order to feel for it with his hands; but being unable to diſtinguiſh any track of a carriage, he mounted again, and, in driving on, at a venture, got into a bog, on a bleak and barren heath, where we were ſtuck faſt, and obliged to remain from eleven o'clock at night, till near ſix the next morning; when day-light enabled us to diſentangle the horſes and carriage, and diſcover the road to the capital of Brandenburg. It had never ceaſed raining and blowing the whole night; the cold was intenſe; and nothing could be more forlorn than my condition.

When I arrived at the gates of this city, about nine o'clock in the morning, Sept. 28th, I had hopes that I ſhould have been ſuffered to paſs peaceably to an inn, having received a paſſport at Trauenbritzen, the firſt Pruſſian town on the Saxony ſide, where I had ſubmitted to a thorough rummage of my baggage, at the perſuaſion of the cuſtom-houſe officers, who had aſſured me that it would prevent all future trouble upon entering Berlin. But this was merely to levy fees upon me, for, notwithſtanding my paſſport, I was ſtopped three quarters of an hour at the barrier, before I was taken into the cuſtody of a centinel; who mounting my poſt-waggon, with his muſket on his ſhoulder, and bayonet fixed, conducted me, like a priſoner, through the principal ſtreets of the city, to the cuſtom-houſe. Here I was detained in the yard more than two hours, ſhivering with cold, in all my wet garments, while every thing was taken out of my trunk and writing box, and examined as curiouſly as if I had juſt arrived at Dover, from the capital of France.

POTSDAM.

The road from Berlin hither, is through a deep running ſand, like the worſt parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, (where there are no turnpikes,) till within a few miles of the town; and then it is through a wild foreſt of fir-trees, with lakes frequently in ſight. Upon a nearer approach, there is a fine opening on the left hand, to a very large piece of water, and a beautiful view of the town, in which three towers, of the ſame ſize and ſhape, only appear, but theſe are elegant. The reſt of the way is through a wood, cut into walks and rides, which interſect each other, and lead to different towns and villas.

The examination at the gates of this city, is the moſt minute and curious, both in going in, and out, which I have ever experienced in my travels; it could not be more rigorous at the poſtern of a town beſieged. Name, character, whence, where, when, to whom recommended, buſineſs, ſtay, and ſeve-

ral other particulars, were demanded, to which the anſwers were all written down.

However, a ſtranger, upon his entrance into this city, is made ſome amends, by the variety and ſplendor of new objects, for the bad road, and difficulty of admiſſion, which he has previouſly encountered.

The ſtreets are the moſt regularly beautiful which I ever remember to have ſeen; the houſes all ſeem to be built of white ſtone, though they are only of brick, ſtuccoed over, in imitation of ſtone. A canal, ſupplied by the river Havel, runs through the middle of the town, which is ſituated on an iſland, called the *Werder* of Potſdam, which implies *an iſland in a river*. This iſland is four German miles in circumference: the approach to Potſdam is over a very wide piece of water, by a ſtone bridge.

The number of houſes in this city has been very much encreaſed during the reign of his preſent majeſty, and that of his father. At the beginning of this century, there were only two hundred houſes, and at preſent there are at leaſt two thouſand, and ſeventeen thouſand inhabitants, excluſive of the military, which amount to about eight thouſand men.

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The ſquares, public buildings, and houſes of individuals, in this city, are elegant and noble. The architecture of Palladio, in the Venetian ſtate, is here very frequently and ſucceſsfully copied. His majeſty's preſent paſſion is for architecture, in which he is ſaid to expend 200,000l. ſterl. a year. Potſdam is almoſt entirely new built, from his own deſigns, beſides his new palace, near Sans-Souci, and innumerable houſes and palaces in Berlin, conſtructed ſince the laſt war. Whenever a citizen is about building a houſe, either in his capital, or at Potſdam, his majeſty furniſhes the deſign, and is at the expence of building the front.

In viſiting the principal ſtreets and ſquares of this beautiful city, which is well-built, well-paved, magnificent, and new, I could not help obſerving, that foot paſſengers, were here, as well as in every other city of Europe, except London, expoſed to accidents from being mixed with horſes and carriages, as well as from the inſolence and brutality of their riders and drivers, for want of a *foot-path* *.

I know not whether it has been remarked by writers of travels, that on the *Via Appia*, and other ancient roads in Italy, a place was ſet apart, on each ſide, for the convenience of pedeſtrians; and in viſiting Pompeia, where an entire antique Roman ſtreet has been dug out, I obſerved the ſame thing. A Roman citizen, whether patrician, or plebeian, was a reſpectable character; and, perhaps, England is the only country, at preſent, where the common people are ſufficiently reſpected, for their lives and limbs to be thought worth preſerving.

The preſent rage for architecture, in his Pruſſian majeſty, is carried on with ſuch exceſs, that, in Potſ-

* In Paris, a great number of citizens are annually killed and maimed for want of this retreat.

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dam, buildings which have all the external grandeur and elegance of palaces, are made the habitations of common ſoldiers, who rather exiſt than live in them, upon five *creuzers*, two-pence-halfpenny, a-day. However, this paſſion is hereditary, for the late King of Pruſſia made it a condition, in beſtowing offices and employments about his court and perſon, that each incumbent ſhould build a houſe; reſerving to himſelf the pleaſure of planning and conſtructing the front.

SANS-SOUCI.

There were innumerable things in and about this palace, which merited a minute examination; but I was obliged to haſten away, in order to be preſent at his majeſty's evening concert, at Sans-Souci. I was carried thither between five and ſix o'clock in the evening, by an officer of the houſhold, a privileged perſon, otherwiſe it would have been impoſſible for a ſtranger, like myſelf, to gain admiſſion into a palace where the king reſides; and even with my well-known guide, I underwent a ſevere examination, not only at going out of the gates at Potſdam, but at every door of the palace. When we arrived at the veſtibule, we were met by M. de Catt, lecturer to his majeſty, and member of the royal academy, to whom I had been furniſhed with a letter, who very politely attended my conductor and me the whole evening.

Some Inſtances of the inordinate Paſſion for Muſick which prevails in the German *Courts; from the ſame.*

MANHEIM.

IN ſummer the Elector Palatine reſides at Schwetzingen, three leagues from Manheim; and during that time a ſtrolling company is allowed to entertain the citizens. The performance was in a temporary booth, erected in the ſquare of the great market-place. Yet, though nothing better than deal boards appear without, the ſtage was well decorated, and the ſcenes and dreſſes were not without taſte or elegance.

I was curious to hear a German play, but ſtill more curious to hear German ſinging: and I muſt own, that I was aſtoniſhed to find, that the German language, in ſpite of all its claſhing conſonants, and gutturals, is better calculated for muſic than the French. I am ſorry to return again to the charge; but I muſt ſay, that the great number of naſal ſounds and mute ſyllables in the French language, ſeem to corrupt and vitiate the voice, in its paſſage, more than the defect of any other language, of which I have the leaſt knowledge.

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A liſt only of the performers in the ſervice of his electoral highneſs, would convey a very favourable idea of the excellence of his band; it conſiſts of near a hundred hands and voices.

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Many of the performers on the court liſt, are either ſuperannuated or ſupernumeraries; but of the former, after having ſerved the elector for a number of years, if by ſickneſs or accident they happen to loſe their voice or talents, they have a handſome penſion, which they enjoy as long as they

live at Manheim; and even if they chuſe to retire into their own country, or elſewhere, they are ſtill allowed half their penſion.

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I was informed that the mere illuminations of the Manheim theatre, with wax lights, coſt the elector upwards of forty pounds, at each repreſentation; and that the whole expence of bringing a new opera on this ſtage, amounted to near four thouſand pounds. The great theatre, the enſuing winter, was to be opened with an opera compoſed by Mr. J. Bach, who was daily expected here from London, when I was at Manheim.

I cannot quit this article, without doing juſtice to the orcheſtra of his electoral highneſs, ſo deſervedly celebrated throughout Europe. I found it to be indeed all that its fame had made me expect: power will naturally ariſe from a great number of hands; bnt the judicious uſe of this power, on all occaſions, muſt be the conſequence of good diſcipline; indeed there are more ſolo players, and good compoſers in this, than perhaps in any other orcheſtra in Europe; it is an army of generals, equally fit to plan a battle, as to fight it.

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The going out from the opera at Schwetzingen, during ſummer, into the electoral gardens, which, in the French ſtyle, are extremely beautiful, affords one of the gayeſt and moſt ſplendid ſights imaginable; the country here is flat, and naked, and therefore would be leſs favourable to the free and open manner of laying out grounds in Engliſh horticulture, than to that which has been adopted. The orangery is larger than that at Verſailles, and perhaps than any other in Europe.

His electoral highneſs's ſuite at Schwetzingen, during ſummer, amounts to fifteen hundred perſons, who are all lodged in this little village, at his expence.

To any one walking through the ſtreets of Schwetzingen, during ſummer, this place muſt ſeem to be inhabited only by a colony of muſicians, who are conſtantly exerciſing their profeſſion: at one houſe a fine player on the violin is heard; at another, a German flute; here, an excellent hautbois; there, a baſſoon, a clarinet, a violoncello, or a concert of ſeveral inſtruments together. Muſic ſeems to be the chief and moſt conſtant of his electoral highneſs's amuſements; and the operas, and concerts, to which all his ſubjects have admiſſion, forms the judgment, and eſtabliſhes a taſte for muſic, throughout the electorate.

WURTEMBERGH.

It is no uncommon thing, in Germany, for a ſovereign prince, upon a difference with his ſubjects, to abandon the ancient capital of his dominions, and to erect another at a ſmall diſtance from it, which, in proceſs of time, not only ruins the trade, but greatly diminiſhes the number of its inhabitants, by attracting them to his new, reſidence: among the princes who come under this predicament, are the elector of Cologn, removed to *Bonn*; the Elector Palatine, removed from Heidelberg, to *Manheim*; and the duke of Würtemberg, from Stutgard to *Ludwigſburg*.

The ground upon which this town is built, is irregular and wild, yet it contains many fine ſtreets, walks,

walks, and houſes. The country about it is not pleaſant, but very fertile, eſpecially in vines, producing a great quantity of what is called Neckar wine.

Though Stutgard is nominally the capital of the dutchy of Würtemburg, it has not, for ten years paſt, been the reſidence of its ſovereign; and though the operas, and muſical eſtabliſhments of this prince, uſed, during the ſeven years direction of Jomelli, to be the beſt and moſt ſplendid in Germany, they are now but the ſhadow of what they were: indeed the expence ſo far exceeded the abilities of his ſubjects to ſupport, that the Germans ſay the duke of Würtemberg's paſſion for muſic was carried to ſuch exceſs as to ruin both his country and people, and to oblige his ſubjects to remonſtrate againſt his prodigality at the diet of the empire. — —

At preſent his highneſs ſeems œconomiſing, having reformed his operas and orcheſtra, and reduced a great number of old performers to *half* pay: but, as moſt muſicians have too great ſouls to live upon their *whole* pay, be it what it will, this reduction of their penſions is regarded, by the principal of thoſe in the ſervice of this court, as a diſmiſſion; ſo that thoſe who have vendible talents, demand permiſſion to retire, as faſt as opportunities offer, for engaging themſelves elſewhere. — —

This prince had two new ſerious operas laſt winter, the one compoſed by Jomelli, and the other by Sacchini. The theatre is immenſe, and is open at the back of the ſtage, where there is an amphitheatre, in the open air, which is ſometimes filled with people, to produce effects in perſpective; it is built, as are all the theatres which I had yet ſeen in Germany, upon the Italian model.

The duke of Würtemburg, who is ſo expenſive in the muſic of his court and theatre, has no other inſtruments among his troops, that I heard, than trumpets, drums, and fifes. The moſt ſhining parts of a German court, are uſually its *military*, its *muſic*, and its *hunt*. In this laſt article the expence is generally enormous; immenſe foreſts and parks, ſet apart for a prince's amuſement, at the expence of agriculture, commerce, and, indeed, the neceſſaries of life, keep vaſt tracts of land uncultivated, and his ſubjects in beggary.

The ſoldiery of this prince's preſent capital are ſo numerous, conſiſting never of leſs than ſix thouſand in time of peace, that nothing like a gentleman can be ſeen in the ſtreets, except officers. The ſoldiers ſeem diſciplined into clockwork. I never ſaw ſuch mechanical exactneſs in animated beings. One would ſuppoſe that the author of "*Man a Machine*," had taken his idea from theſe men: their appearance, however, is very formidable; black whiſkers, white peruques, with curls at the ſides ſix deep; blue coats, patched and mended with great ingenuity and diligence. There are two ſpacious courts, one before, and one within the palace, full of military.

This prince, who is himſelf a good player on the harpſicord, had, at one time, in his ſervice, three of the greateſt performers on the violin in Europe, Ferari, Nardini, and Lolli; on the hautbois, the two Plas; a famous baſſoon, Schwartz, who is ſtill here; and Walther,

ther, on the French horn; with Jomelli to compoſe; and the beſt ſerious and comic ſingers of Italy. At preſent, indeed, his liſt of muſicians is not ſo ſplendid; however, his œconomy is, I believe, more in appearance than reality; for at *Solitude*, a favourite ſummer palace, he has, at an enormous expence, eſtabliſhed a ſchool of arts, or conſervatorio, for the education of two hundred poor and deſerted children of talents; of theſe a great number are taught muſic, and from theſe he has already drawn ſeveral vocal and inſtrumental performers, for his theatre: ſome are taught the learned languages, and cultivate poetry; others, acting and dancing. Among the ſingers, there are at preſent fifteen Caſtrati, the court having in its ſervice two Bologna ſurgeons, expert in this vocal manufacture. At Ludwigſburg there is likewiſe a conſervatorio for a hundred girls, who are educated in the ſame manner, and for the ſame purpoſes; the building conſtructed at *Solitude*, for the reception of the boys, has a front of ſix or ſeven hundred feet.

It is the favourite amuſement of the duke of Würtemburg to viſit this ſchool; to ſee the children dine, and take their leſſons. His paſſion for muſic and ſhews, ſeems as ſtrong as that of the emperor Nero was formerly. It is, perhaps, upon ſuch occaſions as theſe, that muſic becomes a vice, and hurtful to ſociety; for that nation, of which half the ſubjects are ſtage-players, fidlers, and ſoldiers, and the other half beggars, ſeems to be but ill governed. Here nothing is talked of but the adventures of actors, dancers, and muſicians.

Of the preſent State of Dreſden, *and of* Saxony; *from the ſame.*

THE approach to this city through the Elector's Gardens, by a beautiful *Chateau*, or Villa, and pavilions, in a very good taſte, is extremely ſtriking; but the city itſelf has ſuffered ſo much in the laſt war, that it is difficult for a ſtranger to imagine himſelf near the celebrated capital of Saxony, even when he ſees it from the moſt favourable eminence in the neighbourhood, ſo few of it's once many cloud-capt towers are left ſtanding; only two or three remain intire, of all the ſtately edifices which formerly embelliſhed this city: ſo that here, as well as at Prague, the inhabitants are ſtill repairing the ravages of the Pruſſians; of whom it is remarkable, that though, during the laſt war, they ruined many a noble city, they never took one by a regular ſiege.

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I went this morning to the *Frauen Kirche*, or great Lutheran church of our Lady, placed on the ſide of a ſpacious ſquare: it is a very noble and elegant building, of white ſtone, with a high dome in the middle; this church is ſquare without, but formed into an amphitheatre within. There is a projection for the communion table, over which is placed a moſt magnificent organ. This is the only inſtance I can recollect, of an organ being placed at the *eaſt* end of a church. I had hitherto only ſeen it at the weſt window, at the weſt end of the choir, or on one ſide.

The ſinging here, with ſo fine an inſtrument, has a very ſtriking effect.

effect. The whole congregation, conſiſting of near three thouſand perſons, ſing in uniſon, melodies almoſt as ſlow as thoſe uſed in our pariſh churches; but the people being better muſicians here than with us, and accuſtomed from their infancy to ſing the chief part of the ſervice, were better in tune, and formed one of the grandeſt choruſſes I ever heard.

The building is very high and ſpacious, and there are four galleries in elegant forms, one over the other, between the columns: the ſeats below are circular, and all facing the organ and communion table; upon the whole, this was one of the moſt decent and reſpectable congregations I had ever ſeen.

The King of Pruſſia, in his laſt bombardment of Dreſden, tried every means in his power to beat this church, as well as the other public buildings, about the ears of the inhabitants, but in vain, for the orbicular form of the dome threw off the balls and ſhells, and totally prevented their effect: however, he ſucceeded better in five or ſix other churches, which he totally demoliſhed. This of our Lady conſtitutes the great feature of the city, like St. Peter's at Rome, and St. Paul's in London.

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At night I went to M. Binder's houſe to ſee the ruins of the famous *Pantaleone*. This inſtrument, and the performance upon it, at Paris, in 1705, gave birth to a very ingenious little work, under the title of *Dialogue ſur la Muſique des Anciens*, by the Abbé Chateauneuf: the inventor went by the name of his inſtrument ever after; it is more than nine feet long, and had, when in order, 186 ſtrings of catgut. The tone was produced by two *baguettes*, or ſticks, like the dulcimer; it muſt have been extremely difficult to the performer, but ſeems capable of great effects. The ſtrings were now almoſt all broken; the preſent elector will not be at the charge of furniſhing new ones, though it had ever been thought a court inſtrument in former reigns, and was kept in order at the expence of the prince. M. Binder lamented, that he could not poſſibly afford to ſtring it himſelf, as it was an inſtrument upon which he had formerly employed ſo much of his time.

Every one here is in the utmoſt indigence; this poor man has a ſmall nominal penſion, as court organiſt, but it is ill-paid; and moſt of the nobility and gentry are too much impoveriſhed, to be able to afford to learn, or to let their children learn muſic.

The Saxons of old, ſo remarkable for patience, induſtry, and probity, are now reduced to knavery and chicane, beyond the inhabitants of any other country. Dreſden is at preſent a melancholy reſidence; from being the ſeat of the Muſes, and habitation of pleaſure, it is now only a dwelling for beggary, theft, and wretchedneſs. No ſociety among the natives can be ſupported; all muſt retrench; the court is obliged to abandon genius and talents, and is, in turn, abandoned by them!

Except the wretched comic opera, there is no one ſpectacle, but that of miſery, to be ſeen at Dreſden; no *guinguette*, no public diverſion in the city or ſuburbs, for the people, and not a boat or veſſel either of pleaſure or buſineſs can be

be deſcried on the river Elbe, which is here nearly as wide as the Thames at London-bridge *.

The horſes in this Electorate have had no corn allowed them, nor the ſoldiers powder for their hair, theſe three years; but though every ſpecies of œconomy ſeems now put in practice, yet, it is thought with little effect, as to reſtoring the inhabitants and ſtate to their ancient affluence and ſplendor.

During the reign of Auguſtus the Third, this city was regarded by the reſt of Europe, as the Athens of modern times; all the arts, but particularly thoſe of muſic, poetry, and painting, were loved and cheriſhed by that prince, with a zeal and munificence, greater than can be found in the brighteſt period of ancient hiſtory; but, perhaps, ſome part of the late and preſent diſtreſſes of this country, have originated in this exceſſive magnificence.

The gardens of the late miniſter, count Brühl, which are ſituated on the banks of the Elbe, and open to the public, command a delightful proſpect of that river, of its hilly and fertile banks, towards Pirna, and of the New Town, and beautiful bridge, leading to it.

A moſt magnificent and elegant temple in theſe gardens was reduced to a heap of rubbiſh, in which it ſtill lies, during the Pruſſian bombardment; and the Saxons accuſe his Pruſſian majeſty of carrying perſonal reſentment againſt their miniſter ſo far, as to order his engineer to point his artillery at the temple and other buildings, as well as ſtatues in theſe gardens. However this may have been, not a ſtreet of this once charming city has recovered the devaſtations of the laſt war.

Some curious Particulars of the Iſland of Malta; *from Mr.* Brydone's *Tour.*

THE fortifications of Malta are indeed a moſt ſtupendous work. All the boaſted catacombs of Rome and Naples are a triſle to the immenſe excavations that have been made in this little iſland. The ditches, of a vaſt ſize, are all cut out of the ſolid rock. Theſe extend for a great many miles; and raiſe our aſtoniſhment to think that ſo ſmall a nation has ever been able to execute them.

One ſide of the iſland is ſo completely fortified by nature, that there was nothing left for art. The rock is of a great height, and abſolutely perpendicular from the ſea for ſeveral miles. It is very ſingular, that on this ſide there are ſtill the veſtiges of ſeveral antient roads, with the tracks of carriages worn deep in the rocks: theſe roads are now terminated by the precipice, with the ſea beneath; and ſhew to a demonſtration that this iſland has in former ages been of a much larger ſize than it is at preſent; but the convulſion that

* The Saxon traffic *up* this fine river, is ſaid to be ruined by ſome commercial diſputes with Auſtria; and *down* it, by the king of Pruſſia not permitting a ſingle veſſel from Dreſden to paſs by his fortreſs at Magdeburg; ſo that beſides paying heavy duties, all goods muſt be removed into Pruſſian veſſels before they are ſuffered to proceed to Hamburg.

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occaſioned its diminution is probably much beyond the reach of any hiſtory or tradition. It has often been obſerved, notwithſtanding the very great diſtance of mount Ætna, that this iſland has generally been more or leſs affected by its eruptions, and they think it probable, that on ſome of theſe occaſions a part of it may have been ſhaken into the ſea.

We have now an opportunity of obſerving that one half of mount Ætna is clearly diſcovered from Malta. They reckon the diſtance near 200 Italian miles. And the people here aſſure us, that in the great eruptions of that mountain, their whole iſland is illuminated; and from the reflection in the water, there appears a great track of fire in the ſea all the way from Malta to Sicily. The thundering of the mountain is likewiſe diſtinctly heard.

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June 7. We made an expedition through the iſland in coaches drawn by one mule each; the only kind of vehicle the place affords. Our conductors could ſpeak nothing but Arabic, which is ſtill the language of the common people of Malta; ſo that you may believe we did not reap much benefit from their converſation. We went firſt to the ancient city of Melita, which is near the center of the iſland, and commands a view of the whole; and in clear weather, they pretend, of part of Barbary and of Sicily. The city is ſtrongly fortified, and is governed by an officer called the Hanhem. He received us very politely, and ſhewed us the old palace, which is not indeed much worth the ſeeing. The cathedral is a very fine church; and although of an exceeding large ſize, is at preſent entirely hung with crimſon damaſk richly laced with gold.

The catacombs, not far from this city, are a great work. They are ſaid to extend for fifteen miles under ground; however, this you are obliged to take on the credit of your guides; as it would rather be riſking too much to put it to the trial. Many people, they aſſure us, have been loſt from advancing too far in them; the prodigious number of branches making it next to impoſſible to find the way out again.

We were delighted, on our way back to the city, with the beauty of the ſetting-ſun; much ſuperior, I think, to what I have ever obſerved it in Italy. The whole of the eaſtern part of the heavens, for half an hour after ſun-ſet, was of a fine deep purple, and made a beautiful appearance: this the Malteſe tell us is generally the caſe every evening, at this ſeaſon of the year.

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The land force of Malta is equal the number of men in the iſland fit to bear arms. They have about 500 regulars belonging to the ſhips of war; and 150 compoſe the guard of the prince. The two iſlands of Malta and Gozzo contain about 150,000 inhabitants. The men are exceedingly robuſt and hardy. I have ſeen them row for ten or twelve hours without intermiſſion, and without even appearing to be fatigued.

Their ſea force conſiſts of four galleys, three galliots, four ſhips of ſixty guns, and a frigate of thirty-ſix, beſides a number of the quick-ſailing little veſſels called Scampavias (literally, Runaways.)

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Their ſhips, galleys, and fortifications, are not only well ſupplied with excellent artillery, but they have likewiſe invented a kind of ordnance of their own, unknown to all the world beſides. For we found, to our no ſmall amazement, that the rocks were not only cut into fortifications, but likewiſe into artillery to defend theſe fortifications; being hollowed out in many places into the form of immenſe mortars. The charge is ſaid to be about a barrel of gunpowder, over which they place a large piece of wood, made exactly to fit the mouth of the chamber. On this they heap a great quantity of cannon-balls, ſhells, or other deadly materials; and when an enemy's ſhip approaches the harbour, they fire the whole into the air; and they pretend it produces a very great effect, making a ſhower for two or three hundred yards round that would ſink any veſſel.

Notwithſtanding the ſuppoſed bigotry of the Malteſe, the ſpirit of toleration is ſo ſtrong, that a moſque has lately been built for their ſworn enemies the Turks. Here the poor ſlaves are allowed to enjoy their religion in peace. It happened lately, that ſome idle boys diſturbed them during their ſervice; they were immediately ſent to priſon, and ſeverely puniſhed. The police indeed is much better regulated than in the neighbouring countries, and aſſaſſinations and robberies are very uncommon; the laſt of which crimes the grand maſter puniſhes with the utmoſt ſeverity. But he is ſaid, perhaps in compliance with the prejudice of his nation, to be much more relax with regard to the firſt.

Perhaps Malta is the only country in the world where duelling is permitted by law.—As their whole eſtabliſhment is originally founded on the wild and romantic principles of chivalry, they have ever found it too inconſiſtent with theſe principles to aboliſh duelling; but they have laid it under ſuch reſtrictions as greatly to reduce its danger. Theſe are curious enough.—The duelliſts are obliged to decide their quarrel in one particular ſtreet of the city; and if they preſume to fight any where elſe, they are liable to the rigour of the law. But what is not leſs ſingular, and much more in their favour, they are obliged under the moſt ſevere penalties to put up their ſword, when ordered ſo to do, by a *woman*, a *prieſt*, or a *knight*.

Under theſe limitations, in the midſt of a great city, one would imagine it almoſt impoſſible that a duel could ever end in blood; however, this is not the caſe:—A croſs is always painted on the wall oppoſite to the ſpot where a knight has been killed, in commemoration of his fall. We counted about twenty of theſe croſſes.

About three months ago, two knights had a diſpute at a billiard-table. One of them, after giving a great deal of abuſive language, added a blow; but to the aſtoniſhment of all Malta (in whoſe annals there is not a ſimilar inſtance), after ſo great a provocation, he abſolutely refuſed to fight his antagoniſt. The challenge was repeated, and he had time to reflect on the conſequences, but ſtill he refuſed to enter the liſts. He was condemned to make *amende honorable* in the great church of St. John for forty-five days ſucceſſively; then to be confined in a dungeon without

out light for five years, after which he is to remain a priſoner in the caſtle for life. The unfortunate young man who received the blow, is likewiſe in diſgrace, as he has not had an opportunity of wiping it out in the blood of his adverſary.

This has been looked upon as a very ſingular affair, and is ſtill one of the principal topics of converſation. The firſt part of the ſentence has already been executed, and the poor wretch is now in his dungeon. Nor is it thought, that any abatement will be made in what remains.

The Malteſe ſtill talk with horror of a ſtorm that happened here on the 29th of October, 1757, which as it was of a very ſingular nature, I ſhall tranſlate you ſome account of it from a little book they have given me, written on that ſubject.

About three quarters of an hour after midnight, there appeared to the ſouth-weſt of the city a great black cloud, which, as it approached, changed its colour, till at laſt it became like a flame of fire mixed with black ſmoak. A dreadful noiſe was heard on its approach, that alarmed the whole city. It paſſed over part of the port, and came firſt upon an Engliſh ſhip, which in an inſtant was torn to pieces, and nothing left but the hulk; part of the maſt, ſails, and cordage, were carried along with the cloud to a conſiderable diſtance. The ſmall boats and felloques that fell in its way, were all broken to pieces, and ſunk. The noiſe increaſed and became more frightful. A ſentinel, terrified at its approach, run into his box: both he and it were lifted up and carried into the ſea, where he periſhed. It then traverſed a conſiderable part of the city, and laid in ruins almoſt every thing that dared to oppoſe it. Several houſes were laid level with the ground, and it did not leave one ſteeple in its paſſage. The bells of ſome of them, together with the ſpires, were carried to a conſiderable diſtance. The roofs of the churches were demoliſhed and beat down, which, if it had happened in the day-time, muſt have occaſioned a dreadful carnage, as all the world would immediately have run to the churches.

It went off at the north-eaſt point of the city; and demoliſhing the light-houſe, is ſaid to have mounted up into the air, with a frightful noiſe; and paſſed over the ſea to Sicily, where it tore up ſome trees, and did other damage, but nothing conſiderable; as its fury had been moſtly ſpent upon Malta, The number of killed and wounded amounted to near 200; and the loſs of ſhipping, houſes, and churches, was very conſiderable.

Several treatiſes have been written to account for this ſingular phænomenon, but I have found nothing at all ſatisfactory. The ſentiments of the people are conciſe and poſitive. They declare, with one voice, that it was a legion of devils let looſe to puniſh them for their ſins. There are a thouſand people in Malta that will take their oath they ſaw them within the cloud, all as black as pitch, and breathing out fire and brimſtone. They add, that if there had not been a few godly people amongſt them, their whole city would certainly have been involved in one univerſal deſtruction.

Rebuke

Rebuke to an Engliſh *Gentleman, by a* Sicilian *Nobleman.*

I Know of nothing that gives one a worſe opinion of a man, than to ſee him make a ſhew and parade of his contempt for things held ſacred: it is an open inſult to the judgment of the public.—A countryman of ours, about two years ago, offended egregiouſly in this article, and the people ſtill ſpeak of him both with contempt and deteſtation.———It happened one day, in the great church, during the elevation of the hoſt, when every body elſe were on their knees, that he ſtill kept ſtanding, without any appearance of reſpect to the ceremony. A young nobleman that was near him, expreſſed his ſurprize at this. "It is ſtrange, "Sir, (ſaid he) that you, who "have had the education of a gen- "tleman, and ought to have the "ſentiments of one, ſhould chuſe "thus to give ſo very public of- "fence." "Why, Sir, (ſaid the "Engliſhman) I don't believe in "tranſubſtantiation."—"Neither "do I, Sir, (replied the other) and "yet you ſee I kneel."

The following Inſtances which Mr. Brydone *gives us of the Oppreſſiveneſs of the preſent Government in* Sicily, *will account for the late Commotions in* Palermo.

THE difficulties under which the poor Sicilians labour, from the extreme oppreſſion of their government, obliges them ſometimes to invent branches of commerce, that nature ſeems to have denied them, as they are not allowed to enjoy thoſe ſhe has beſtowed.—The ſugar-cane was formerly very much cultivated in this iſland, but the duties impoſed were ſo enormous, that it has been almoſt totally abandoned.—But their crops of wheat alone, were they under a free government, would ſoon be ſufficient to render this little nation one of the richeſt and moſt flouriſhing in the world; for even in the wretched ſtate of cultivation it is in at preſent, one good crop, I am told, is ſufficient to maintain the iſland for ſeven years.

You will be a good deal ſurprized, after this, to hear that the exportation of this commodity has been abſolutely prohibited for theſe ſeveral years paſt; at leaſt to all ſuch as are not able to pay moſt exorbitantly for that privilege. The conſequence is, that corn has become a perfect drug. The common price of the ſalma, which is two loads, was about thirty-one ſhillings; at preſent it is reduced to five ſhillings and ſix-pence, and there is a probability that it will ſtill fall lower.

This crop, which has been very abundant, I am told, in many places they have hardly been at the pains to gather in, as there is little probability of this cruel prohibition being removed. The farmers are already ruined, and the ruin of their maſters muſt inevitably follow. This is the method the miniſtry of Naples, or rather that of Spain, has taken to humble the pride of the Sicilian barons, whoſe power they pretend is ſtill very extenſive, and their juriſdiction abſolute; moſt of them poſſeſſing a right of life and death in their own domain.—However, there is a probability that they will ſoon be obliged to relinquiſh their privileges.

leges.—The complaint is very univerſal, and if the miniſtry perſevere in theſe rigorous meaſures, there muſt either be a revolt, or they muſt ſoon be reduced to a ſtate of poverty as well as ſervitude. I believe indeed moſt of them would readily embrace any plauſible ſcheme, to ſhake off their yoke; as in general they appear to be people of great ſenſibility, with high notions of honour and liberty.

Talking of the natural riches of their iſland;—Yes, ſay they, if theſe were diſplayed, you would have reaſon indeed to ſpeak of them. Take a look of theſe mountains,—they contain rich veins of every metal, and many of the Roman mines ſtill remain;—but to what end ſhould we explore them?—It is not we that ſhould reap the profit?—Nay, a diſcovery of any thing very rich, might poſſibly prove the ruin of its poſſeſſor.—No,—in our preſent ſituation, the hidden treaſures of the iſland muſt ever remain a profound ſecret.—Were we happy enough to enjoy the bleſſings of your conſtitution, you might call us rich indeed.—Many hidden doors of opulence would then be opened, which now are not even thought of, and we ſhould ſoon re-aſſume our ancient name and conſequence; but at preſent we are nothing.

This is the language that ſome of the firſt people amongſt them hold with us. However, they ſtill boaſt that they retain more of the feudal government than any nation in Europe. The ſhadow indeed remains, but the ſubſtance is gone long ago.—It has long been the object of the Bourbon miniſtry, to reduce the power of the barons in every kingdom. Richlieu began the ſyſtem in France, and it has ever ſince been proſecuted by his ſucceſſors; its influence has now ſpread over the whole of their poſſeſſions in Europe; of which, as this is the moſt remote, it has likewiſe been the longeſt in reaching it.

Of the Italian *Language; by the late Earl of* Corke *and* Orrery.

I Have ſeen the famous library of manuſcripts, *Libreria Laurenziana* *. It is a large, and I believe, a moſt rare and well-choſen collection. The benefactors formerly have been many; of late years very few. The variety of bibles, at leaſt by their number, may be called valuable. I dare ſay, you have ſeen a copy of the *Virgil* †; in England. Here you would ſee an original *Livy*, finely preſerved, and finely written. The proportion of the room ſtrikes every eye. It is the architecture of Michael Angelo. A modern Ita-

* This library belongs to the convent of St. Laurence, and was partly collected by Lorenzo de Medici; and partly by Pope Clement VII. and the Great-Duke Coſmo I. It is ſaid to contain 14,800 manuſcripts.

† This, the moſt curious manuſcript in the library, is ſuppoſed to have been written in the fifth century. It wants the *Ille ego qui quondam*, &c. and the twenty-two lines in the 2d. Æneid, which relate the interview of Æneas and Helen, and which, Mr. Addiſon thinks, were very judiciouſly expunged by Tucca and Varius.

lian author, who has written an account of the library, ſpeaks of the room in theſe words, *è così nobile, e maeſtoſo, e di sì rara, e perfetta architettura, che lingua umana non ha lode baſtevole per commendarla* *.

Here you have the ſtile of modern Italy. How different from the Ciceronian, or even the later ages of Rome! The Italian language ſeems adapted to flattery and high-flown thoughts. It has the honour to have ariſen out of the aſhes of the Latin tongue, which ſubſiſted, and was generally ſpoken in Italy, impure indeed, till the time of St. Bernard, and the Emperor Frederic Barbaroſſa. After the twelfth century, it was entirely loſt in converſation, and remained only in public acts, and public prayers; and even in them, mixed, confounded, and ſcarce intelligible.

Towards the middle of the thirteenth century, ſuch baſe coin being of no currency, ſome ingenious men, particularly Brunetti, and afterwards his diſciple Dantè, the three Villani, and others, began to form a new language, a more ſweet-ſounding, ſofter kind of Latin, which they appropriated to the uſe and benefit of their own country. Towards the middle of the fourteenth century appeared Petrarch. The Italians juſtly call the fourteenth century, the "age of purity," as their language flouriſhed very particularly in that æra. Petrarch was the Waller of his day.

In the fifteenth century, the correctneſs and encouragement of Greek and Latin, was revived throughout Italy, and eſpecially in Florence, under the influence of the houſe of Medici. The Italian language remained in equillibre till it was raiſed again by Politianus †, and farther encreaſed in purity and ſimplicity by Sannazarius ‡.

In the ſixteenth century appeared Cardinal Bembo's § remarks on the Italian language, a book at that time much applauded.

In the beginning of that century, an academy was eſtabliſhed in Florence for arts and ſciences, particularly for languages. In the year 1580, it had the authority of regular ſtatutes. It was begun, inſtituted, and patronized by the princes

* "It is of ſuch noble, majeſtic, and perfect architecture, that human language has not praiſes ſufficient to commend it."

† "Angelus Politianus was a native of Tuſcany, born 1474. He was a prieſt and a canon of Florence, preceptor to the children of Lorenzo de Medici." See in Bayle's Dictionary a long and very particular account of him.

‡ "Actius Syncerus Sannazarius was a Neapolitan, born in 1458, a man of great wit and extenſive learning, famous by his Latin and Italian works. In a diſpute one day before Frederic, King of Naples, concerning what was beſt to improve the eye-ſight. "Nothing is ſo good for it," ſaid Sannazarius, "as envy, becauſe it makes all objects appear greater." He was a great epigrammatiſt. One of his epigrams on the city of Venice is well known. He died in the year 1530."

§ "Cardinal Peter Bembo was a Venetian, born in 1470, of a family particularly famous for men of letters and figure in the republic. He was ſecretary to Leo X. and was made a cardinal by Paul III. He died in 1547 by his horſe joſtling and bruiſing him againſt a wall. His Latin works, eſpecially his hiſtory of Venice, are much eſteemed for their purity.

of the houſe of Medici. The dictionary *della Cruſca* *, a moſt perfect work in its kind, was forty years in compiling.

The Italian language lies under the imputation of weakneſs and effeminacy. On a thorough and candid inquiſition, it will be acknowledged ſoft, but ſtrong; gentle, but expreſſive; fit indeed for love and compliments. Too much of it has been applied in that ſtrain; but look into the hiſtorians, I mean thoſe of real worth, you will find nervous ſenſe, decorated with forcible words, and ſupported by judicious obſervations. For a moment let me play the part of a grammarian, and ſay, that the *diminutives* and *augmentatives* are to be envied by every Engliſh writer. The *gerunds* and *infinitive* moods, when turned, as frequently, into ſubſtantives, are ſufficient to wipe away all aſperſions of imbecility. Whence then, you ſay, ariſe theſe ſuggeſtions? I believe I can account for them.

They ariſe from a ſingular faſhion, deemed politeneſs, of ſpeaking to *men* in the *feminine* gender; a method, which, however eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, muſt always appear to ſtrangers, unnatural and abſurd. It is not ſufficient to baniſh the words *thou* and *thee* in the *ſecond* perſon, which are univerſally underſtood as vulgariſms, but *you* muſt be excluded, and the *third perſon feminine* introduced into the place. *Signora ella è malcreato*, would ſcarce be tranſlated by a novice in the language, "Sir, you are uncivil." It is difficult to gueſs from whence this odd piece of good-breeding and courtlineſs could ariſe. Surely not in complaiſance to the Welch, who in the very depth of blundering, make uſe of *ſhe* and *her*, inſtead of *he* and *him*; little imagining that they may be ſaid to draw their muddy water from the pure fountain of *La Cruſca*.

Before we ſhut our grammar, let us try a ſentence of Florentine elegance, in the rough plain Engliſh tongue. "Sir, as I have the honour to ſpeak to *her*, and as I find *ſhe* is general of our army, I hope *ſhe* will permit me to aſk my orders from *her*, as upon *her* courage, ſtrength, and bravery, depends the ſucceſs of the day." With full as much propriety the Amazons might have aſſumed the appellative *he*; and Acca might have mourned over her miſtreſs Camilla, by exclaiming, "Ah! *he* was a dear and excellent lady, nor would *he* have expired in my arms by any incident leſs embarraſſing, than *his* petticoats being in *his* way." The confuſion of ſexes muſt produce abſurdity and ſeeming weakneſs in any language whatever.

Three extraordinary Pieces of Wax-Work, in one of the Rooms adjoin-

* The Academia della Cruſca have for their emblem, or device, a *Mill*: They take the title of Cruſca, or Bran, as profeſſing themſelves to ſeparate and clear the fine flour from it; that is, the uſeful and valuable from that which is not ſo; as there are ſome other academies in Italy which take their title from ſome defect or imperfection, which it is their endeavour to deliver themſelves from, and ſtudy its oppoſite; as Otioſi, Oſcuri, Oſtinati, &c. *Wright.*

ing to the Gallery at Florence; *from the ſame.*

THREE repreſentations in coloured wax-work will for ever ſtrike my memory with horror and admiration. One is the different progreſs of decay upon human bodies after death, from the moment they are laid into their diſmal receptacle, to the laſt abolition of the fleſh, a ſkeleton. The ſecond is a moſt melancholy repreſentation of the ſtate of perſons either dead, or dying of the plague. Theſe are, both, in glaſs cabinets, preſerved with the utmoſt nicety. They were executed during the reign of Ferdinand I. *, while the plague raged in Florence. The operator lived only to finiſh his work, and then fell a victim to the cruel peſtilence, which he had repreſented †. The third (the firſt performance of the ſame author), is an head. The ſkin from the ſkull is turned down from one ſide of the face, and the glands are plainly, too plainly, diſcovered. In viewing theſe pieces, each ſpectator endeavours to fly, but cannot. He tries to turn away his eyes, but cannot. He ſtays againſt his will, and is chained againſt his inclination. "Now get you to my lady's "chamber, and tell her, let her "paint an inch thick, to this fa-"vour ſhe muſt come."

A Letter from the Counteſs of Pomfret, *to the Counteſs of* Hertford, *afterwards Ducheſs of* Somerſet.

Monts, Oct. $\frac{6}{17}$, 1738.

SINCE you have ſo kind a wiſh for me, dear madam, as that of coming to my dreſſing-room, I will indulge the agreeable thought that it is effected; and though I do not know how to believe you here, I will imagine I have placed you in my great chair, where, on your left hand, is the fire, (no bad thing, this weather) and, on your right, a window, from which you ſee the river, bordered on each ſide with meadows, vineyards, corn-fields, villages, and chateaux. I congratulate my own happineſs in your arrival. I recount to you my journey, the things I have ſeen, and the things I was forced to leave unſeen, by the hurry we were in. And as, I believe, you may have heard leſs of St. Germain's than of ſome other palaces, I enlarge moſt upon that. I tell you it was built by that polite hero and gallant prince, Francis I. ‡. In compliment to his miſtreſs, whoſe name was Diana, it is erected in form of a Gothic D, with five towers, and is ſix ſtories high; the three firſt are ſtone, the three higheſt brick, and there is an open gallery which runs round the middle on the outſide with iron rails; within, is a

* He died in 1609.

† Theſe admirable pieces were the workmanſhip of Crejetano Julio Zummo, a Sicilian eccleſiaſtic, whoſe picture hangs near them. *Keyſler.*

‡ This prince (who died in 1547) built many of the royal palaces in France, and adorned them all with pictures, ſtatues, tapeſtry, and all kinds of choice and coſtly furniture, and is ſaid never to have been equalled in generoſity, ſweetneſs of temper, and magnificence.

cou

court that coaches, to the degree of a duke, have privilege of entering, and the whole caſtle is encompaſſed with a large dry ditch; over which are draw-bridges. The emblem of this king was a ſalamander in flames, which is placed alternately with a crowned F round the turrets, as alſo carried over the gateway. The apartments within are noble, and the conveniences for the ſervants very great. The gardens are not large, but there is, perhaps, the fineſt terras in the world on the ſide of the foreſt, two thouſand ſeven hundred yards long, and fifty broad, from which you have a view of the Seine, and a moſt beautiful country. The foreſt itſelf is of vaſt extent, and finely wooded, cut into walks and ſtars; and is by nature as much fitted for walking, as any garden in England is by art. In this palace the ſucceeding kings of France generally lived, till Lewis XIV. (who was born here) built Verſailles, much more extenſive, leſs noble, and reſigned this to King James II. ſince the death of whoſe widow, the royal lodgings have been unfurniſhed, and it is now of much the ſame uſe that Somerſet-houſe is in London. There are ſtill ſome remains of that abdicated court: amongſt others, is Lady Middleton, ſiſter to Lady Weſtmoreland, and two years older than herſelf, in perfect poſſeſſion of her health and ſenſes. She followed her huſband * out of England, was lady of the bed-chamber to Queen Mary, and governeſs to the Princeſs Louiſa, whoſe picture I ſaw, and, if I had not ſeen it there, ſhould have taken it for our Princeſs Caroline. This poor lady, while I was at St. Germain's, loſt her youngeſt ſon, whoſe ſtory has ſomething ſo particular, that (as I can anſwer both for the truth and knowledge of the perſons who told it me) believing it may entertain you, I will relate it.

He was born about the time of the revolution, and chriſtened Charles. As ſoon as his mother was able to travel, (as I ſaid before) ſhe followed her huſband, taking this boy along with her; whoſe beauty, when he grew up, was only equalled by the wit, politeneſs, and a thouſand other perfections that he poſſeſſed, and that made him the admiration and delight of all his acquaintance. When he was old enough, he entered into the army, where his behaviour was anſwerable to all his other merits. One winter that his regiment was quartered in Normandy, he lodged in the houſe of an officer, who had an only daughter, young, pretty, and ingenious. You will eaſily gueſs, the event of this acquaintance was firſt a liking, and then a love; and that ſo violent and open on his ſide, that the father thought fit to interpoſe, and tell him, with all the reſpect due from an inferior, and all the warmth of an alarmed parent, that "he knew his daughter undeſerving of the honour of "being his wife, but alſo thought "her above being his miſtreſs." On this, he was obliged to quit the houſe, but could not quit his paſſion; and finding equal return from the young lady, he, to aſſure her of his faith, and himſelf of hers, gave and received a contract. As this affair could not paſs in ſilence, Lord Clare, (who was his colonel)

* The Earl of Middleton, Secretary of State to King James II.

and others of his relations, ſent word of it to Lady Middleton, who immediately ordered him to return home; where ſhe made uſe of ſo many arguments, threats, and perſuaſions, (amongſt others, that he would ruin the young woman he loved, as well as himſelf) that, after contending with them for two or three years, he yielded to write a letter, in which he ſaid, that, "he believed it would be happier "for her to think no more of a "man whoſe friends were deter-"mined never to receive her; and "that he might not be a hindrance "to her fortune elſewhere, he re-"turned her promiſe, and deſired "his." The lady ſent it directly, aſſuring him ſhe had never taken it with an intention to injure him, whoſe happineſs ſhe preferred to her own, and heartily wiſhed it him in ſome more worthy choice; but did not long outlive her generoſity, and his change, falling into a conſumption, and dying within the year. The news of which made ſuch an impreſſion on Mr. Middleton, that, from the moſt lively, he became the moſt melancholy, of men; and, though he lived ſome years after, he never enjoyed life, for the laſt three months of which, he ſecluded himſelf from all company, and died of a fever that had no appearance of being mortal.

You ſee, dear Madam, by the length of my diſcourſe, I do not mean to part ſoon with you, whenever you come, for I find myſelf on the laſt ſide of my paper, and have not aſked you one of thoſe many things I want to know. The actions, the words, the deſigns of our acquaintances, muſt be agreeable to hear of, if you relate them; for even the Duke of Marlborough's purchaſe, in Lady Hertford's letter, is worth the money. Write me word then, dear Madam, what is doing where we do no more, but, ſafe in harbour, ſee the main covered with floating veſſels, ſome ſailing with auſpicious gales, ſome ſtruggling with adverſe winds, ſome cruiſing, ſome ſinking. I am not out of humour with the world, though retired from it, and therefore ſhould take as much pleaſure in hearing how it goes, as in ſeeing a new play; where, though I am no actor, I am as attentive to the opening, progreſs, and cataſtrophe of the plot. I believe, you will more than once wiſh, (if you have the patience to read this out) that I had thought of concluding ſooner; but ſince I have gone ſo far, I muſt detain you ſo much longer, as to ſay, I am, dear Madam,

Your Ladyſhip's moſt faithful,
and moſt obedient,
humble ſervant,
Henrietta Louiſa Pomfret.

The Good-Senſe and Piety of the following Letter, will be obvious to every Reader, whilſt every Heart muſt ſympathize with the amiable Sufferer.

Dutcheſs-Dowager of SOMERSET,* to Mrs. ——.

1754.

I Am ſorry, good Mrs. ——, to find that your illneſs ſeems rather

* This lady, as eminent for her virtues as her rank, the friend of Mrs. Rowe, died in 1754. She was eldeſt daughter of the Hon. Henry Thynne, (only

rather to increaſe than diminiſh; yet the diſpoſition of mind with which you receive this painful diſpenſation, ſeems to convert your ſufferings into a bleſſing: while you reſign to the will of God in ſo patient a manner, this diſeaſe ſeems only the chaſtiſement of a wiſe and merciful Being, who chaſteneth not for his own pleaſure, but for our profit. Were I not convinced of this great truth, I fear I muſt long ſince have ſunk under the burden of ſorrow, which God ſaw fit to wean my fooliſh heart from this vain world, and ſhow me how little all the grandeur and riches of it avail to happineſs. He gave me a ſon *, who promiſed all that the fondeſt wiſhes of the fondeſt parents could hope; an honour to his family, an ornament to his country; with a heart early attached to all the duties of religion and ſociety, with the advantage of ſtrong and uninterrupted health, joined to a form, which, when he came into Italy, made him more generally known by the name of the "Engliſh angel," than by that of his family. I know, this account may look like a mother's fondneſs; perhaps it was too much ſo once: but alas! it now only ſerves to ſhow the uncertainty and frailty of all human dependence. This juſtly beloved child was ſnatched from us before we could hear of his illneſs: that fatal diſeaſe, the ſmall-pox, ſeized him at Bologna, and carried him off the evening of his birth-day †, on which he had completed nineteen years. Two poſts before, I had a letter from him, written with all the life and innocent chearfulneſs inherent to his nature; the next but one came from his afflicted governor ‡, to acquaint his unhappy father, that he had loſt the moſt dutiful and beſt of ſons, the pride and hope of his declining age. He bore the ſtroke like a wiſe man and a Chriſtian, but never forgot, nor ceaſed to ſigh for it. A long ſeries of pain and infirmity, which was daily gaining ground, ſhowed me the ſword which appeared ſuſpended over my head by an almoſt cobweb thread, long before it dropped §. As to my bodily pains, I bleſs God, they are by no means inſupportable at preſent: I rather ſuffer a languid ſtate of weakneſs, which waſtes my fleſh and conſumes my ſpirits by a gentle decay, than any frightful ſuffering, and am ſpending thoſe remains of nature which were almoſt exhauſted in continued care and anxiety for the ſufferings of a perſon dearer to me than myſelf. My daughter ‖, who is very good

(only ſon of Thomas Lord Viſcount Weymouth) and mother of the preſent Dutcheſs of Northumberland.

* George Lord Viſcount Beauchamp, who died at Bologna in Italy, September 11, 1744.

† September 11, 1744.

‡ Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Dalton was tutor to Lord Beauchamp; but the "Supplement to the Biographical Dictionary," (publiſhed in 1767) ſays, "a "bad ſtate of health prevented him from attending his pupil on his travels "abroad, and ſaved him the mortification of being an eye-witneſs of his "death."

§ Algernon Duke of Somerſet died Feb. 7, 1749-50.

‖ The Counteſs (now Dutcheſs) of Northumberland.

to me, has ſent me her youngeſt ſon *, juſt turned of four years old, to amuſe me in my ſolitude, becauſe he is a great favourite of mine, and ſhows a great deal of his uncle's diſpoſition, and ſome faint likeneſs of his perſon. It is high time to releaſe you from ſo long a letter, but there are ſome ſubjects on which my tears and pen know not how to ſtop when they begin to flow.

I am, dear Madam,

Your ſincerely affectionate friend,

F. SOMERSET.

An Account of two Journies into Wales.

Biſhop HERRING † to Mr. DUNCOMBE.

Rocheſter ‡, Nov. 3, 1737.

Dear Sir,

I Thank you moſt affectionately for your obliging enquiry after me, and I bleſs God, have the ſatisfaction to inform you that I am very well, after the moſt agreeable journey I ever had in my life. We travelled ſlowly and commodiouſly, and found Wales a country altogether as entertaining as it was new. The face of it is grand, and beſpeaks the magnificence of Nature; and ſo enlarged my mind, in the ſame manner as the ſtupendouſneſs of the ocean does, that it was ſome time before I could be reconciled again to the level countries: their beauties were all in the little taſte; and, I am afraid, if I had ſeen Stow in my way home, I ſhould have thrown out ſome very unmannerly reflections upon it. I ſhould have ſmiled at the little niceties of art, and beheld with contempt an artificial ruin, after I had been agreeably terrified with ſomething like the rubbiſh of a creation. Not but that Wales has its little beauties too, in delightful ſtreams and fine valleys; but the things which entertained me were the vaſt ocean, and ranges of rocks, whoſe foundations are hid, and whoſe tops reach the clouds. I know ſomething of your caſt of mind, I believe, and I will therefore take the liberty to give you an account of an airing one fine evening, which I ſhall never forget. I went out in the cool of the day, and rode near four miles upon the ſmooth ſhore, with an extended view of the ocean, whoſe waves broke at our feet in gentle murmurs: from thence we turned into a little village, with a neat church and houſes, which ſtood juſt at the entrance of a deep valley: the rocks roſe high, and near, at each hand of us, but were,

* Now Lord Algernon Percy.

† Afterwards ſucceſſively archbiſhop of York and Canterbury. "This "amiable prelate," (as he is juſtly characteriſed by the late Dr. Jortin) "had "piety without ſuperſtition, and moderation without meanneſs, an open and "a liberal way of thinking, and a conſtant attachment to the cauſe of ſober "and rational liberty, civil and religious. Thus he lived and died, and few "great men paſſed through this malevolent world better beloved, and leſs "cenſured, than he."——— Life of Eraſmus, vol. i. p. 42, note.

His Grace died March 13, 1758, aged 64.

‡ His Lordſhip held this deanery in commendam with his biſhopric.

on

on one ſide, covered with a fine turf full of ſheep and goats and grazing herds, and, on the other, varied with patches of yellow corn and ſpots of wood, and here and there a great piece of a bare rock projecting. At our feet ran a ſtream clear as cryſtal, but large and foaming, over vaſt ſtones rudely thrown together, of unequal magnitudes, and over it a wooden bridge, which could ſcarce be ſaid to be made by the hands of art; and as it was evening, the hinds appeared, in many parts of the ſcene, returning home, with pails upon their heads. I proceeded in this agreeable place till our proſpect was cloſed, though much illuminated, by a prodigious cataract from a mountain, that did, as it were, ſhut the valley. All theſe images together, put me much in mind of Pouſſin's drawings, and made me fancy myſelf in Savoy at leaſt, if not nearer Rome. Indeed both the journey, and the country, and the reſidence were moſt pleaſing to me. . . . .

I am, dear Sir,

Your obliged and aſſured friend,

THO. BANGOR.

Biſhop HERRING to Mr. DUNCOMBE.

Kenſington, Sept. 11, 1739.

Dear Sir,

. . . . I Met your letter here on my return from Wales. I bleſs God for it, I am come home quite well, after a very romantic, and, upon looking back, I think it a moſt perilous journey. It was the year of my primary viſitation, and I determined to ſee every part of my dioceſe; to which purpoſe, I mounted my horſe, and rode intrepidly, but ſlowly, through North Wales to Shrewſbury. I am a little afraid, if I ſhould be particular in my deſcription, you would think I am playing the traveller upon you; but indeed I will ſtick religiouſly to truth; and becauſe a little journal of my expedition may be ſome minutes amuſement, I will take the liberty to give it you. I remember, on my laſt year's picture of North Wales, you complimented me with ſomewhat of a poetical fancy: that, I am confident, you will not now; for a man may as well expect poetical fire at Copenhagen, as amidſt the dreary rocks of Merionethſhire *. You find, by this intimation, that my landſcapes are like to be ſomething different from what they were before, for I talk ſomewhat in the ſtyle of Othello,

——" Of antres vaſt, and deſerts idle,
" Rough quarries, rocks, and hills
" whoſe heads touch heaven."

I ſet out upon this adventurous journey on a Monday morning, accompanied (as biſhops uſually are) by my chancellor, my chaplain, ſecretary, two or three friends, and our ſervants. The firſt part of our road lay croſs the foot of a long ridge of rocks, and was over a dreary moraſs, with here and there a ſmall dark cottage, a few ſheep, and more goats, in view, but not a

* To this his Lordſhip's letter is one exception, and Ambroſe Philips's poem " from Copenhagen," publiſhed in the " Tatler," is another.

bird to be ſeen, ſave, now and then, a ſolitary hern watching for frogs. At the end of four of their miles we got to a ſmall village, where the view of things mended a little, and the road and the time were beguiled by travelling for three miles along the ſide of a fine lake, full of fiſh, and tranſparent as glaſs. That pleaſure over, our work became very arduous, for we were to mount a rock, and, in many places of the road, over natural ſtairs of ſtone. I ſubmitted to this, which, they told me, was but a taſte of the country, and to prepare me for worſe things to come. However, worſe things did not come that morning, for we dined, ſoon after, out of our own wallet, and though our inn ſtood in a place of moſt frightful ſolitude, and the beſt formed for the habitation of monks (who once poſſeſſed it) in the world, yet we made a chearful meal. The novelty of the thing gave me ſpirits, and the air gave me appetite much keener than the knife I ate with. We had our muſic too, for there came in a harper, who ſoon drew about us a groupe of figures that Hogarth would give any price for. The harper was in his true place and attitude; a man and a woman ſtood before him, ſinging to his inſtrument wildly, but not diſagreeably; a little dirty child was playing with the bottom of the harp; a woman in a ſick night-cap, hanging over the ſtairs; a boy with crutches, fixed in a ſtaring attention; and a girl carding wool in the chimney, and rocking a cradle with her naked feet, interrupted in her buſineſs by the charms of the muſic; all ragged and dirty, and all ſilently attentive. Theſe figures gave us a moſt entertaining picture, and would pleaſe you, or any man of obſervation: and one reflection gave me particular comfort, That the aſſembly before us demonſtrated, that, even here, the influential ſun warmed poor mortals, and inſpired them with love and muſic. When we had diſpatched our meal, and had taken a view of an old church, very large for that country, we remounted; and my guide pointed to a narrow paſs between two rocks, through which, he ſaid, our road lay. It did ſo; and in a little time we came at it. The inhabitants call it, in their language, "The road of kind-"neſs." It was made by the Romans for their paſſage to Carnarvon. It is juſt broad enough for an horſe, paved with large flat ſtones, and is not level, but riſes and falls with the rock, at whoſe foot it lies. It is half a mile long. On the right hand, a vaſt rock hangs almoſt over you; on the left, cloſe to the path, is a precipice, at the bottom of which rolls an impetuous torrent, bounded, on the other ſide, not by a ſhore, but by a rock, as bare, not ſo ſmooth, as a whetſtone, which riſes half a mile in perpendicular height. Here we all diſmounted, not only from reaſons of juſt fear, but that I might be at leiſure to contemplate in pleaſure, mixed with horror, this ſtupendous mark of the Creator's power. Having paſſed over a noble bridge of ſtone, we found ourſelves upon a fine ſand, then left by the ſea, which here indents upon the country, and arrived in the evening, paſſing over more rough country, at our deſtined inn. The accommodations there were better than expected, for we had good beds and a friendly hoſteſs, and I ſlept well,

well, though, by the number of beds in the room, I could have fancied myſelf in an hoſpital. The next morning I confirmed at the church, and after dinner ſet off for the metropolis of the country, called Dolgelle. There I ſtayed and did buſineſs the next day, and the ſcene was much mended. The country I had hitherto paſſed through was like one not made by the Father of the creation, but in the wrath of power; but here were inhabitants, a town and church, a river, and fine meadows. However, on the Thurſday, I had one more iron mountain of two miles to paſs, and then was entertained with the green hills of Montgomeryſhire, high indeed, but turfed up to the top, and productive of the fineſt ſheep; and from this time the country and the proſpects gradually mended, and indeed the whole œconomy of nature, as we approached the ſun; and you cannot conceive, what an air of chearfulneſs it gave us, to compare the deſolations of North Wales, with the fine valleys and hills of Montgomeryſhire, and the fruitful green fields of fair Warwickſhire. For I made myſelf amends in the following part of my journey, directing my courſe through Shrewſbury, Woolverhampton, Birmingham, Warwick, and Oxford, ſome of the fineſt towns and counties in the iſland. But I muſt ſtop, and not uſe you ſo unmercifully. . . .

I am, dear Sir,

Your obliged

and affectionate

humble ſervant,

THO. BANGOR.

Curious Letter from the Second Volume of the Clarendon *State Papers, lately publiſhed at* Oxford.

The Lord MOUNTNORRIS to the Earl of STRAFFORD, the Day before his Execution.

My Lord,

WITH all humble ſincerity of heart I ſpeak it, I come not to you to diſturb your peace, but to further it. My conſcience witneſſeth with me, as I hope for ſalvation, that, until you took away the Secretary's place from me, I honoured and eſteemed you as my beſt friend, and never wittingly offended you in word or deed, but unboſomed my heart and advice to you, as I would have done to my father, if he had been living. And how fervently I ſought your reconciliation, my ſeveral letters, and my poor afflicted wife's, written and directed to yourſelf, may teſtify for me. You brought me into diſgrace cauſeleſsly with my gracious ſovereign; whom I call God to be my witneſs I have ſerved with all poſſible faithfulneſs: and the depriving me of his majeſty's favour hath been and is more grievous to me than any death can be. You have publicly diſhonoured and diſgraced me by accuſing me of bribery, corruption and oppreſſion, whereof my God knows I am innocent; and for trial thereof I have ſubmitted myſelf to the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny of the parliament. You have by a high and powerful hand by miſinformation to his majeſty, ſtripped me of all my offices and employments, and ſo impoveriſhed me in my eſtate, and brought ſo many calamities

lamities upon me and my diſtreſſed wife and her ſeven children, who are nearly allied to her that is a ſaint in heaven, and was the mother of your dear children, as have ruined their fortunes, which I hoped would have been advanced by your favourable furtherance. My Lord, I beſeech you pardon me for making this woeful relation, which proceeds from a grieved ſorrowful ſoul with tears from my eyes, not for myſelf, (for I bleſs God my afflictions have weaned me from this world, and my heart is fixed upon a heavenly habitation) but for my poor infants' ſakes, whom I am like by theſe occaſions to leave diſtreſſed, if his Majeſty take not conſideration of them. If your Lordſhip's heart do not tell you you have been too cruel to me and mine, I muſt leave it to the Searcher of all hearts to be judge betwixt us; but if it do, you may be pleaſed, in diſcharge of a good conſcience, to make ſome ſignification thereof to his Majeſty; and I will not doubt but my God will diſpoſe his Majeſty's heart to take compaſſion of my poor infants, and reward it into the boſom of you and your's accordingly. And, my Lord, I do from my heart forgive you all the wrongs you have done me and mine; and do upon the knees of my heart beſeech my God not to lay them to your charge, but to receive your ſoul into his glorious preſence, where all tears ſhall be wiped from your eyes. Amen, amen, ſweet Jeſus! which ſhall be the inceſſant prayer of

Your Lordſhip's

Brother in Chriſt Jeſus,

FRA. MOUNTNORRIS.

11th of May, 1641.

A rough draught, by himſelf.

The following Letter ſtrongly ſhews Lord *Clarendon*'s regard to the Laws and the Conſtitution, notwithſtanding his attachment to the King.

Mr. Edward Hyde *to his Majeſty**.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

THOUGH I do not hear that any great objection can be made to your Majeſty's laſt meſſage, yet they ſay there were quick and ſharp anſwers fell from your Majeſty in the conference, which have begot notable doubts in them of your intentions, ſo that (eſpecially if theſe are reported to-morrow) we muſt expect a warm day. Since there was nothing ſaid in your anſwer at Newmarket concerning Ireland, (which your Majeſty knows to be the envious argument, in which you muſt never appear leſs zealous) your Majeſty may pleaſe to reform this incloſed, and diſpatch it from Huntingdon to my Lord-Keeper; that they may have public notice of your journey to

* This is without a date; but it was evidently ſent between March 9th and 25th, 164½. For the anſwer at Newmarket was given on the former, and the meſſage from Huntingdon, (which was in conſequence of this letter) was ſent on the latter of thoſe days.

York.

York. The latter part of it is, to my underſtanding, the beſt way of ſatisfying your Majeſty's end of a proclamation, which will be very hard at this time, if not impoſſible, to paſs, and may hereafter, if there ſhould be neceſſity (as I hope there will not) be ſet forth with more advantage to your Majeſty than now. Men's diſcourſes here are full of your Majeſty's deſigns of immediate force, of a retreat into Scotland, of the diviſions there, to none of which your ſervants give the leaſt credit; aſſuring themſelves that, however your affairs and conveniences have invited you to York, [*that*] you intend to ſit as quietly there as if you were at Whitehall. For your Majeſty well knows, that your greateſt ſtrength is in the hearts and affections of thoſe perſons who have been the ſevereſt aſſertors of the publick liberties, and ſo beſides their duty and loyalty to your perſon, are in love with your inclinations to peace and juſtice, and value their own intereſts upon the preſervation of your rights. Theſe your Majeſty will not loſe by any act which may beget juſt fears in them; neither can there be ſo cunning a way found out to aſſiſt thoſe who wiſh not well to your Majeſty, (if any ſuch there be) as by giving the leaſt hint to your people that you rely upon any thing but the ſtrength of your laws, and their obedience.

Your Majeſty will pardon me that, in theſe public dangers, I can have ſo particular a care of myſelf, as to remember your Majeſty to burn theſe papers, and to vouchſafe me to tranſcribe any thing with your own royal hand out of them that you think fit for your ſervice, without communicating it to any other eye.

God always aſſiſt your Majeſty!

A rough Draught, by himſelf; endorſed, "Mine to the King to "Newmarket."

The Lord Paget *to the Honourable Houſe of Parliament* *.

IT may ſeem ſtrange that I, who with all zeal and earneſtneſs have proſecuted ever ſince the beginning of this parliament, the reformation of the diſorders in church and commonwealth, ſhould now, in a time of ſo great diſtraction, deſert the cauſe. Moſt true it is, that my ends were the common good, and that [*as long as*] it was proſecuted, I was ready to lay down my life and fortune. But when I found a preparation of arms againſt the King under the ſhadow of loyalty, I rather reſolved to obey a good conſcience than particular ends; and now am in my way to his Majeſty, where I will throw myſelf down at his feet, and will die a loving ſubject.

June 17, 1642.

A Copy. It ſeems to be in the hand of Mr. Walker, *afterwards Sir* Edward.

* This is the ſuperſcription; and the letter is ſaid to have been ſent while he was on his journey to York, together with the declaration of the Lords there to ſupport his Majeſty's right againſt the new ordinance of the Militia. See *Hiſt. Rebell. B.* 5.

A Let-

A Letter to Sir Ralph Hopton, *ſuppoſed to have been written by the Earl of* Eſſex *.

SIR,

THE experience I have had of your worth, and the happineſs I have enjoyed in your friendſhip, are wounding conſiderations to me when I look upon this preſent diſtance between us. Certainly, my affections to you are ſo unchangeable, that hoſtility itſelf cannot violate my friendſhip to your perſon. But I muſt be true to the cauſe wherein I ſerve. The old limitation, *uſque ad aras*, holds ſtill; and where my conſcience is intereſted, all other obligations are ſwallowed up. I ſhould moſt gladly wait upon you, according to your deſire, but that I look upon you as engaged in that party beyond the poſſibility of a retreat, and conſequently incapable of being wrought upon by any perſuaſions. And I know the conference could never be ſo cloſe between us, but that it would take wind, and receive a conſtruction to my diſhonour. That great God who is the ſearcher of my heart, knows with what a ſad ſenſe I go on upon this ſervice, and with what a perfect hatred I deteſt this war without an enemy. But I look upon it as ſent from God; and that is enough to ſilence all paſſion in me. The God of Heaven in his good time ſend us the bleſſing of peace, and in the mean time fit us to receive it! We are both upon the ſtage, and muſt act ſuch parts as are aſſigned us in this tragedy. Let us do it in a way of honour, and without perſonal animoſities. Whatſoever the iſſue be, I ſhall never wittingly [. . . .]

Sir Edward Hyde *to the Lady* Dalkeith.

I Have now recovered eaſe enough to think and write; which I could hardly do when you heard from me laſt, and I ſhall be much revived that you are perfectly recovered; for by your's I found you were not then well. Take heed, theſe lewd times, and the unpleaſantneſs of your own fortune, make not a greater impreſſion upon your mind, than they ought to do; for you then begin to be, when the comfort and conſcience of your own innocence is not a greater pleaſure than the guilt of others an affliction to you. I hear no news from England or France, but of a multitude of men of honour running to compound. I neither envy nor cenſure them; though I confeſs I am not able to tell myſelf, how that comes to be lawful now, which would have appeared three or four years ſince very odious to moſt men; or, that any thing can be honeſt to recover an eſtate, which had not been ſo to have preſerved it. And truly, though I muſt confeſs we have by our own groſs folly and madneſs loſt a game that might

* This is the laſt of ſix polite letters, all rough draughts without dates, written in the ſame hand, and on the ſame paper. They appear moſt of them to have been ſent from the chief commander of the parliament-forces in the Weſt to Sir Ralph Hopton, whoſe name is written on the back of the paper in the ſame hand. The five firſt are ſhorter than this, and relate to the exchange of priſoners.

have

have been longer played, I do not know that any man doth now undergo a worſe condition, than he had reaſon to expect, when upon ſuch infinite diſadvantages he firſt engaged himſelf in the King's good cauſe; nay, I am confident he hath not now ſo many againſt him, as he had then; but it ſeems conſcience, that was then a good motive, is not thought a good end now. I confeſs the ſtraits men of all conditions are forced to ſubmit to, are very unpleaſant, and were not to be ſubmitted to, if God Almighty had only forbid us to be impious, or ſacrilegious, or rebellious, as long as we could keep our eſtates, or to depart from good conſciences till we are in danger to be baniſhed, or ſtarved. I know that all ſober reliance upon God's Providence is now called expecting of miracles, and the fixing upon honeſt principles, which all moral men muſt acknowledge, is reproached and laughed at, as delighting in metaphyſical notions, and imaginary ſpeculations. Yet ſure, when men do a little conſider either the being ſaved in the next world, or their being fairly mentioned after their deaths in this (which is the moſt glorious and deſirable bleſſing after the other), they will find that this negligent treating with their conſciences, is not the way to either. Oh my Lady Dalkeith, I pray God preſerve poor England from being invaded by the Turks; for ſure, men would give their Chriſtianity, and two years purchaſe, for the preſervation of their eſtates. I had word ſent me laſt week by a gentleman, that now all men made haſte over, for all were admitted to compound at two years purchaſe; he never reckoned how many oaths, and how many lyes they paid more; ſure they would treble the latter, to ſave ſix months in the former. I intended not to have troubled you ſo long. God bleſs you, and keep me honeſt!

Jerſey, 24th Oct. 1646.

A Copy, by Mr. Edgman, *endorſed by himſelf.*

The following extracts, which ſtrongly mark the writer's principles and love for his country, we have ſelected from a letter, which, however curious, was too long for inſertion.

Sir Edward Hyde *to Mr. Secretary* Nicholas.

Jerſey, 12th. Dec. 1646.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

I Believe my Lord Digby is ſtill in Dublin; the reaſon whereof I have wrote to his father, and why I cannot believe it poſſible for any peace to be between my Lord Ormond, and thoſe who have ſo perfidiouſly broken with him. However, I cannot enough wonder at their courage, who upon what ſpecious promiſes and pretences ſoever, dare venture themſelves in the head of the rebels' army, becauſe they verily believe they ſhall be able to do the King good ſervice. When I come to be hanged, Mr. Secretary, I will have a better defence, than ſaying I meant well, and thought in prudence this was the beſt way to ſerve the King; when by the letter and known ſenſe of the law, I have done that which I ought not to have done. I like prudence well, and where the law allows

allows a latitude, am as like to be deceived by my own reaſon as another man; but if ever I quit the foundation of my innocence upon confidence of King or Parliament, and go out of that known tract, in hope that my own wit will find a better way, I will in the next place renounce all known divinity, and truſt my own ſpirit for a new religion. I know a friend of your's who was once aſked, whether if the King directed him under his hand to do one thing, he would promiſe to do another, becauſe he might know that was contrary to his intentions, and that he would not be obeyed though he had ſigned ſuch a warrant: he was ſo rude as to anſwer (and it may be hath been truſted the leſs ſince) that the King had no reaſon when he deſerted himſelf, in that which was abſolutely in his own power, to expect, that the fault ſhould be repaired by another's courage: and that in a buſineſs which was only lawful or unlawful to be done, with reference to his commanding or not commanding it, it were unreaſonable to expect that his viſible command under his hand ſhould be diſobeyed, under the preſumptuous notion of his intentions; and therefore he deſired to be excuſed in thoſe ſtratagems of diſcretion. I tell you, I will have the law on my ſide, or elſe I dare not be hanged; and ſo much for that. I ſhould be very ſorry that the peace between Spain and France ſhould be concluded, and I hope theſe late loſſes in Italy will prevent it; and how confident ſoever other men are of it, I do not think it likely; for the French will expect to keep all by the treaty, which they have gotten by the war; and the Spaniards are mad if they conſent to that. I looking upon the taking of Dunkirk as the rendering a peace impoſſible; except the French would conſent to the reſtoring it, or the Spaniards to give up Flanders with it. But if it ſhall fall out, Lord have mercy upon poor England! for I do more fear a French army, than the preſbyterians and independents. It muſt be the reſurrection of the Engliſh courage and loyalty muſt recover England to the King, and it may be, a Julep from the North may not be unſeaſonably applied to the fever of the South, but ſure a foreign aid (except of arms and money) will never reconcile thoſe hearts and affections to the King and his poſterity, without which he hath no hope of reigning. And in this opinion I am and have been ſo far from being nice, that they have it under my hand, and have been ſo far from thinking me worth the reforming or converting, that they have only laughed at me, and ſaid that I am a mad man of Weſtminſter-hall, which you know is a warmer place than Tyburn. I thank God, the villainy of this preſent generation, nor the fire of this odious rebellion, hath not deſtroyed or burned up my natural affection to my poor country; nor do I wiſh it overcome by the Turks, becauſe at this time, their religion is little better than Mahometan. I aſſure you, I comfort myſelf with the hope that the Engliſh will hereafter (though poſſibly I may be dead firſt) repair the breaches they have made, vindicate their loyalty and religion, and entertain their neighbours with the ſtories of their well-employed valour, as they do now with their romance of treaſon and rebellion; and that they will never

never be able to do if they are made a conquered people.

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I receive no intelligence from England, but only out of the country from my wife, who, I thank God, bears her part with miraculous conſtancy and courage; which truly is an unſpeakable comfort to me. We may, I hope, be able to live ſome time aſunder; but I am ſure we ſhould quickly ſtarve, if we were together; yet when ſtarving comes to be neceſſary, or to be more feared than hanging, we will ſtarve by the grace of God together.

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I am very glad your patrons at London are conſtant in their unmercifulneſs to the excepted, amongſt whom I will not leave my place to be liſted amongſt the compounders. For my part, let him want mercy that will aſk or take it from them. I remember my old acquaintance Cato, when he was told that Cæſar had a deſire to have friendſhip with him, and was willing to give him a pardon, grew into a paſſion, and ſaid, he was a tyrant to offer him a pardon, for by it he aſſumed to himſelf a power over the lives of the citizens of Rome. I aſſure you, Mr. Secretary, I will not receive a pardon from the King and Parliament when I am not guilty; and when I am, I will receive it only from him who can grant it.

The following Extract from another Letter, will ſhew Lord *Clarendon*'s Opinion of the Political Religion of Princes and States.

FOR ſuch a tract as you ſpeak of to awaken chriſtian princes to a ſenſe of the injuries done to their neighbours, I have given over any hope that way; and the rather, becauſe the caſe cannot be preſented with the livelineſs and vivacity to them, as by thoſe inſtances which might be really perverted, and would be paſſionately reſented againſt thoſe who profeſs that religion in thoſe ſtates. And the truth is, there is naturally that abſence of the chief elements of chriſtian religion, charity, humility, juſtice, and brotherly compaſſion, in the very policy and inſtitution of princes and ſovereign ſtates, that as we have long found the civil obligations of alliance and marriage to be but trivial circumſtances of formality towards concord and friendſhip, ſo thoſe of religion and juſtice, if urged for conſcience ſake, are equally ridiculous: as if only the individuals, not any ſtate itſelf, were perfect Chriſtian. And I aſſure you, I have not been without many melancholy thoughts, that this juſtice of God, which of late years hath ſeemed to be directed againſt empire itſelf, hath proceeded from the divine indignation againſt thoſe principles of empire, which have looked upon conſcience and religion itſelf, as more private, ſubordinate, and ſubſervient faculties, to conveniency and the intereſt of kingdoms, than duties requiſite to the purchaſe of the kingdom of heaven. And therefore God hath ſtirred up, and applied the people, in whom princes thought it only neceſſary to plant religion, to the deſtruction of principalities, in the inſtitution whereof religion hath been thought unneceſſary.

The following excellent Letter places the noble Writer in a very exalted point of view.

Sir Edward Hyde *to the Lord* Digby.

My dear Lord,

YOU can impute it only to the reſtleſſneſs and ſolicitude of my friendſhip (which, how unprofitable and uſeleſs ſoever, certainly will always attend you in any misfortune, and almoſt in any fault) that I am exceedingly perplexed with what you write to me concerning yourſelf. Alas! what ſubſiſtence moderately honourable is it that you aim to eſtabliſh to yourſelf and your friends? and can it be done with that innocence and honour which you ought to preſerve? Believe it, many things which many other men, and of your own quality and rank, may juſtly and honeſtly do, will be crimes in you. You can no more be a ſervant or penſioner to another crown, than you can marry another wife; and the number and ſeveral ſpecies of your enemies, ought to ſupply you with great caution that you ſhould be provided againſt reproaches as well as impeachments. If you want providence and diſcretion to diſcern conſequences, as well what may be miſinterpreted, as what is ſimply unlawful, your reputation will not be preſerved; for God's ſake, think not, affect not, an honourable ſubſiſtence, which cannot be without ſcandal, whilſt the honour of your maſter, of your country, and of all honourable perſons of it, is clouded, and almoſt eclipſed. Borrow or beg (it is very honeſt) ſo much as will keep you alive and cleanly for one year; and withdraw into a quiet corner where you are not known, and where not above two or three friends may hear of you. If you can but live one year without being ſpoken of at all, without being in a capacity of having your own or other men's errors imputed to you, you will find a ſtrange reſurrection of a good fame. In that retirement you will revolve the rare accidents and misfortunes of your life; in the conſideration whereof I fear you have been too negligent. And it may be, you may believe you have encountered new and unuſual dangers, becauſe you have not duly weighed paſt, and unuſual deliverances. You will find as much of the immediate hand of God in both, as can be obſerved in the courſe of a man's life much ſuperior to you in age, and it may be in action. You may in this diſquiſition conſider by what frowardneſs of fortune it comes to paſs, that a man of the moſt exquiſite parts of nature and art, that this age hath brought forth, hath been without ſucceſs in thoſe very actions, for which meaner men have been highly commended; that a man of the moſt candid, and obliging diſpoſition, of the moſt unrevengeful, and inoffenſive temper, and conſtitution, ſhould not only have fewer friends, in the general crowd of lookers-on, than many ſtubborn and inſociable complexions uſe to find, but more enemies amongſt thoſe, whoſe advancement and proſperity he hath contributed to, than ever man hath met with. And without doubt you will diſcover ſomewhat, no man elſe can diſcover, and enjoy an ample benefit by the diſcovery, throughout the long courſe of your life, that is to come. I do not invite

vite you to any moroſe or melancholy ſequeſtering yourſelf from the world; if I am not miſtaken it will be as chearful and pleaſant a part of your life as ever you enjoyed. And after you have given your mind this diet, exerciſe, and repoſe, you will return with greater vigour upon the ſtage; and any ſhift you ſhall be then neceſſitated to, will be more juſtifiable to the world, and comfortable to yourſelf. If this advice be either too late, or too low, I beſeech you fix upon ſome bounds beyond which you will not paſs, even to ſave your life, or (which, it may be, is a greater temptation) to preſerve it ſplendid: for whoſoever obeys the invitations of convenience, or the very injunctions of neceſſity, cannot poſſibly continue innocent. And take a meaſure, from the hours of indiſpoſition and melancholick, and trouble of mind, you have undergone, after an eaſy tranſgreſſion or error in diſcretion, or extravagancy of paſſion, and by the diſquiet and unpleaſantneſs of that ſhort time, whilſt the memory is freſh of that particular, judge what kind of a life you ſhall live after a deliberated ill act, which all other men's memories as well as your own will continually obtrude to you; and think what price can be vile enough for twenty or thirty years of ſuch a life—. I pray let your Secretaries collect all material paſſages concerning Ireland, you think fit to impart to me. I would be glad you could yourſelf collect as many particulars of Count Harcourt's negotiation in England, of Duke Hamilton's commitment, and of the Marquis of Montroſe's managery in Scotland, and any other things you imagine conducing to my work. God of heaven bleſs you, and bring us well again together!

I am entirely, &c.

16th January, $164\frac{6}{7}$.

A copy, corrected and endorſed by himſelf.

The following letters, with ſome others, particularly one to the King, and another to the Prince, together with his Will, and a defence of his principles and conduct, were written at a time when Lord Clarendon thought his life in the greateſt danger, from an attempt which it was expected the Parliament were to make upon Jerſey. The whole packet was ſealed up, and depoſited in the hands of Secretary Nicholas (who was then in France) with directions not to open it, except in caſe of the writer's death.

Sir Edward Hyde *to the Duke of* Richmond.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

THIS not being to come to your hands till I am dead, no man can ſuſpect that it carries flattery in it, when it tells you, that nothing but the knowledge of your juſtice and honour, and the opinion and hope of your goodneſs and inclination to me, could have brought this trouble to you. And there cannot be a greater evidence of my integrity and faithfulneſs to your grace, than that I dare preſume to aſk favours from you, when I am out of this world, and digeſted thoſe petitions when I was beſt prepared to leave it. But truly, my

Lord, when I remember the whole frame and conſtitution of your nature, and thoſe noble expreſſions you have vouchſafed to me of your good opinion, and conſider, that how unworthy ſoever I am of thoſe favours, that I have not by any act or demerit of my own made myſelf unworthy, I cannot but have the courage to hope (and very much the more comfort from that hope) that your Grace will ſtill retain a gracious memory of me; and in that confidence, I preſume to beg your Grace's favour and mediation on the behalf of my poor wife and children, when they ſhall, or any other charitable perſon on their behalf, preſent their ſupplications to you. I know their miſery will be very great, and therefore fit objects for great compaſſion; and they may grow up to ſome capacity of ſerving your Grace, by which you will receive comfort, for they will be then looked upon as the work of your hands; and that is a kind of reward. God preſerve your Grace!

Your Grace's
moſt faithful
and moſt obedient Servant,
Edw. Hyde.

Jerſey, this 4th of April 1647.

An Original.

Sir Edward Hyde *to the Earl of* Southampton.

My Lord,

WHEN I conſider the temper and conſtitution of my own health, the condition of the place wherein I am, which is threatened with the whole power of thoſe, who have taken all the king's other dominions from him, and therefore the great probability that I may not be long a man of this world; and then, the miſerable condition my poor wife and children muſt inevitably undergo, by the rage and fury of thoſe who have oppreſſed all men elſe, as well as by the ſtraitneſs of my own fortune; I do not think I have done my part, without beſpeaking and begging for them ſuch countenance and protection, as may moſt reaſonably preſerve them, or under which they muſt reaſonably periſh. They who have been witneſſes of the ſingular value and reverence I have always had of your Lordſhip's admirable judgment, conſcience, juſtice, and good nature, and of the unſpeakable joy I have had in the opinion that you have vouchſafed a reaſonable acceptance of my ſervice and devotion, will not much wonder, that amongſt the few men I chooſe to ſpeak with after my death, I ſhould importune your Lordſhip, to continue the care you had of me, towards my poor wife and children; and to do thoſe favours for them, by your mediation and mention of them to the King and Prince, as their miſery and innocence will extremely need. If I had had the misfortune to have outlived your Lordſhip, and enjoyed any liberty in my own country, though I could not have hoped to have been in a condition to have protected any thing that had relation to your Lordſhip, yet I would have been a ſervant and a ſolicitor for your family, and for any thing that might have concerned your memory: and I cannot leave a greater evidence of the integrity of my conſcience to God and the world, than that I dare appeal to you for favour, in whom

whom no ill man can have confidence. I have lived, and ſhall die, moſt faithfully,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's

moſt affectionate Servant,

EDW. HYDE.

Jerſey, this 3d of April 1647.

An Original.

Sir Edward Hyde *to the Lady* Hyde.

My deareſt,

THIS being not like to come to thee 'till I am dead, I cannot begin better to thee, than to charge and conjure thee to bear my death with that magnanimity and chriſtian patience, as becomes a woman, who hath no cauſe to be aſhamed of the memory of her huſband, and who hath ſuch precious pawns left to her care, as thou haſt, in our poor children; which muſt be moſt completely miſerable, if through thy paſſion thou ſhalt either ſhorten thy days, or impair thy health. And therefore, thou muſt remember, thou haſt no other arguments to give of thy conſtant affection to me, than by doing that which thou knoweſt I only deſire thou ſhouldſt do. Be not troubled at the ſmallneſs or diſtraction of thy fortune, ſince it proceeds neither from my fault or folly, but by the immediate hand of God, who, I doubt not, will recompence thee ſome other way. He knows how entire my heart hath been to him, and that, if it had not been out of the conſcience of my duty to him, and the King, I might have left thee and thine a better portion in this world. But I am confident thou doſt in thy ſoul abhor any wealth ſo gotten, and thinkeſt thyſelf and thy children happier in the memory of thy poor honeſt huſband, than any addition of an ill gotten, or ill kept eſtate could have made you. Continue the ſame thou haſt been, and God will requite and reward thee. I have in my other paper, which is parcel will, parcel declaration, ſuch as I thought in theſe times neceſſary, ſaid as much to thee of my eſtate and my children as I can think of. I doubt not thou wilt find ſome friends, who will remember and conſider how juſt I would have been to their memory if I had outlived them. My letters to the King, Prince, Duke of Richmond, and Earl of Southampton, thou mayeſt deliver or ſend as thou ſhalt be adviſed. Thy own father, mother, and brother will I am ſure never fail thee in any office of kindneſs, nor be unjuſt to the memory of him, who always held them in ſingular eſteem. From my friends I am confident thou wilt receive all poſſible kindneſs. Beſides thoſe I have mentioned in the other paper, I preſume my Lord Seymour will be ready to do thee good offices, and my Lord Keeper and Sir Thomas Gardiner too aſſiſt thee; and I hope many more that I think not neceſſary to name. I do from the bottom of my heart thank thee for all thy kindneſs and affection, which upon my faith I have always returned from my ſoul, having never committed the leaſt fault againſt thee, but promiſed myſelf the only happineſs and contentment, to live with thee in any condition. Since it hath pleaſed God not to admit that, he will, I doubt not, bring

us together in a moſt bleſſed ſtate in a better world when we ſhall never part. God bleſs thee and thine! cheriſh thyſelf as thou loveſt the memory of,

My deareſt,

Thy moſt faithful

and affectionate Huſband,

EDW. HYDE.

Jerſey, this 3d of April 1647.

An Original.

Thou and thine muſt love this family, from whom I have received infinite civilities.

Singular Anecdote relative to Ventriloquiſm.

VEntriloquiſm is the art of vocal deception. It is an art, or quality, poſſeſſed by certain perſons, by means of which they are enabled to ſpeak inwardly, having the power of forming ſpeech by drawing the air into the lungs; and to modify the voice in ſuch a manner as to make it ſeem to proceed from any diſtance or in any direction whatever.

The following anecdotes are related by the Abbé de la Chapelle, of the French Academy. This gentleman having heard many ſurpriſing circumſtances related concerning one M. St. Gille, a grocer, at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, whoſe aſtoniſhing powers as a ventriloquiſt had given occaſion to many ſingular and diverting ſcenes, formed the reſolution to ſee him. Struck by the many marvellous anecdotes related concerning him, the Abbé judged it neceſſary firſt to aſcertain the truth by the teſtimony of his own ſenſes, and then to enquire into the cauſe and manner in which the phænomena were produced.

After ſome preparatory and neceſſary ſteps, (for M. St. Gille, he had been told, did not chuſe to gratify the curioſity of every one) the Abbé waited upon him, informed him of his deſign, and was very cordially received. He was taken into a parlour on the ground floor, when M. St. Gille and himſelf ſat on the oppoſite ſides of a ſmall fire, with only a table between them: the author keeping his eyes conſtantly fixed upon M. St. Gille all the time. Half an hour had paſſed, during which that gentleman diverted the Abbé with the relation of many comic ſcenes which he had given occaſion to by this talent of his; when, all on a ſudden, the Abbe heard himſelf called by his name and title, in a voice that ſeemed to come from the roof of a houſe at a diſtance. He was almoſt petrified with aſtoniſhment: on recollecting himſelf however, and aſking M. St. Gille whether he had not juſt then given him a ſpecimen of his art, he was anſwered only by a ſmile: but while the Abbé was pointing to the houſe from which the voice had appeared to him to proceed, his ſurprize was augmented on hearing himſelf anſwered, 'It was not from that quarter,' apparently in the ſame kind of voice as before, but which now ſeemed to iſſue from under the earth, at one of the corners of the room. In ſhort, this factitious voice played, as it were, everywhere about him, and ſeemed to proceed from any quarter, or diſtance,

ſtance, from which the operator choſe to tranſmit it to him. The illuſion was ſo very ſtrong, that prepared as the Abbé was for this kind of converſation, his mere ſenſes were abſolutely incapable of undeceiving him. Though conſcious that the voice proceeded from the mouth of M. St. Gille, that gentleman appeared abſolutely mute, while he was exerciſing this talent; nor could the author perceive any change whatever in his countenance. He obſerved however, at this firſt viſit, that M. St. Gille contrived, but without any affectation, to preſent only the profile of his face to him, while he was ſpeaking as a ventriloquiſt.

The next experiment made by this curious ventriloquiſt was no leſs curious, and is related as follows:

M. St. Gille returning home from a place whither his buſineſs had carried him, ſought for ſhelter from an approaching thunder-ſtorm in a neighbouring convent. Finding the whole community in mourning, he enquires the cauſe, and is told that one of their body had lately died, who was the ornament and delight of the whole ſociety. To paſs away the time, he walks into the church, attended by ſome of the religious, who ſhew him the tomb of their deceaſed brother, and ſpeak feelingly of the ſcanty honours they had beſtowed on his memory. Suddenly a voice is heard, apparently proceeding from the roof of the quire, lamenting the ſituation of the defunct in purgatory, and reproaching the brotherhood with their lukewarmneſs and want of zeal on his account. The Friars, as ſoon as their aſtoniſhment gave them power to ſpeak, conſult together and agree to acquaint the reſt of the community with this ſingular event, ſo intereſting to the whole ſociety.

M. St. Gille, who wiſhed to carry on the joke ſtill further, diſſuades them from taking this ſtep; telling them that they will be treated by their abſent brethren as a ſet of fools and viſionaries. He recommends to them, however, the immediately calling the whole community into the church, where the ghoſt of their departed brother may probably reiterate his complaints. Accordingly all the Friars, Novices, Lay-brothers, and even the domeſtics of the convent are immediately ſummoned and collected together. In a ſhort time the voice from the roof renewed its lamentation and reproaches, and the whole convent fell on their faces, and vowed a ſolemn reparation. As a firſt ſtep, they chanted a De profundis in full choir; during the intervals of which the ghoſt occaſionally expreſſed the comfort he received from their pious exerciſes and ejaculations on his behalf. When all was over, the Prior entered into a ſerious converſation with M. St. Gille, and, on the ſtrength of what had juſt paſſed, ſagaciouſly inveighed againſt the abſurd incredulity of our modern ſceptics and pretended philoſophers, on the article of ghoſts or apparitions. M. St. Gille thought it now high time to diſabuſe the good fathers. This purpoſe, however, he found it extremely difficult to effect, till he had prevailed upon them to return with him into the church, and there be witneſſes of the manner in which he had conducted this ludicrous deception.

In conſequence of three memoirs preſented by the author to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, in which he communicated to them the obſervations that he had collected on the ſubject of ventriloquiſm in general, and thoſe he had made on M. St. Gille in particular; that learned body deputed two of its members, M. de Fouchy, and Le Roi, to accompany him to St. Germain-en-Laye, in order to verify the facts, and to make their obſervations on the nature and cauſes of this extraordinary faculty. In the courſe of this inquiry a very ſingular plan was laid and executed, to put M. St. Gille's powers of deception to the trial, by engaging him to exert them in the preſence of a large party, conſiſting of the Commiſſaries of the Academy, and ſome perſons of the higheſt quality, who were to dine in the open foreſt near St. Germain-en-Laye on a particular day. All the members of this party were in the ſecret, except a certain lady, he e deſigned by the title of the Counteſs de B; who was pitched upon as a proper victim to M. St. Gille's deluſive powers, as ſhe knew nothing either of M. St. Gille, or of ventriloquiſm; and poſſibly, we ſhould think, for another reaſon, which the Abbé, through politeneſs, ſuppreſſes. She had only been told, in general, that this party had been formed in conſequence of a report that an aerial ſpirit had lately eſtabliſhed itſelf in the foreſt of St. Germain-en-Laye, and that a grand deputation from the Academy of Sciences were to paſs the day there to enquire into the reality of the fact.

M. St. Gille, it is not to be doubted, was one of this ſelect party. Previous to his joining the company in the foreſt, he completely deceived even one of the commiſſaries of the academy who was then walking from them, and whom he accidentally met. Juſt as he was abreaſt of him, prepared and guarded as the academician was againſt a deception of this kind, he verily believed that he heard his aſſociate M. de Fouchy, who was then with the company at above a hundred yards diſtance, calling after him to return as expeditiouſly as poſſible. His valet too, after repeating to his maſter the purport of M. de Fouchy's ſuppoſed exclamation, turned about towards the company, and with the greateſt ſimplicity imaginable, bawled out as loud as he could in anſwer to him, 'yes, Sir.'

After this promiſing beginning the party ſat down to dinner; and the aerial ſpirit, who had been previouſly furniſhed with proper anecdotes reſpecting the company, ſoon began to addreſs the Counteſs of B. particularly, in a voice that ſeemed to be in the air over their heads. Sometimes he ſpoke to her from the tops of the trees around them, or from the ſurface of the ground at a pretty large diſtance; and at other times ſeemed to ſpeak from a conſiderable depth under her feet. During the dinner the ſpirit appeared to be abſolutely inexhauſtible in the gallantries he addreſſed to her; though he ſometimes ſaid civil things likewiſe to the Dutcheſs of C. This kind of converſation laſted above two hours; and in fine the Counteſs was firmly perſuaded, as the reſt of the company affected to be, that this was the voice of an aerial ſpirit: nor would ſhe, as the author affirms, have been undeceived,

undeceived, had not the reſt of the company, by their unguarded behaviour, at length excited in her ſome ſuſpicions. The little plot againſt her was then owned, and ſhe acknowledged herſelf to be mortified only in being waked from ſuch delicious deluſion.

Several other inſtances of M. St. Gille's talent are related. He is not, however, the only ventriloquiſt now in being. The author, in the courſe of his enquiries on this ſubject, was informed that the Baron de Mengen, a German Nobleman, poſſeſſed this art in a very high degree.

The Baron has alſo conſtructed a little puppet or doll (the lower jaw of which he moves by a particular contrivance) with which he holds a ſpirited kind of dialogue. In the courſe of it, the little virago is ſo impertinent, that at laſt he thruſts her into his pocket; from whence ſhe ſeems, to thoſe preſent, to grumble and complain of her hard treatment. Some time ago, the Baron, who was then at the court of Bareith, being in company with the Prince de Deux-Ponts, and other noblemen, amuſed them with this ſcene. An Iriſh officer, who was then preſent, was ſo firmly perſuaded that the Baron's doll was a real living animal, previouſly taught by him to repeat theſe reſponſes, that he watched his opportunity at the cloſe of the dialogue, and ſuddenly made an attempt to ſnatch it from his pocket. The little doll, as if in danger of being ſuffocated, during the ſtruggle occaſioned by this attempt, called out for help, and ſcreamed inceſſantly from the pocket till the officer deſiſted. She then became ſilent; and the Baron was obliged to take her out from thence, to convince him by handling her, that ſhe was a mere piece of wood.

A Letter ſaid to have been written by M de Voltaire, *laſt year, to the late Earl of* Cheſterfield.

YOU deſire to have my thoughts on the preſent ſtate of Europe; I rather, now, expected you would have aſked my opinion about other matters which I happened to be thinking of, when your laſt letter was brought me by Mr. S. It took two or three of the firſt years, after the Paris peace, before the rulers of kingdoms and ſtates could think themſelves relieved, or at eaſe, from the inroads of the wild beaſts of the foreſt. Three years more were taken up in making fences. The reſt, even to this day, has been employed in ſharpening weapons. One I ſuſpect has laid a train of ſuch a dangerous nature, as muſt ſoon kindle into flame, and ſet the whole houſe on fire.—We ſhall not probably ſtay to ſee much of it.—Your ſpot has paſſed its meridian; luxury has taken root; the unexpected wealth got from the poor of a diſtant country, by robbery, has changed the bulwark of the Engliſh conſtitution, your Houſe of Commons. The people who have ruled your young K—, and the kingdom, never were taught the right idea of what we uſed to define liberty. Such blindneſs and obſtinacy, or what is worſe, is doubtleſs permitted.—Proviſions, which I find by your public papers are dear in England, will not be lower till taxes on the induſtrious are leſſened,

and

and that cannot happen till your national debt is reduced. The rulers of Europe, I am afraid, have it now in their power to prevent that event. If I was one of the band, I could find the turnpike road.—In the midſt of your nation's folly, and blindneſs, I can ſee a new world opening that will prove an aſylum for all your honeſt induſtrious people; and I think a few years will diſcover the iſland of Britain to have, for its inhabitants, only two ſorts of animals, tyrants and ſlaves.

POETRY.

POETRY.

The INVITATION: *to Miſs* B——. *By Miſs* AIKIN.

Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, Lycori,
Hic nemus: hic ipſo tecum conſumerer ævo.
VIRGIL.

HEALTH to my friend, and long unbroken years,
By ſtorms unruffled and unſtain'd by tears:
Wing'd by new joys may each white minute fly;
Spring on her cheek, and ſunſhine in her eye:
O'er that dear breaſt, where love and pity ſprings,
May peace eternal ſpread her downy wings:
Sweet beaming hope her path illumine ſtill,
And fair ideas all her fancy fill.
From glittering ſcenes which ſtrike the dazzled ſight
With mimic grandeur and illuſive light,
From idle hurry, and tumultuous noiſe,
From hollow friendſhips, and from ſickly joys,
Will DELIA, at the muſe's call retire
To the pure pleaſures rural ſcenes inſpire?
Will ſhe from crowds and buſy cities fly,
Where wreaths of curling ſmoke involve the ſky,
To taſte the grateful ſhade of ſpreading trees,
And drink the ſpirit of the mountain breeze?
When winter's hand the rough'ning year deforms,
And hollow winds foretel approaching ſtorms,
Then Pleaſure, like a bird of paſſage, flies
To brighter climes, and more indulgent ſkies;
Cities and courts allure her ſprightly train,
From the bleak mountain and the naked plain;
And gold and gems with artificial blaze,
Supply the ſickly ſun's declining rays:
But ſoon returning on the weſtern gale
She ſeeks the boſom of the graſſy vale;
There, wrapt in careleſs eaſe, attunes the lyre
To the wild warblings of the woodland quire;

The daiſied turf her humble throne ſupplies,
And early primroſes around her riſe.
We'll follow where the ſmiling goddeſs leads,
Thro' tangled foreſts or enamel'd meads;
O'er pathleſs hills her airy form we'll chaſe,
In ſilent glades her fairy footſteps trace:
Small pains there needs her footſteps to purſue,
She cannot fly from friendſhip, and from you.
Now the glad earth her frozen zone unbinds,
And o'er her boſom breathe the weſtern winds:
Already now the ſnow-drop dares appear,
The firſt pale bloſſom of th' unripen'd year;
As FLORA's breath, by ſome transforming power,
Had chang'd an icicle into a flower:
Its name, and hue, the ſcentleſs plant retains,
And winter lingers in its icy veins.
To theſe ſucceed the violet's duſky blue,
And each inferior flower of fainter hue;
Till riper months the perfect year diſcloſe,
And FLORA cries exulting, See my Roſe!
The Muſe invites, my DELIA haſte away,
And let us ſweetly waſte the careleſs day.
Here gentle ſummits lift their airy brow;
Down the green ſlope here winds the labouring plow;
Here bath'd by frequent ſhow'rs cool vales are ſeen,
Cloath'd with freſh verdure, and eternal green;
Here ſmooth canals, acroſs th' extended plain,
Stretch their long arms, to join the diſtant main:
The ſons of toil with many a weary ſtroke
Scoop the hard boſom of the ſolid rock;
Reſiſtleſs thro' the ſtiff oppoſing clay
With ſteady patience work their gradual way;
Compel the genius of th' unwilling flood
Thro' the brown horrors of the aged wood;
Croſs the lone waſte the ſilver urn they pour,
And chear the barren heath or ſullen moor:
The traveller with pleaſing wonder ſees
The white ſail gleaming thro' the duſky trees;
And views the alter'd landſcape with ſurpriſe,
And doubts the magic ſcenes which round him riſe.
Now, like a flock of ſwans, above his head
Their woven wings the flying veſſels ſpread;
Now meeting ſtreams in artful mazes glide,
While each unmingled pours a ſeparate tide;
Now through the hidden veins of earth they flow,
And viſit ſulphurous mines and caves below;
The ductile ſtreams obey the guiding hand,
And ſocial plenty circles round the land.

But

But nobler praiſe awaits our green retreats;
The Muſes here have fixt their ſacred ſeats.
Mark where its ſimple front yon manſion rears,
The nurſery of men for future years:
Here callow chiefs and embryo ſtateſmen lie,
And unfledg'd poets ſhort excurſions try:
While Merſey's gentle current, which too long
By fame neglected, and unknown to ſong,
Between his ruſhy banks, (no poet's theme)
Had crept inglorious, like a vulgar ſtream,
Reflects th' aſcending ſeats with conſcious pride,
And dares to emulate a claſſic tide.
Soft muſic breathes along each op'ning ſhade,
And ſooths the daſhing of his rough caſcade.
With myſtic lines his ſands are figur'd o'er,
And circles trac'd upon the letter'd ſhore.
Beneath his willows rove th' inquiring youth,
And court the fair majeſtic form of truth.
Here nature opens all her ſecret ſprings,
And heav'n-born ſcience plumes her eagle wings:
Too long had bigot rage, with malice ſwell'd,
Cruſh'd her ſtrong pinions, and her flight with-held;
Too long to check her ardent progreſs ſtrove:
So writhes the ſerpent round the bird of Jove;
Hangs on her flight, reſtrains her tow'ring wing,
Twiſts its dark folds, and points its venom'd ſting.
Yet ſtill (if aught aright the Muſe divine)
Her riſing pride ſhall mock the vain deſign;
On ſounding pinions yet aloft ſhall ſoar,
And thro' the azure deep untravel'd paths explore.
Where ſcience ſmiles, the Muſes join the train;
And gentleſt arts and pureſt manners reign.
Ye generous youth, who love this ſtudious ſhade,
How rich a field is to your hopes diſplay'd!
Knowledge to you unlocks the claſſic page;
And virtue bloſſoms for a better age.
Oh golden days! oh bright unvalued hours!
What bliſs (did ye but know that bliſs) were yours?
With richeſt ſtores your glowing boſoms fraught,
Perception quick, and luxury of thought;
The high deſigns that heave the labouring ſoul,
Panting for fame, impatient of controul;
And fond enthuſiaſtic thought, that feeds
On pictur'd tales of vaſt heroic deeds;
And quick affections, kindling into flame
At virtue's, or their country's honour'd name;
And ſpirits light to every joy in tune;
And friendſhip ardent as a ſummmer's noon;

And generous ſcorn of vice's venal tribe;
And proud diſdain of intereſt's ſordid bribe;
And conſcious honour's quick inſtinctive ſenſe;
And ſmiles unforc'd; and eaſy confidence;
And vivid fancy; and clear ſimple truth;
And all the mental bloom of vernal youth.
How bright the ſcene to fancy's eye appears,
Thro' the long perſpective of diſtant years,
When this, this little group their country calls
From academic ſhades and learned halls,
To fix her laws, her ſpirit to ſuſtain,
And light up glory thro' her wide domain!
Their various taſtes in different arts diſplay'd,
Like temper'd harmony of light and ſhade,
With friendly union in one maſs ſhall blend,
And this adorn the ſtate, and that defend.
Theſe the ſequeſter'd ſhade ſhall cheaply pleaſe,
With learned labour and inglorious eaſe:
While thoſe, impell'd by ſome reſiſtleſs force,
O'er ſeas and rocks ſhall urge their vent'rous courſe;
Rich fruits matur'd by glowing ſuns behold,
And China's groves of vegetable gold;
From every land the various harveſt ſpoil,
And bear the tribute to their native ſoil:
But tell each land (while every toil they ſhare,
Firm to ſuſtain, and reſolute to dare,)
MAN is the nobler growth our realms ſupply,
And SOULS are ripen'd in our northern ſky.
Some penſive creep along the ſhelly ſhore;
Unfold the ſilky texture of a flower;
With ſharpen'd eyes inſpect an hornet's ſting,
And all the wonders of an inſect's wing.
Some trace with curious ſearch the hidden cauſe
Of nature's changes, and her various laws;
Untwiſt her beauteous web, diſrobe her charms,
And hunt her to her elemental forms:
Or prove what hidden powers in herbs are found
To quench diſeaſe, and ſtaunch the burning wound;
With cordial drops the fainting head ſuſtain,
Call back the flitting ſoul, and ſtill the throbs of pain.
The patriot paſſion this ſhall ſtrongly feel,
Ardent, and glowing with undaunted zeal;
With lips of fire ſhall plead his country's cauſe,
And vindicate the majeſty of laws.
This cloath'd with Britain's thunder, ſpread alarms
Thro' the wide earth, and ſhake the pole with arms.
That to the ſounding lyre his deeds rehearſe,
Enſhrine his name in ſome immortal verſe,

To

To long poſterity his praiſe conſign,
And pay a life of hardſhips by a line.
While others, conſecrate to higher aims,
Whoſe hallow'd boſoms glow with purer flames,
Love in their heart, perſuaſion in their tongue,
With words of peace ſhall charm the liſt'ning throng,
Draw the dread veil that wraps th' eternal throne,
And launch our ſouls into the bright unknown.
Here ceaſe my ſong. Such arduous themes require
A maſter's pencil, and a poet's fire:
Unequal far ſuch bright deſigns to paint,
Too weak her colours, and her lines too faint,
My drooping Muſe folds up her fluttering wing,
And hides her head in the green lap of ſpring.

The ORIGIN *of* SONG-WRITING*; *by the ſame.*

Illic indocto primum ſe exercuit arcu;
Hei mihi quam doctas nunc habet ille manus!
TIBUL.

WHEN Cupid, wanton boy, was young,
His wings unfledg'd, and rude his tongue,
He loiter'd in Arcadian bowers,
And hid his bow in wreaths of flowers;
Or pierc'd ſome fond unguarded heart,
With now and then a random dart;
But heroes ſcorn'd the idle boy,
And love was but a ſhepherd's toy:
When Venus, vex'd to ſee her child
Amidſt the foreſts thus run wild,
Would point him out ſome nobler game,
Gods, and godlike men to tame.
She ſeiz'd the boy's reluctant hand,
And led him to the virgin band,
Where the ſiſter muſes round
Swell the deep majeſtic ſound;
And in ſolemn ſtrains unite,
Breathing chaſte, ſevere delight:
Songs of chiefs, and heroes old,
In unſubmitting virtue bold;
Of even valour's temperate heat,
And toils to ſtubborn patience ſweet;
Of nodding plumes, and burniſh'd arms,
And glory's bright terrific charms.

* Addreſſed to the Author of Eſſays on Song-Writing.

The

The potent ſounds like light'ning dart
Reſiſtleſs thro' the glowing heart;
Of power to lift the fixed ſoul
High o'er fortune's proud controul;
Kindling deep, prophetic muſing;
Love of beauteous death infuſing;
Scorn, and unconquerable hate
Of tyrant pride's unhallow'd ſtate.
The boy abaſh'd, and half afraid,
Beheld each chaſte immortal maid:
Pallas ſpread her Egis there;
Mars ſtood by with threat'ning air;
And ſtern Diana's icy look
With ſudden chill his boſom ſtruck.
Daughters of Jove, receive the child,
The queen of beauty ſaid, and ſmil'd:
(Her roſy breath perfum'd the air,
And ſcatter'd ſweet contagion there;
Relenting nature learnt to languiſh,
And ſicken'd with delightful anguiſh:)
Receive him, artleſs yet and young;
Refine his air and ſmooth his tongue;
Conduct him thro' your fav'rite bowers,
Enrich'd with fair perennial flowers,
To ſolemn ſhades and ſprings that lie
Remote from each unhallow'd eye;
Teach him to ſpell thoſe myſtic names
That kindle bright immortal flames;
And guide his young unpractis'd feet
To reach coy learning's lofty ſeat.
Ah, luckleſs hour! miſtaken maids!
When Cupid ſought the Muſes ſhades:
Of their ſweeteſt notes beguil'd,
By the ſly inſidious child,
Now of power his darts are found
Twice ten thouſand times to wound.
Now no more the ſlacken'd ſtrings
Breathe of high immortal things,
But Cupid tunes the Muſes lyre
To languid notes of ſoft deſire:
In every clime, in every tongue,
'Tis love inſpires the poet's ſong.
Hence Sappho's ſoft infectious page;
Monimia's woe; Othello's rage;
Abandon'd Dido's fruitleſs prayer;
And Eloiſa's long deſpair;
The garland bleſs'd with many a vow,
For haughty Sachariſſa's brow;

And waſh'd with tears the mournful verſe,
That Petrarch laid on Laura's herſe.
But more than all the ſiſter quire,
Muſic confeſs'd the pleaſing fire.
Here ſovereign Cupid reign'd alone;
Muſic and ſong were all his own.
Sweet as in old Arcadian plains,
The Britiſh pipe has caught the ſtrains:
And where the Tweed's pure current glides,
Or Liffy rolls her limpid tides,
Or Thames his oozy waters leads
Thro' rural bowers or yellow meads,
With many an old romantic tale
Has cheer'd the lone ſequeſter'd vale;
With many a ſweet and tender lay
Deceiv'd the tireſome ſummer-day.
'Tis yours to cull with happy art,
Each meaning verſe that ſpeaks the heart;
And fair array'd, in order meet,
To lay the wreath at beauty's feet.

VERSES *written in an* ALCOVE.

Jam Cytherea choros ducit Venus imminente Luna. HORAT.

NOW the moon-beam's trembling luſtre
Silvers o'er the dewy green,
And in ſoft and ſhadowy colours
Sweetly paints the chequer'd ſcene.

Here between the opening branches
Streams a flood of ſoften'd light,
There the thick and twiſted foliage
Spreads the browner gloom of night.

This is ſure the haunt of fairies,
In yon cool Alcove they play;
Care can never croſs the threſhold,
Care was only made for day.

Far from hence be noiſy clamour,
Sick diſguſt and anxious fear;
Pining grief and waſting anguiſh
Never keep their vigils here.

Tell no tales of ſheeted ſpectres,
Riſing from the quiet tomb;
Fairer forms this cell ſhall viſit,
Brighter viſions gild the gloom.

Choral ſongs and ſprightly voices
Echo from her cell ſhall call;
Sweeter, ſweeter than the murmur
Of the diſtant water-fall.

Every ruder guſt of paſſion
Lull'd with muſic dies away,
Till within the charmed boſom
None but ſoft affections play:

Soft, as when the evening breezes
Gently ſtir the poplar grove;
Brighter than the ſmile of ſummer,
Sweeter than the breath of love.

Thee, th' inchanted muſe ſhall follow,
Lissy! to the ruſtic cell,
And each careleſs note repeating
Tune them to her charming ſhell.

Not the muſe who wreath'd with laurel,
Solemn ſtalks with tragic gait,
And in clear and lofty viſion
Sees the future births of fate;

Not the maid who crown'd with cypreſs
Sweeps along in ſcepter'd pall,
And in ſad and ſolemn accents
Mourns the creſted heroe's fall;

But that other ſmiling ſiſter,
With the blue and laughing eye,
Singing, in a lighter meaſure,
Strains of woodland harmony;

All unknown to fame or glory,
Eaſy, blith and debonair,
Crown'd with flowers, her careleſs treſſes
Looſely floating on the air.

Then, when next the ſtar of evening
Softly ſheds the ſilent dew,
Let me in this ruſtic temple,
Lissy! meet the muſe and you.

The MOUSE's PETITION *.

Found in the Trap where he had been confin'd all Night.

Parcere ſubjectis, & debellare ſuperbos. VIRGIL.

O H! hear a penſive captive's prayer,
For liberty that ſighs;
And never let thine heart be ſhut
Againſt the priſoner's cries.

For here forlorn and ſad I ſit,
Within the wiry grate;
And tremble at th' approaching morn,
Which brings impending fate.

If e'er thy breaſt with freedom glow'd,
And ſpurn'd a tyrant's chain,
Let not thy ſtrong oppreſſive force
A free-born mouſe detain.

Oh! do not ſtain with guiltleſs blood
Thy hoſpitable hearth;
Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd
A prize ſo little worth.

The ſcatter'd gleanings of a feaſt
My ſcanty meals ſupply;
But if thine unrelenting heart
That ſlender boon deny,

The chearful light, the vital air,
Are bleſſings widely given;
Let nature's commoners enjoy
The common gifts of heaven.

The well-taught philoſophic mind
To all compaſſion gives;
Caſts round the world an equal eye,
And feels for all that lives.

If mind, as ancient ſages taught,
A never-dying flame,
Still ſhifts thro' matter's varying forms,
In every form the ſame,

Beware, leſt in the worm you cruſh
A brother's ſoul you find;
And tremble leſt thy luckleſs hand
Diſlodge a kindred mind.

* To Doctor Prieſtley.

Or, if this tranſient gleam of day
Be *all* of life we ſhare,
Let pity plead within thy breaſt,
That little *all* to ſpare.

So may thy hoſpitable board
With health and peace be crown'd;
And ev'ry charm of heart-felt eaſe
Beneath thy roof be found.

So when unſeen deſtruction lurks,
Which men like mice may ſhare,
May ſome kind angel clear thy path,
And break the hidden ſnare.

The GROANS of the TANKARD. *All from the ſame.*

Dulci digne mero! HORAT.

OF ſtrange events I ſing, and portents dire;
The wond'rous themes a reverent ear require;
Tho' ſtrange the tale, the faithful muſe believe,
And what ſhe ſays with pious awe receive.
'Twas at the ſolemn, ſilent, noon-tide hour,
When hunger rages with deſpotic power,
When the lean ſtudent quits his Hebrew roots
For the groſs nouriſhment of Engliſh fruits,
And throws unfiniſh'd airy ſyſtems by
For ſolid pudding and ſubſtantial pye,
When hungry poets the glad ſummons own,
And leave ſpare faſt to dine with Gods alone;
Our ſober meal diſpatch'd with ſilent haſte,
The decent grace concludes the ſhort repaſt:
Then urg'd by thirſt we caſt impatient eyes
Where deep, capacious, vaſt, of ample ſize,
The tankard ſtood, repleniſh'd to the brink
With the cool beverage blue-ey'd Naiads drink.
But lo! a ſudden prodigy appears,
And our chill'd hearts recoil with ſtartling fears;
Its yawning mouth diſclos'd the deep profound,
And in low murmurs breath'd a ſullen ſound;
Cold drops of dew did on the ſides appear;
No finger touch'd it, and no hand was near;
At length th' indignant vaſe its ſilence broke,
Firſt heav'd deep hollow groans, and then diſtinctly ſpoke.
" How chang'd the ſcene! for what unpardon'd crimes
" Have I ſurviv'd to theſe degenerate times!

" I, who was wont the feſtal board to grace,
" And midſt the circle lift my honeſt face,
" White o'er with froth, like Etna crown'd with ſnow,
" Which mantled o'er the brown abyſs below,
" Where Ceres mingled with her golden ſtore,
" The richer ſpoils of either India's ſhore,
" The dulcet reed the Weſtern iſlands boaſt,
" And ſpicy fruit from Banda's fragrant coaſt.
" At ſolemn feaſts the nectar'd draught I pour'd,
" And often journey'd round the ample board:
" The portly Alderman, the ſtately Mayor,
" And all the furry tribe my worth declare;
" And the keen Sportſman oft, his labours done,
" To me retreating with the ſetting ſun,
" Deep draughts imbib'd, and conquer'd land and ſea.
" And overthrew the pride of France by me.
" Let meaner clay contain the limpid wave,
" The clay for ſuch an office nature gave;
" Let China's earth, enrich'd with colour'd ſtains,
" Pencil'd with gold, and ſtreak'd with azure veins,
" The grateful flavour of the Indian leaf,
" Or Mocho's ſun-burnt berry glad receive;
" The nobler metal claims more generous uſe,
" And mine ſhould flow with more exalted juice.
" Did I for this my native bed reſign,
" From the dark bowels of Potoſi's mine?
" Was I for this with violence torn away,
" And drag'd to regions of the upper day?
" For this the rage of torturing furnace bore,
" From foreign droſs to purge the bright'ning ore?
" For this have I endur'd the fiery teſt,
" And was I ſtamp'd for this with Britain's lofty creſt?
" Unbleſt the day, and luckleſs was the hour
" Which doom'd me to a Preſbyterian's power;
" Fated to ſerve the Puritanick race,
" Whoſe ſlender meal is ſhorter than their grace;
" Whoſe moping ſons no jovial orgies keep;
" Where evening brings no ſummons but to ſleep;
" No Carnival is even Chriſtmas here,
" And one long Lent involves the meagre year.
" Bear me, ye pow'rs! to ſome more genial ſcene,
" Where on ſoft cuſhions lolls the gouty Dean,
" Or roſy Prebend, with cherubic face,
" With double chin, and paunch of portly grace,
" Who lull'd in downy ſlumbers ſhall agree
" To own no inſpiration but from me.
" Or to ſome ſpacious manſion, Gothic, old,
" Where Comus' ſprightly train their vigils hold;

" There oft exhauſted, and repleniſh'd oft,
" Oh! let me ſtill ſupply th' eternal draught;
" Till care within the deep abyſs be drown'd,
" And thought grows giddy at the vaſt profound."
More had the goblet ſpoke, but lo! appears
An ancient Sybil furrow'd o'er with years;
Her aſpect ſour, and ſtern ungracious look
With ſudden damp the conſcious veſſel ſtruck;
Chill'd at her touch its mouth it ſlowly clos'd,
And in long ſilence all its griefs repos'd:
Yet ſtill low murmurs creep along the ground,
And the air vibrates with the ſilver ſound.

TRANSLATION *from* DANTE, *Canto* XXXIII.

By the EARL *of* CARLISLE.

DANTE, *being conducted by* VIRGIL *into the infernal regions, ſees a perſon devouring a human ſkull, and ſtruck by ſo horrid a ſight, inquires into his hiſtory, and receives this account.*

NOW from the fell repaſt, and horrid food,
* The Sinner roſe, but firſt (the clotted blood
With hair depending from the mangled head)
His jaws he wiped, and thus he wildly ſaid:
Ah! will't thou then recall this ſcene of woe,
And teach again my ſcalding tears to flow?
Thou know'ſt not how tremendous is the tale,
My brain will madden, and my utterance fail.
But could my words bring horror and deſpair
To Him whoſe bloody ſkull you ſee me tear,
Then ſhould the voice of ſweet revenge ne'er ſleep,
For ever would I talk, and talking weep.
Mark'd for deſtruction, I in luckleſs hour
Drew my firſt breath on the Etruſcan ſhore,
And Ugolino was the name I bore.

* Count Ugolino, a nobleman of Piſa, entered into a conſpiracy with the Archbiſhop Rugieri, of the Ubaldini family, to depoſe the Governor of Piſa; in which enterprize having ſucceeded, Ugolino aſſumed the government of the city; but the Archbiſhop, jealous of his power, incited the people againſt him; and gaining the aſſiſtance of the three powerful families of the Gulandi, Lanfranchi, and Siſmondi, marched with the enraged multitude to attack the houſe of the unfortunate Ugolino, and making him their priſoner, confined him in a tower with his four ſons: at length refuſing them food, and caſting the key of the dungeon into the river Arno, he left them in this horrible ſituation to be ſtarved to death.

This

This ſkull contain'd an haughty Prelate's brain,
Cruel Rugeiro's; why his blood I drain,
Why to my rage he's yielded here below,
Stranger, 'twill coſt thee many a tear to know.
Thou know'ſt perhaps how truſting to this ſlave
I and my children found an early grave.
This thou may'ſt know, the Dead alone can tell,
The Dead, the tenants of avenging hell,
How hard our fate, by what inhuman arts we fell.
Through the ſmall opening of the priſon's height
One moon had almoſt ſpent its waining light.
It was when ſleep had charm'd my cares to reſt,
And wearied grief lay dozing in my breaſt:
Futurity's dark veil was drawn aſide,
I in my dream the troubled proſpect eyed.
On thoſe high hills, it ſeem'd, (thoſe hills which hide
Piſa from Lucca,) that, by Siſmond's ſide,
Guland and Landfranc, with diſcordant cry,
Rouſe from its den a wolf and young, who fly
Before their famiſh'd dogs; I ſaw the ſire
And little trembling young ones faint and tire,
Saw them become the eager blood-hounds prey,
Who ſoon with ſavage rage their haunches flay.
I firſt awoke, and view'd my ſlumbering boys,
Poor hapleſs product of my nuptial joys,
Scar'd with *their* dreams, toſs o'er their ſtony bed,
And ſtarting ſcream with frightful noiſe for bread.
Hard is thy heart, no tears thoſe eyes can know,
If they refuſe for pangs like mine to flow.
My children wake; for now the hour drew near
When we were wont our ſcanty food to ſhare.
A thouſand fears our trembling boſoms fill,
Each from his dream foreboding ſome new ill.
With horrid jar we heard the priſon door
Cloſe on us all, never to open more.
My ſenſes fail, abſorb'd in dumb amaze,
Depriv'd of motion on my boys I gaze:
Benumb'd with fear, and harden'd into ſtone,
I could not weep, nor heave one eaſing groan.
My children moan, my youngeſt trembling cried,
"What ails my father?" ſtill my tongue denied
To move; they cling to me with wild affright:
That mournful day, and the ſucceeding night,
We all the dreadful horrid ſilence kept:
Fearful to aſk, with ſilent grief they wept.
Now in the gloomy cell a ray of light
New horrors added by diſpelling night.
When looking on my boys, in frantic fit
Of maddening grief, my ſenſeleſs hands I bit.

Alas! for hunger they miſtake my rage,
Let us, they cried, our Father's pains aſſuage:
" 'Twas he, our Sire, who call'd us into day,
" Clad with this painful fleſh our mortal clay,
" That fleſh he gave he ſure may take away."——
But why ſhould I prolong the horrid tale?
Diſmay and ſilent woe again prevail.
No more that day we ſpoke!—Why in thy womb
Then, cruel Earth, did we not meet our doom?
Now the fourth morning roſe: my eldeſt child
Fell at his father's feet; in accent wild,
Struggling with pain, with his laſt fleeting breath,
" Help me, my Sire," he cried, and ſunk in death.
I ſaw the others follow one by one,
Heard their laſt ſcream, and their expiring groan.
And now aroſe the laſt concluding day;
As o'er each corſe I grop'd my ſtumbling way,
I call'd my boys, though now they were no more,
Yet ſtill I call'd, till ſinking on the floor,
Pale Hunger did what Grief refus'd to do——
For ever clos'd this ſcene of pain and woe.

Extracts from the ACADEMIC SPORTSMAN; *or a* WINTER'S DAY: *a Poem by the Rev.* Gerald Fitzgerald, *Fellow of* Trinity-College, Dublin.

——— *Studio fallente laborem.*

THE feather'd game that haunt the hoary plains,
When ice-bound winter hangs in cryſtal chains,
The mimick thunder of the deep-mouth'd gun
By lightning uſher'd, and by death out-run,
The ſpaniel ſpringing on the new-fall'n prey,
The friend attendant, and the ſpirits gay;
Theſe are the ſcenes which lur'd my earlieſt days,
And ſcenes like theſe continue ſtill to pleaſe.
Oft when I've ſeen the new-fledg'd morn ariſe,
And ſpread its pinions to the polar ſkies,
Th' expanded air with gelid fragrance fan,
Brace the ſlack nerves, and animate the man:
Swift from the college, and from cares I flew,
(For ſtudious cares ſolicit ſomething new)
From tinkling bells that wake the truant's fears,
And letter'd trophies of three thouſand years;
Thro' length'ning ſtreets with ſanguine hopes I glide,
The fatal tube depending at my ſide;
No buſy vender dins with clam'rous call,
No rattling carriage drives me to the wall;

The

The cloſe-compacted ſhops, their commerce laid,
In ſilence frown like manſions of the dead—
Save, where the ſooty-ſhrowded wretch cries "*ſweep*,"
Or drowſy watchman ſtalks in broken ſleep,
'Scap'd from the hot-brain'd youth of midnight fame,
Whoſe mirth is miſchief, and whoſe glory ſhame—
Save, that from yonder ſtew the batter'd beau,
With tott'ring ſteps comes reeling to and fro—
Mark, how the live-long revels of the night
Stare in his face, and ſtupify his ſight!
Mark the looſe frame, yet impotently bold,
'Twixt man and beaſt, divided empire hold!—
Amphibious wretch! the prey of paſſion's tide,
The wreck of riot, and the mock of pride.
But we, my friend, with aims far diff'rent borne,
Seek the fair fields, and court the bluſhing morn;
With ſturdy ſinews, bruſh the frozen ſnow,
While crimſon colours on our faces glow,
Since life is ſhort, prolong it while we can,
And vindicate the ways of health *to man.*

Death of a Woodcock.

HIS luckleſs fate, immediate to repair,
The baffled ſportſman beats with forward care,
Each buſh explores, that plats the hedge with pride,
Brooks at its feet, and brambles at its ſide—
Another bird, juſt fluſhing at the ſound,
Scarce tops the fence, then tumbles to the ground.
Ah! what avails him now the varniſh'd die,
The tortoiſe-colour'd back, the brilliant eye,
The pointed bill, that ſteer'd his vent'rous way
From Northern climes, and dar'd the boiſt'rous Sea;
To milder ſhores in vain theſe pinions ſped,
Their beauty blaſted, and their vigour fled.
Thus the poor peaſant, ſtruggling with diſtreſs,
Whom rig'rous laws, and rigid hunger preſs,
In Weſtern regions ſeeks a milder ſtate,
Braves the broad ocean, and reſigns to fate;
Scarce well arriv'd, and lab'ring to procure
Life's free ſubſiſtence, and retreats ſecure,
Sudden! he ſees the roving INDIAN nigh,
Fate in his hand, and ruin in his eye—
Scar'd at the ſight, he runs, he bounds, he flies,
'Till arrow-pierc'd, he falls—he faints—he dies.
Unhappy man! who no extreme could ſhun,
By tyrants baniſh'd, and by chance undone;
In vain! fair virtue fan'd the free-born flame,
Now fall'n alike to fortune and to fame.

But

But why, my muſe! when livelier themes I ſought,
Why change the rural ſcenes to ſober thought?
Why rouſe the patriot ardour in my breaſt,
Uſeleſs its glow, when Freedom droops depreſt?
Not mine to combat lux'ry's lordly ſtride,
My humble lot forbids th' aſpiring pride,
Forbids to ſtop depopulation's hand
That cruſhes induſtry, and frights the land,
That robs the poor of half their little ſtore,
And inſurrection ſpreads from ſhore to ſhore.
Theſe to prevent, be ſtill the ſtateſman's end,
And this the taſk of ſov'reigns to attend;
Be mine the care, to range this ample field,
Try what its ſprings and what its thickets yield—

Reception at a Cottage.

THESE to behold, may pleaſe the vacant mind,
More pleaſing far the cottage of the hind,
That yonder ſmokes, by ruſſet hawthorn hedg'd,
By hay-yard back'd, and ſide-long cow-houſe edg'd:
Oft have I there my thirſt and toil allay'd,
Approach'd as now, and dar'd the dog that bay'd;
The ſmiling matron joys to ſee her gueſts,
Sweeps the broad hearth, and hears our free requeſts,
Repels her little brood that throng too nigh,
The homely board prepares, the napkin dry,
The new-made butter, and the raſher rare,
The new-laid egg, that's dreſs'd with niceſt care;
The milky ſtore, for cream collected firſt,
Crowns the clean noggin, and allays our thirſt;
While crackling faggots bright'ning as they burn,
Shew the neat cupboard, and the cleanly churn;
The plaintive hen, the interloping gooſe,
The lamkin *dear* that friſks about the houſe—
The modeſt maiden riſes from her wheel,
Who unperceiv'd a ſilent look would ſteal;
Call'd ſhe attends, aſſiſts with artleſs grace,
The bloom of nature fluſhing on her face,
That ſcorns the die, which pallid pride can lend,
And all the arts which luxury attend.
With fuel laden from the brambly rock,
Lo! forward comes the father of his flock,
Of honeſt front:—ſalutes with ruſtic gait,
Remarks our fare, and boaſts his former ſtate,
When many a cow, nor long the time remov'd,
And many a calf his ſpacious paſture rov'd,
'Till riſing rents reduc'd them now to three,
Abridg'd his farm, and fix'd him as we ſee:

Yet thanks his GOD, what fails him in his wealth
He ſeeks from labour, and he gains from health:
Then talks of ſport; how many wild-ducks ſeen!
What flocks of widgeon too had fledg'd the green!
'Till ev'ry 'Prentice dar'd the city ſhun,
Range the wide field, and lift the level gun.
While thus amus'd, and gladden'd with our lot,
The haſty ev'ning calls us from the cot;
A ſmall gratuity dilates their heart,
And many a bleſſing follows as we part.
Nor you, ye proud! diſdain their ſtate to hear,
The ſtate of nature crowns their frugal cheer;
Tranſmitted pure from Patriarchal times,
By art unfaſhion'd to corruption's climes—
To you unknown their labours and their race,
Alike unknown their innocence and peace;
Secure from danger, as remov'd from fame,
Their lives calm current flows without a name.

Return to Town.

BLEST with the view of Stephens-Green at laſt,
Amuſive fancy paints its pleaſures paſt;
Where ſhady walks entice the noontide gale,
And whiſp'ring lover's ſoftly-ſighing tale;
The ogling belle, the pert and powder'd beau,
And dame delighted pretty miſs to ſhew;
The trader trim, that ſtruts with vacant air
To catch the breeze, or captivate the fair—
But now no more Florillus glads the green,
Lucinda's gone, and deſolates the ſcene.
The riſing moon, with delegated ſway,
Supplies the radiance of the diſtant day,
Reveals the various objects that we meet,
And all the buſy tumults of the Street—
With headlong pace the vagrant *hawker* ſcours,
And *bloody news* from lungs horrific pours;
The dull, diſcordant ballad-notes annoy,
That mock the crowd, with love's fantaſtic joy;
The cumb'rous coach, with blazon'd pomp that ſhews
Where pamper'd pride, and indolence repoſe;
While cloſe behind, the ſhiv'ring female ſtrays,
Parted from virtue, innocence, and eaſe—
She once the darling of her mother's arms,
Her father's pride, and bleſt with blooming charms,
Thro' all the village known for ſpotleſs fame,
Fair was her beauty, fairer ſtill her name;

'Till

'Till the ſly tempter urg'd inſidious ſuit,
And lur'd her weakneſs to forbidden fruit;
There periſh'd grace, her guardian honour fled,
And ſad remembrance mourns each bleſſing—dead!
Expell'd the paradiſe of native ſway,
She wanders now to ev'ry vice a prey—
A prey to yonder terror of the night,
(Avert, ye gods! ſuch monſters from my ſight)
The bully dire: whoſe front the furies ſwell,
And ſcars diſhoneſt mark the ſon of hell—
In vain! ſhe ſhrinks to ſhun his luckleſs pace,
Aw'd by the terrors of his vengeful face;
To ſcenes Tartarean, ſee! the wretches hie,
Where drench'd in vice, they rave—or rot—or die.
Heav'n! how unlike the pure, the tranquil ſcene,
Where rural mirth, and rural manners reign;
Where ſimple cheer diſclaims the cares of wealth,
And freſh'ning gales diffuſe the glow of health;
Where undiſturb'd, unenvy'd, unconfin'd,
Calm reaſon rules each moment of the mind;
Where mock'd ambition ſeeks her laſt retreat,
And proves the world, a bubble or a cheat.

The three following Pieces are taken from a Paſtoral Drama, entitled, "The "Search after Happineſs;" *written by Miſs* More, *of* Briſtol.

To HAPPINESS.

O Happineſs, celeſtial fair,
Our earlieſt hope, our lateſt care,
O hear our fond requeſt;
Vouchſafe, coy fugitive, to tell
On what ſweet ſpot thou lov'ſt to dwell,
And make us truly bleſt.

Amidſt the walks of public life,
The cares of wealth, ambition's ſtrife,
We long have ſought in vain;
The crowded city's noiſy din,
And all the buſy haunts of men,
Afford but care and pain.

Pleas'd with the ſoft, the ſoothing pow'r
Of calm reflection's ſilent hour,
Sequeſter'd doſt thou dwell?
Where care and tumult ne'er intrude,
Doſt thou reſide with Solitude,
Thy humble votaries tell?

O Hap-

O Happineſs, celeſtial fair,
Our earlieſt hope, our lateſt care,
Let us not ſue in vain;
O deign to hear our fond requeſt,
Come take poſſeſſion of our breaſt,
And there for ever reign.

To SOLITUDE.

SWEET Solitude, thou placid queen,
Of modeſt air and brow ſerene,
'Tis thou inſpir'ſt the poet's themes,
Wrapp'd in ſoft viſionary dreams.

Parent of Virtue, nurſe of thought,
By thee were Saints and Patriarchs taught,
Wiſdom from thee her treaſures drew,
And in thy lap fair Science grew.

Whate'er exalts, refines and charms,
Invites to thought, to virtue warms,
Whate'er is perfect, fair and good,
We owe to thee, ſweet Solitude.

In theſe bleſt ſhades thou doſt maintain
Thy peaceful unmoleſted reign;
No turbulent deſires intrude
On thy repoſe, ſweet Solitude.

With thee the charm of life ſhall laſt,
Ev'n when it's roſy bloom is paſt,
And when ſlow-pacing Time ſhall ſpread
It's ſilver bloſſoms o'er my head;

No more with this vain world perplex'd,
Thou ſhalt prepare me for the next;
The ſprings of life ſhall gently ceaſe,
And Angels point the way to peace.

To SIMPLICITY.

HAIL, artleſs Simplicity, beautiful maid,
In the genuine attractions of nature array'd;
Let the rich, and the proud, and the gay and the vain,
Still laugh at the graces that move in thy train;

No charm in thy modeſt allurements they find,
The pleaſures they follow a ſting leave behind:
Can criminal paſſion enrapture the breaſt
Like virtue with peace and ſerenity bleſt?

O would

O would you Simplicity's precepts attend,
Like us with delight at her altar you'd bend,
The pleaſures ſhe yields would with joy be embrac'd,
You'd practiſe from virtue, and love them from taſte.

The linnet enchants us the buſhes among,
Tho' cheap the muſician, yet ſweet is the ſong;
We catch his ſoft warbling in air as he floats,
And with extaſy hang on his raviſhing notes.

Our water is drawn from the cleareſt of ſprings,
And our food, nor diſeaſe, nor ſatiety brings;
Our mornings are chearful, our labours are bleſt,
Our ev'nings are pleaſant, our nights crown'd with reſt.

From our culture yon garden it's ornament finds,
And we catch at the hint for improving our minds;
To live to ſome purpoſe we conſtantly try,
And we mark by our actions the days as they fly.

Since ſuch are the joys that Simplicity yields,
We may well be content with our woods and our fields;
How uſeleſs to us then, ye great, were your wealth,
When without it we purchaſe both pleaſure and health.

ODE *for the* NEW-YEAR 1773.

Written by W. WHITEHEAD, *Eſq*;

Performed before their Majeſties.

WRAPT in the ſtole of ſable grain,
With ſtorms and tempeſts in his train,
Which howl the naked woods among,
Winter claims the ſolemn ſong.
Hark! 'tis Nature's laſt farewel,
Ev'ry blaſt is nature's knell!

Yet, ſhall glooms oppreſs the mind,
So oft by ſage experience taught
To feel its preſent views confin'd,
And to the future point th' aſpiring thought?
All that fades again ſhall live,
Nature dies but to revive.

Yon Sun, who ſails in ſouthern ſkies,
And faintly gilds th' horizon's bound,
Shall northward ſtill, and northward riſe,
With beams of warmth, and ſplendor crown'd;

Shall

Shall wake the ſlumb'ring, buried grain,
From the cold earth's relenting breaſt,
And Britain's iſle ſhall bloom again,
In all its wonted verdure dreſt:

Britain, to whom kind Heav'n's indulgent care
Has fix'd in temperate climes its ſtated goal,
Far from the burning zone's inclement air,
Far from th' eternal froſts which bind the pole.
Here dewy Spring exerts his genial powers,
Here Summer glows ſalubrious, not ſevere:
Here copious Autumn ſpreads his golden ſtores,
And Winter ſtrengthens the returning year.

O with each bleſſing may it riſe,
Which Heaven can give, or mortals bear!
May each wing'd moment, as it flies,
Improve a joy, or eaſe a care:
'Till Britain's grateful heart, aſtoniſh'd, bends
To that Almighty Power, from whom all good deſcends.

The WITHERED ROSE: *the laſt Compoſition of the late Mr.* Cunningham, *written by him a few Weeks before his Death, and intended, as he expreſſed himſelf to a Friend to whom he preſented it, as a true Image of himſelf, being then in a very poor State of Health.*

SWEET object of the zephyr's kiſs,
Come, roſe, come courted to my bower:
Queen of the banks! the garden's bliſs!
Come and abaſh yon' tawdry flower.

Why call us to revokeleſs doom?
With grief the opening buds reply;
Not ſuffered to extend our bloom,
Scarce born, alas! before we die!

Man having paſs'd appointed years,
Ours are but days—the ſcene muſt cloſe:
And when Fate's meſſenger appears,
What is he but a WITHERED ROSE?

The

The NYMPH *of* TAURIS, *an* ELEGY.

Written on the Death of Miſs Anne Trelawney, *Daughter of Sir* Harry Trelawney, *who died in* Jamaica.

WHOSE happy ſuns without a cloud deſcend!
Who treads the wild of life, nor meets a thorn?
To grief is godlike Virtue doom'd to bend;
The turtle eye of Innocence to mourn.

A gentle nymph of Media's green domain,
Where Tauris lifts with pride her hundred tow'rs,
Far from the precincts of her native plain,
Breathes her laſt ſigh in 'Spahan's hapleſs bow'rs.

What ſhepherds melt at Nora's ſacred tomb?
At Nora's tomb, each nymph of 'Spahan ſighs;
While ſadly ſweet along the liſtening gloom,
On Sorrow's lyre the dirge complaining dies.

The band of white-rob'd virgins let me join,
And ſcatter incenſe on the hallow'd ground;
Where waving mournful o'er the lonely ſhrine,
The grove in ſilent horror glooms around.

Tho' far from Tauris thy fair reliques lie,
Thy gentle ghoſt her grateful daughters mourn;
Her ſons in ſorrow heave the fruitleſs ſigh,
And melt in viſions o'er thy diſtant urn.

Tho' far from Media's once delightful plain,
In 'Spahan's valley ſleeps the gentle maid;
No prowling Arab ſhall thy tomb prophane,
Breathe on thy ſhrine, and wound thy ſhrinking ſhade.

Far hence the demons of the troubled air,
Shall bid their thunders roll, the tempeſt rave:
No livid light'nings through the grove ſhall glare,
To blaſt th' eternal bloom that decks thy grave.

Here ſhall the roſe with ſofteſt fragrance ſpring,
Heav'n's mildeſt dews thy humble bed adorn:
Hence ſhall the ſongſter mount on early wing,
And warble round thee ere he meets the morn.

Ah! here with woe a ſiſter's heart ſhall heave,
A heart by all the Virtues lov'd in vain!
Pale, on her tears, ſhall riſe the ſtar of eve,
And midnight hear her pity'd voice complain.

Here ſhall the luſtre of aſcending morn,
That wakes to gladneſs all the world below,
In ſorrow find her o'er thy ſilent urn,
A melancholy monument of woe.

No beam of Mirth ſhall deck her clouded eye:
No Smile, her paly cheek, but of Deſpair:
To life's laſt ſand her ſoul for THEE ſhall ſigh,
For THEE her cloſing lids ſhall ſhed the tear.

What heedleſs wanderer through the gloomy vale,
Neglects to ſpread the flow'ret o'er thy tomb;
From ſuch may Fortune ſnatch her fav'ring gale,
And demons blaſt their hopes of brighteſt bloom.

Ah! ceaſe to murmur to the midnight air,
Nor bid ā drooping BROTHER haſte away;
Think on our loſs in THEE, thou hapleſs Fair,
And think how ſhort is life, one little day!

Too ſoon ſhall Ali join thy beck'ning ghoſt,
Too ſoon his fate ſhall make an empire bleed:
What virtues, ah! to Perſia's land are loſt,
When ſuch lie number'd with the ſilent dead!

Too ſoon ſhall Fame th' illumin'd page diſplay,
And ſighing blend his ſacred name with thine,
Where beam the worthy with diſtinguiſh'd day,
Where crown'd with glory glows thy ANCIENT LINE.

PROLOGUE *to Dr.* GOLDSMITH'S *new Comedy called* SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, *or The* MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

Wrote by DAVID GARRICK, *Eſq.*

Spoken by Mr. WOODWARD.

EXCUSE me, Sirs, I pray—I can't yet ſpeak—
I'm crying now—and have been all the week!
'Tis not alone this mourning ſuit, good maſters,
I've that within—for which there are no plaiſters.
Pray, would you know the reaſon why I'm crying—
The Comic Muſe, long ſick, is now a dying!
And if ſhe goes, my tears will never ſtop;
For as a play'r I can't ſqueeze out one drop;
I am undone, that's all—ſhall loſe my bread—
I'd rather, but that's nothing—loſe my head.
When the ſweet maid is laid upon the bier,
Shuter and *I* ſhall be chief mourners here.

To *her* a mawkiſh drab of ſpurious breed,
Who deals in ſentimentals, will ſucceed!
Poor *Ned* and *I* are dead to all intents,
We can as ſoon ſpeak Greek as ſentiments!
Both nervous grown, to keep our ſpirits up,
We now and then take down a hearty cup.
What ſhall we do?—If Comedy forſake us,
They'll turn us out, and no one elſe will take us.
But why can't I be moral?—Let me try—
My heart thus preſſing—fix'd my face and eye—
With a ſententious look, that nothing means,
(Faces are barbers blocks—in moral ſcenes)
Thus I begin—"All is not gold that glitters,
"Pleaſure ſeems ſweet, but proves a glaſs of bitters.
"When Ign'rance enters, Folly is at hand;
"Learning is better far than houſe or land.
"Let not your virtue trip, who trips may ſtumble,
"And virtue is not virtue if ſhe tumble."
I give it up—Morals won't do for me;
To make you laugh I ſhould play tragedy.
One hope remains, hearing the maid was ill,
A *Doctor* comes this night to ſhew his ſkill.
To cheer her heart, and give your muſcles motion,
He in five draughts prepar'd preſents a potion:
A kind of magic charm; for be aſſured,
If you will ſwallow it, the maid is cured:—
But deſperate the Doctor, and her caſe is,
If you reject the doſe, and make wry faces!
This truth he boaſts, will boaſt it while he lives,
No poiſonous drugs are mix'd in what he gives.
Should he ſucceed, you'll give him his degree,
If not, within he will receive no fee!
The college you, muſt his pretenſions back,
Pronounce him *Regular*, or dub him *Quack*.

EPILOGUE *to the ſame. By Dr.* GOLDSMITH.

Spoken by Mrs. BULKLEY.

WELL, having ſtoop'd to conquer with ſucceſs,
And gain'd a huſband without aid from dreſs,
Still as a bar-maid, I could wiſh it too,
As I have conquer'd him, to conquer you:
And let me ſay, for all your reſolution,
That pretty bar-maids have done execution.
Our life is all a play, compos'd to pleaſe,
"We have our exits and our entrances."

The firſt act ſhews the ſimple country-maid,
Harmleſs and young, of every thing afraid;
Bluſhes when hir'd, and with unmeaning action,
I hopes as how to give you ſatisfaction.
Her ſecond act diſplays a livelier ſcene—
The unbluſhing bar-maid of a country inn,
Who whiſks about the houſe, at market caters,
Talks loud, coquets the gueſts, and ſcolds the waiters.
Next the ſcene ſhifts to town, and there ſhe ſoars,
The chop-houſe toaſt of ogling connoiſſeurs.
On 'ſquires and cits ſhe there diſplays her arts,
And on the gridiron broils her lovers hearts:
And as ſhe ſmiles, her triumphs to compleat,
Even common-councilmen forget to eat.
The fourth act ſhews her wedded to the 'ſquire,
And madam now begins to hold it higher;
Doats upon dancing, and in all her pride,
Swims round the room, the *Heinel* of Cheapſide;
Ogles and leers with artificial ſkill,
Till having loſt in age the power to kill,
She ſits all night at cards, and ogles at ſpadille.
Such, thro' our lives, the eventful hiſtory—
The fifth and laſt act ſtill remains for me.
The bar-maid now for your protection prays,
Turns Female Barriſter, and pleads for Bayes.

NEW-YEAR ODE, *To his Moſt Excellent Majeſty King* BLADUD *of* BATH.

ILLUSTRIOUS Bladud, beſt of kings,
Though thou can'ſt make no gracious ſpeeches,
Thy ſtream the gift of healing brings,
In ſpite of all the leagues of leeches.

When this bleſt well one virtue more,
The grace of Helicon ſhall give,
Thy grateful bard, though not before,
May learn to praiſe, who learns to live.

Here patriots, worn with waſting care
Of poor Britannia on the brink;
Here matron ſage, and maiden fair,
And deiſts here believe and drink.

The ſacred prelate here ſuſpends
His pious views of new tranſlation,
And here the ſtateſman condeſcends
To ſave himſelf to ſink the nation.

The wither'd beau, the gouty cit,
The pamper'd knight, the prieſt, the peer,
The ſwaggering biter, and the bit,
Fantaſtic groupe! are gather'd here.

All, helpleſs babes of ſainted Hoyle,
With the moſt fervent zeal adore;
All, as ſpadille attacks the ſpoil,
Spadille's protecting aid implore.

Propitious to thy monarch's will,
O boiling wave, do not deſiſt
To keep alive aunt Deborah ſtill,
And ſeat her ſoberly at whiſt.

Ah! did thy fount the cup ſupply,
That blots the conſcious memory out,
Full ſoon the current would run dry,
And greedy votaries lick the ſpout.

His lordſhip, with the ſilken ſtring,
Might then evade the poiſon'd dart,
Which keeps him ever on the wing,
Flying the horrors of his heart.

But all that this fine town beſtows,
To dreſs, to dance, to laugh, to fret,
Nor giddy ball, nor tawdry clothes,
Can teach the guilty to forget.

From

SONG, *written about* 250 *Years ago.*

I.

I Cannot eat but little meat,
My ſtomach is not good;
But ſure I think, that I can drink
With him that wears a hood.
Though I go bare, take ye no care—
I am nothing a colde; I nothing am a cold
I ſtuffe my ſkin ſo full within
Of joly good ale and old.
Back and ſide go bare, go bare,
Both foot and hand go cold:
But belly, God ſend thee good ale inoughe,
Whether it be new or old.

II.

I love no roſt, but a nut-brown toſte,
And a crab laid in the fire;
A little bread ſhall do me ſtead,
Much bread I not deſire.

No

No froſte nor ſnow, no winde, I trow,
Can hurt me if I wolde,
I am ſo wrapt, and throwly lapt,
Of joly good ale and old.

Chorus, &c.

III.

And Tib, my wife, that, as her life,
Loveth ~~well~~ good ale to ſeek,
Full ofte drinks ſhee, till ye may ſee
The teares run down her cheeke:
Then doth ſhe howle to me the bowle,
Even as a mault worm ſhuld,
And ſaith, ſweet-heart, I took my part
Of this joly good ale and old.

Chorus, &c.

IV.

Now let them drink till they nod and wink,
Even as good fellows ſhould do,
They ſhall not miſſe to have the bliſſe
Good ale doth bring men to:
And all poor ſouls that have ſcowered bowles,
Or them that have luſtely trolde,
God ſave the lives of them and their wives,
Whether they be young or old.

Chorus, &c.

From the GREEK *of* POSIDIPPUS: *a* DIALOGUE.

The TRAVELLER *and* STATUE *of* OPPORTUNITY.

Trav. SAY, Image, by what ſculptor's hand
In breathing marble here you ſtand?
Opp. By his, whoſe art, to thouſands known,
Bids Jove and Pallas live in ſtone:
But, ſeldom ſeen by human eyes,
I claim the kindred of the ſkies;
By few I'm found, tho' great my fame,
And *Opportunity*'s my name.
Trav. Say, if the cauſe you may reveal,
Why thus ſupported on a wheel?
Opp. The wheel my rapid courſe implies;
Like that with conſtant ſpeed it flies.
Trav. Wings on your feet! *Opp.* I'm prone to ſoar;
Neglected, I return no more.
Trav. But why behind depriv'd of hair?
Opp. Eſcap'd, that none may ſeize me there.
Trav. Your locks unbound conceal your eyes!
Opp. Becauſe I chiefly court diſguiſe,

Trav. Why coupled with that ſolemn fair,
Of down-caſt mien and mournful air?
Opp. *Repentance*, ſhe (the ſtone replies)
My ſubſtitute behind me flies:
Obſerve, and her you'll ever ſee
Purſue the wretch depriv'd of me;
By her corrected, mortals mourn
For what they've done, and what forborne.
Aſk me no more, for, while you ſtay,
I vaniſh unperceiv'd away.

Character of the late Mr. ROBERT LLOYD, *when a Priſoner in the Fleet.*

By Mr. J. CARR.

WIT, wiſdom, pity, folly, friends,
Bob uſes and abuſes;
No pride, but learned pride, commends,
No liars but the Muſes.

An HUMBLE PRAYER.

FULL humble is my pray'r, I ween—
For humble I have always been.
Far from the wiſhes to be rich,
I aſk not, for I need not much:
No nabob's wealth, no fav'rite's place,
Nor royal gifts, nor royal grace:
Give me, O Fortune, give me clear
Three hundred ſterling pounds a year;
And give a friend, to lounge, and talk,
And lean my arm on when I walk.
Full humble is my pray'r, I ween—
For humble I have always been.

EPITAPH *on Mr.* THOMAS HAMMOND, *Pariſh-Clerk of Aſhford in Kent, who was a good Man, and an excellent Backgammon-player, and was ſucceeded in Office by a Mr.* TRICE.

BY the chance of the die,
On his *back* here doth lie,
Our moſt audible clerk, Maſter Hammond;
Tho' he *bore many men*
'Till threeſcore and ten,
Yet, at length, he by death is *back-gammon'd*,
But hark! neighbours, hark!
Here again comes the clerk:

By

By a *hit* very lucky and nice,
With Death we're now even;
He juſt ſtep'd up to heaven,
And is with us again in a *Trice*.

The following pretty Verſes are taken from Walpole's *Antiquities, and were never before publiſhed. Sir* Henry Lea, *the brave anceſtor of the preſent Litchfield family, was maſter of the Armoury to Queen* Elizabeth, *and made a vow to preſent himſelf annually at the Tilt, armed, there to perform in honour of her Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne. Becoming at length very old, he reſigned his office to the Earl of* Cumberland *with great pomp, and on this occaſion preſented the following Verſes to her Majeſty.*

MY golden locks time hath to ſilver turn'd,
(Oh time too ſwift, and ſwiftneſs never ceaſing!)
My youth 'gainſt age, and age at youth have ſpurn'd,
But ſpurn'd in vain—Youth vaineth by increaſing.
Beauty, ſtrength, and youthe, flowers fading beene;
Duty, faith, and love, are rootes and ever greene,
My helmet now ſhall make an hive for bees,
And lovers ſongs ſhall turne to holy pſalmes:
A man at armes muſt now ſit on his knees,
And feed on pray'rs, that are old ages almes.
And ſo from court to cottage I depart,
My ſaint is ſure of mine unſpotted heart.
And when I ſadly ſit in homely cell,
I'le teach my ſwains this carrol for a ſong,
Bleſt be the hearts that think my ſovereigne well,
Curs'd be the ſoules that think to do her wrong,
Goddeſſe, vouchſafe this aged man his right,
To be your beadſman now, that was your knight.

ODE *for his* MAJESTY'S *Birth-Day, June* 4, 1773.

BORN for millions are the kings
Who ſit on Britain's guarded throne:
From delegated power their glory ſprings,
Their birth-day is our own!

An impious pomp let tyrants ſhine,
Aſſuming attributes divine,
And ſtretch their unreſiſted ſway
O'er ſlaves, who tremble and obey;
On lawleſs pinions let them ſoar;
Far happier he, whoſe temperate power,

Acknowledg'd, and avow'd,
Ev'n on the throne reſtriction knows;
And to thoſe laws implicit bows
By which it rules the crowd.

When erſt th' imperial pride of Rome
Exulting ſaw a world o'ercome,
And rais'd a mortal to the ſkies,
There were, 'tis true, with eagles eyes
Who view'd the dazzling ſcene:
Tho' incenſe blaz'd on flattery's ſhrine,
Great Titus, and the greater Antonine
Felt, and confeſs'd they were but men.
But ah! how few, let hiſtory ſpeak
With weeping eye, and bluſhing cheek,
E'er reach'd their mighty mind!
Man, ſelfiſh man, in moſt prevail'd,
And power roll'd down a curſe entail'd
On reaſon, and mankind.

Happy the land, to whom 'tis given
T' enjoy that choiceſt boon of heaven,
Where, bound in one illuſtrious chain,
The monarch and the people reign!

Hence is Britannia's weal maintain'd;
Hence are the rights his fathers gain'd,
To every freeborn ſubject known:
Hence to the throne, in ſongs of praiſe,
A grateful realm its tribute pays,
And hails the king, whoſe birth-day is its own.

LINES *written by Mr.* GARRICK *upon the Back of his own Picture, which was ſent lately to a Gentleman of the Univerſity of* Oxford.

THE mimic form on t'other ſide,
That you accepted, is my pride;
Reſembles one ſo prompt to change,
Through ev'ry mortal whim to range,
You'd ſwear the lute ſo like the caſe,
The mind as various as the face.
Yet to his friends be this his fame,
His heart's eternally the ſame.

EPIGRAM

EPIGRAM *occaſioned by Mr.* WALPOLE'S IMPROMPTU *on the Dutcheſs of* QUEENSBURY *.

WHEN Prior's Kitty, ever fair,
The Strawberry bard inſpir'd,
She who the world with Cupid's car
For a whole age has fir'd;
" Gueſs why," ſhe cry'd, " his praiſe I ſhare
" With Roman and with Greek?
" Such connoiſſeurs admire the rare,
" And prize the true antique."

Epilogue written by R. Cumberland, *Eſq; and ſpoken by Mr.* Hull, *and Mrs.* Mattocks, *at* Covent-Garden *Theatre, after the* Jealous Wife, *performed on* Thurſday, December 23, *for the Uſe of the Society at the Thatch'd-Houſe Tavern, for the Relief and Diſcharge of Perſons impriſoned for ſmall Debts.*

The curtain riſes, and diſcovers a priſon; at ſome diſtance a woman poorly habited, and in a diſconſolate attitude: after ſtanding for ſome time motionleſs, in a poſture of fixed attention, ſhe ſpeaks.

WOMAN.

THOU loathſome dungeon, in whoſe dreary womb
The pining Debtor finds a living tomb;
Where, 'midſt the clank of chains, and diſmal yells
Of ſhackled Felons, my ſad Huſband dwells:
From his dark cell, O give him to my view!
Let him look forth, and take a laſt adieu.

As ſhe advances towards the priſon, a perſon in a Gentleman's apparel accoſts her.

MAN.

Stay, Child of Sorrow, thou whoſe piercing groans
Might move to pity e'en theſe ſenſeleſs ſtones:
Why doſt thou bend thy melancholy way
To that drear dungeon? Child of Sorrow, ſtay.

WOMAN.

Why ſhould I ſtay, or my ſad griefs impart?
Can there be pity in a human heart?
Away, and let me die!—

MAN.

No; if 'tis there
You ſeek ſome captive friend, renounce deſpair;

* See our laſt Vol. p. 220.

For

For though the iron hand of law has barr'd
Thoſe ſurly doors which yon dread manſion guard,
Know there are found, on whoſe dilated breaſts
The heaven-deſcended Dove of Pity reſts,
Souls that delight with ſoft'ring ſmiles to cheer
The broken heart, and dry affliction's tear;
Pluck the wan debtor from his noiſome den,
And launch him on the chearful walks of men.

WOMAN.

If ſuch there be, oh! lead me to their ſight,
And let me plead a wretched ſuff'rer's right:
Can there be truth, humanity, or ſenſe,
In laws that make misfortune an offence?
Torn from his famiſh'd babes, and frantic wife,
A father, huſband, there muſt end his life:
Stretch'd on his ſtraw, the guiltleſs captive lies,
While round his temples ſickly damps ariſe,
That ev'n the murd'rer's ignominious fate,
Were welcome refuge from his hopeleſs ſtate:
Loſt are the hands whoſe honeſt labour fed
His helpleſs innocents with daily bread;
For day by day the buſy loom he ply'd,
With ſoft Contentment ſinging by his ſide;
'Till heaven flung out the ſignal to deſtroy,
And dropt its curtain o'er this ſcene of joy.
Nine tedious weeks the languid patient lay,
To dire diſeaſe an unreſiſting prey;
The tenth ſucceeded—when, alas! behold
A worſe tormentor in a human mould,
A griping creditor; eſcape who can,
When man's great foe aſſumes the ſhape of man?
Steel'd to their trade, and deaf to all their cries,
Relentleſs ruffians ſeize their legal prize;
From my fond arms a dying huſband tear,
And plunge their victim in a dungeon—there.

MAN.

Enough! go ſpeak the healing words of peace
To thy ſad mate, and bear him this releaſe;
Tell him the Muſe, which on theſe ſcenes attends,
That balſam to his wounded ſpirit ſends;
And know this truth thyſelf, 'tis not alone
The preacher's pulpit, and the monarch's throne,
That Charity frequents; but in this age
She guides the theatre, and treads the ſtage:
Lo! ſhe is preſent, caſt your eyes around,
And here in each ſpectator's heart ſhe's found.

To the PARRET *.

PARRET!—whoſe artleſs windings lead
The ling'ring eye from mead to mead,
Where Nature ſpreads, ſo fair to ſee,
Her ſcenes of pure ſimplicity;
Oft to thy banks, when life was new,
Thy little votary fondly flew,
And hovering round thy paſtoral ſtream,
Indulg'd young Fancy's earlieſt dream;
Full oft' with fix'd attention ſtood,
And gazing on the reſtleſs flood,
Saw waves on waves ſucceſſive throng,
And wonder'd how they flow'd ſo long!
In ſimple childhood's careleſs days,
Theſe ſcenes could ſtrange emotions raiſe;
Could wake the ſmile—could call the tear—
Exalt with hope, or ſink with fear:
Ev'n now, when Nature wakes my heart,
And weans it from the toys of art,
By ſome reſiſtleſs magic led,
I twine thy willows round my head,
And ſtealing thro' thy fair domain,
Bid Memory paint yet once again,
Yet once again, thoſe ſcenes belov'd,
When here with Innocence I rov'd:
Or, ſtretch'd beneath yon' bloomy ſpray,
Saw Pleaſure lead the hours away.
But, ah! no more, ſweet ſtream no more
Will Pleaſure liſten to my lore;
She flies my ſteps on wings of wind,
And leaves me all forlorn behind.
The fairy ſcenes of Fancy fled,
Each flattering Expectation dead,
Thee I reviſit all in vain,
Seeking ſhort ſolace of my pain;
For at each ſcene that Memory paints,
My ſickening, ſickening ſpirit faints.
PARRET! if e'er thy banks along
Sweet Echo learn one ſimple ſong,
O teach the prattling nymph to tell
How Tranſport roſe, how Tranſport fell.
O teach her to repeat aloud,
That Pleaſure's like a ſummer cloud:
The fleeting form of painted air
Is gone whilſt we pronounce it fair.

E. L. N.

* The Parret is a rivulet near Sherborne.

The TRIUMPH *of* CERES: *or the* HARVEST-HOME.

To the Tune of "What beauteous ſcenes inchant my ſight!"

WHAT chearful ſounds ſalute our ears,
And echo o'er the lawn!
Behold! the loaded car appears,
In joyful triumph drawn:
The nymphs and ſwains, a jovial band,
Still ſhouting as they come,
With ruſtic inſtruments in hand,
Proclaim the harveſt-home.

The golden ſheaves, pil'd up on high,
Within the barn are ſtor'd;
The careful hind, with ſecret joy
Exulting, views his hoard.
His labours paſt, he counts his gains;
And, freed from anxious care,
His caſks are broach'd; the ſun-burnt ſwains
His rural plenty ſhare.

In dance and ſong the night is ſpent;
All ply the ſpicy bowl:
And jeſts and harmleſs merriment
Expand the artleſs ſoul.
Young Colin whiſpers Roſalind,
Who ſtill reap'd by his ſide;
And plights his troth, if ſhe prove kind,
To take her for his bride.

For joys like theſe, through circling years
Their toilſome taſk they tend:
The hind ſucceſſive labours bears,
In proſpect of the end;
In Spring, or Winter, ſows his ſeed,
Manures or tills the ſoil;
In Summer various cares ſucceed;
But Harveſt crowns his toil.

On ſeeing the Figure of DEATH *in a Dream.*

By Dr. HARINGTON.

O vane Superſtes!

AVERT, proud death, thy lifted ſpear,
Nor vaunt thee, *King of Terrors, here*;
Shorn of thy firſt envenom'd ſting,
Vain are all terrors thou canſt bring:
Smite, monſter, ſmite, nor ſpare thy deepeſt wound;
From *Jeſſe*'s root our ſovereign balm is found.

When o'er the world's wide miſery,
Coeval darkneſs ſway'd with thee,
Creation ſhrunk beneath thy frown,
And horror mark'd thy ebon crown,
Thoſe downcaſt kingdoms, whelm'd in ruins lie,
Smote by the beaming *day-ſpring from on high.*

Tho' clad in veſture of affright,
Thou prowl'ſt beneath the pall of night,
Thy famiſh'd form doth quaſh alarm,
Unpoiſe that daring, ſtrengthleſs arm,
Bow thy diminiſh'd head—ſtern tyrant, flee,
For thou art *ſwallow'd up in victory.*

Sweet mercy hath her triumph ſhown,
Thy darken'd hoſt of fear o'erthrown:
Now to behold thee—vanquiſh'd ſlave,
No power's left beyond the grave;—
We greet thee kind!—O wonderous friendſhip this!
Welcome, good herald!—to announce our bliſs.

Written

Written in the PUMP-ROOM *at* BATH.

Scire poteſtates aquarum, uſumque bibendi. VIRG.

ALWHYLE ye drynke, 'mydſt age and ache ybent,
Ah creepe not comfortleſſe beſyde oure ſtreame;
(Sweete nurſe of hope) affly&tion's downwarde ſente,
Wythe ſtyll ſmalle voyce, to rouze from thryftleſs dreame;
Eache wyng to prune, that ſhiftythe everie ſpraie,
In wytleſſe flyghte, and chyrpythe lyfe awaie.

Alwhyle ye lave—ſuche ſolace may be founde
"When kynde the hande, why 'neath its healynge faynte?"
"Payne ſhall recure, the heartes corruptede wounde,"
"Farre gone is that, whych feelethe not its playnte."
"By kyndrede angel ſmote, Betheſda gave"
"Newe vyrtues forthe,—and felte her troublede wave."

Thus drynke, thus lave—nor evermore lamente;
Oure ſprynges but flowe pale anguiſh to befriende;
How faire the meed that followethe contente!
How bleſte to live, and fynde ſuche anguiſh mende!
How bleſte to dye, when ſufferynge faithe makes ſure,
At lyfe's high founte, an everlaſtynge cure!

EDGAR.

Account

Account of Books for 1773.

The Hiſtory of Ireland from the Invaſion of Henry the Second. With a Preliminary Diſcourſe on the antient State of that Kingdom. By Thomas Leland, *D. D. ſenior Fellow of Trinity College, and Prebendary of Saint* Patrick's, Dublin. 3 Vol. Quarto.

THE author, whoſe work is now before us, has hitherto ſtood in a reſpectable ſituation in the literary world; that ſituation is not at all lowered by the preſent performance, which is executed in a manner that ſhews equal care and ingenuity.

The hiſtory of a nation, which has not acted a principal part in the ſyſtem of Europe, ſince Europe has become perfectly civilized, requires great ſkill and ſelection to make it an object generally intereſting.

The very early times indeed of any nation muſt in the nature of things, prove a fitter object of the Antiquarian's labour, than of the Hiſtorian's. The mind cannot ſeriouſly find ſatisfaction, or take reſt upon the characters and atchievments of perſonages, whoſe very exiſtence may be doubtful.

Criticiſm ſtands now upon too ſolid foundations to accept of fable for hiſtory; the very remote and early writers were hardly blameable for dealing in ſuch matter. They had little other fund of information than uncertain tradition, or at beſt ſome dry jejune regiſter of naked facts and genealogies: theſe writers, however, deſerve the honours that poſterity ſo juſtly pays to their very difficult labours. In them it was praiſeworthy to hand down ſuch reports as they found, and in the manner in which they found them: they did their duty: it was the province of more informed times to diſcriminate the probable from the incredible. As critical knowledge advanced, the love of the marvellous leſſened; and in our times it is not impoſſible, that the nobleſt of all diſpoſitions, the love of truth, has led us to a little more than a juſt diſregard to facts, which do not come accompanied with the cleareſt evidence; and that we are too apt to meaſure the probability of the tranſactions of former ages, by ſtandards taken from the manners, characters, and circumſtances of our own.

However this may be, a writer would certainly riſque more than a prudent man would chuſe to put to the venture, who in theſe times ſhould attempt to cloath the tales of an obſcure age, with the ſolemn

mantle of grave and ſober hiſtory. We cannot, therefore, but approve the judgment of our learned author, who begins his hiſtory of Ireland only at that period, when England began her intercourſe with that country; the period from which, if not the authenticity, at leaſt the importance of events muſt take its date; and a period where our curioſity is firſt intereſted as being parties. Although many circumſtances of the hiſtory of Ireland preceding this period, may be uncertain or unimportant; yet that, long before it, there ſubſiſted in that country a regulated ſociety, and an eſtabliſhed government, is admitted without controverſy.

If ſo, the manners, the cuſtoms, the principles of their laws and government, are a ſubject worthy of the moſt enlightened curioſity; there is, I believe, no inſtance of the world's not ſetting the higheſt value on all the generous labours that tend to gratify our inquiries on this head. The little work of Tacitus on the German manners, though the Germans were a rude people, will never loſe its value. The mind does not find itſelf improved in the contemplation of meer events. We certainly muſt be pretty indifferent in the conteſts of the Calmucks and the Mongal Tartars, of the antient Suevi and Catti of Germany, or of the conflicts of the Iriſh of the North and the South; but the manners and cuſtoms of the Tartars, of the Germans, or of the old Iriſh, are the hiſtory of human nature; the mind finds food for contemplation, ſhe enlarges her ſtock of ideas, and finds herſelf in the road of attaining wiſdom by learning to know herſelf.

In this curious field of knowlege, our learned author has wiſely quitted the narrative, and treated his ſubject in the way of diſcourſe.

From the invaſion of Ireland by the Engliſh, that country falls naturally into the rear, and muſt appear in general hiſtory, only as the handmaid of Engliſh majeſty; but the long, and ſometimes doubtful conteſts ſhe maintained with England, before the authority of this crown was permanently eſtabliſhed there; the ſhare ſhe was ſometimes led to take in the contentions among the ambitious leaders in England, the miſery and ruin that fell upon her, by the great rebellion of 1641, and the cruelties which ſhe inflicted and felt during a long period of confuſion, thoſe ſhe endured afterwards at the end of that age, by James the ſecond's making her the ſcene of his laſt ill-concerted, and worſe maintained ſtruggle for that crown, which he loſt by his attempts at arbitrary power, and the reſtoration of popery; from all theſe, Ireland, in the hands of a judicious diſcriminating and diſcreet writer, is capable of proving a noble ſubject of hiſtory, and ſuch a perſon we think the reader will find in the learned Doctor Leland.

It is ſufficient, to the plan, to remark that the author has taken up his hiſtory at the period of the firſt attempt to bring Ireland under the Engliſh government, and ended it with the final eſtabliſhment of that authority at the glorious Revolution, after a ſtruggle of near ſix centuries.

As a ſpecimen of his manner and ſtyle in treating the antiquities of Ireland, we inſert the following account

account of the eſtabliſhment of chriſtianity there, and the conſequences of that event.

"The converſion of the Iriſh to chriſtianity is generally conſidered as a new period, whence we may trace their hiſtory with more certainty; though we ſtill find it encumbered with legendary and poetical fiction. The people were prepared for the preaching of Patrick their great apoſtle, by the gradual progreſs of the goſpel, by the labours of ſome former miſſionaries, and (if we may believe the old annaliſts) by the liberal and philoſophical ſpirit of Cormac O'Conn, who firſt taught his ſubjects to deſpiſe the pagan rites. To him they principally attribute it, that the druidical order, ſo ancient and ſo powerful, gradually declined in conſequence; though not extinct on the arrival of the great miſſionary; for the moſt authentic records mention the name of a druid, who violently oppoſed the introduction of chriſtianity, and warned the monarch of the heavy and oppreſſive taxations which the people muſt ſuffer from the new religious eſtabliſhment.

Patrick, ſay the adverſaries of Iriſh antiquity, laid the foundation of civility in this barbarous country, by teaching the uſe of letters to its ignorant inhabitants. Patrick, ſay the advocates for this antiquity, introduced the Roman character, in which his copies of the ſcriptures and liturgies were written, and in which the new Iriſh converts tranſcribed the ſacred writings, with ſuch eaſe and expedition as were impoſſible for unlettered men. They remind us, that Ficch, to whom Patrick firſt delivered the new character, was the diſciple of Dubthah-O'Lugair, an illuſtrious poet, who ſome time before, had ſent his pupil into Connaught, to preſent ſome of his compoſitions to the princes of this country. But they proceed yet farther: for, not to mention their accounts of the Ogham, their ancient or cryptic-character, or their arguments from the number, the arrangement, the names of the Iriſh letters, or Beth-luis-nion, they furniſhed Sir James Ware with a long catalogue of writers in the days of paganiſm, from Amergin brother to Heber and Heremon.

Archbiſhop Uſher has ſhewn that the ſyſtem of doctrines taught by Patrick were free from the erroneous novelties of the church of Rome. But pure as his preaching might be, the doctrines of the goſpel, which, if their influence be not fatally counteracted, tend to refine, harmonize, and elevate the human mind, do not appear to have been ſo deeply imbibed, or blended ſo thoroughly with the natural principles of the people, as to produce any extraordinary reformation of national manners. Even Leogaire, the converted monarch, made an unchriſtian attack on Leinſter, was defeated, and by a ſolemn oath renounced the old tribute which had beeen the pretence of quarrel. Yet no ſooner had he returned to his own territory, and reaſſembled his forces, than, with a ſhocking defiance of his ſacred obligation, he again ruſhed into the province with fire and ſword. It is true the monaſtic annaliſts, ſcandalized at this conduct, tell us, that Leogaire apoſtatized after his baptiſm. The fact, if admitted, only exhibits a notable inſtance, in which an inveterate corruption of manners proved too powerful for the preach-

ers of chriſtianity, even when its doctrine had been embraced and profeſſed. And for ages after the death of this monarch, the annals abound in horrid inſtances of revenge, and hideous effects of avarice and ambition. Yet chriſtianity, as then taught, although it could not eradicate, at leaſt reſtrained the national vices. A numerous body of eccleſiaſtics, ſecular and regular, quickly ſwarmed over the whole country, frequently became umpires between contending chieftains; and when they could not confine them within the bounds of reaſon and religion, at leaſt terrified them by denouncing divine vengeance againſt their exceſſes. An ignorant people liſtened to their tales of pretended miracles with a religious horrour. In the midſt of every provincial conteſt and every domeſtic ſtrife, they were ſacred and inviolate. They ſoon learned to derive their own emolument from the public veneration. The infant church was every where amply endowed, and the prayers of holy men repaid by large donations. Some of the oldeſt remains of Iriſh literature, as they have been explained to me, inform us, that the people were taught to dedicate the firſt-born of all cattle to the church, as a matter of indiſpenſible obligation. But if the clergy thus acquired riches, they applied them to the nobleſt purpoſes.

"The monks," ſaith Mr. O'Connor, "fixed their habitations in "deſerts, which they cultivated "with their own hands, and rendered the moſt delightful ſpots "in the kingdom. Theſe deſerts "became well-policed cities; and "it is remarkable enough, that to "the monks we owe ſo uſeful an "inſtitution in Ireland, as bringing great numbers together into "one civil community. In theſe "cities the monks ſet up ſchools, "in which they educated the "youth not only of the iſland "but the neighbouring nations." The teſtimony of Bede is unqueſtionable, that about the middle of the ſeventh century, in the days of the venerable prelates Finian and Colman, many nobles and other orders of the Anglo-Saxons, retired from their own country into Ireland, either for inſtruction, or for an opportunity of living in monaſteries of ſtricter diſcipline: and that the Scots (as he ſtyles the Iriſh) maintained them, taught them, and furniſhed them with books, without fee or reward: "A moſt honourable teſtimony," ſaith the elegant Lord Lyttelton, "not only to the learning, but "likewiſe to the hoſpitality and "bounty of that nation!" A conflux of foreigners to a retired iſland, at a time when Europe was in ignorance and confuſion, gave peculiar luſtre to this ſeat of learning: nor is it improbable or ſurpriſing, that ſeven thouſand ſtudents ſtudied at Armagh, agreeably to the accounts of Iriſh writers, though the ſeminary of Armagh was but one of thoſe numerous colleges erected in Ireland.

But the labours of the Iriſh clergy were not confined to their own country. Their miſſionaries were ſent to the continent. They converted heathens, they confirmed believers, they erected convents, they eſtabliſhed ſchools of learning; they taught the uſe of letters to the Saxons and Normans, they converted the Picts by the preaching of Columb-kill, one of their renowned

renowned eccleſiaſtics: Burgundy, Germany, and other countries received their inſtructions: and Europe with gratitude confeſſed the ſuperiour knowledge, the piety, the zeal, the purity of the ISLAND OF SAINTS. Such are the events on which Iriſh writers dwell with an enthuſiaſtic delight.

The firſt chriſtian miſſionaries ſeem to have induſtriouſly avoided all unneceſſary violence to the antient manners of the Iriſh. Their poets they favoured and protected; the remains of the druidical order were not perſecuted; and although divine vengeance was thundered againſt the worſhippers of the ſun, ſtars, and winds, it is evident, that ſome pagan ſuperſtitions were overlooked with too great indulgence; for they ſubſiſt at this day in Ireland: fires are lighted up at particular times, and the more ignorant Iriſh ſtill drive their cattle through theſe fires, as an effectual means of preſerving them from future accidents.

Whatever were the civil eſtabliſhments in Ireland on the introduction of chriſtianity, the firſt miſſionaries attempted no eſſential alterations. "They thought," ſaith Mr. O'Connor, "that ſchemes "of political legiſlation belonged "properly to the civil power "alone." Poſſibly their genius was too confined, and poſſibly they were too much abſorbed in the immediate buſineſs of their miſſion to entertain ſuch ſchemes. The written laws, however, if the Iriſh had any written laws, were in ſeveral points neceſſarily to be accommodated to the new religious eſtabliſhment. Accordingly we are told that, on the firſt reception of chriſtianity, Patrick was one of nine perſons, kings, bards, and eccleſiaſtics, appointed to reviſe the ordinances of pagan times, and to form a new code of laws; that the code was formed, publiſhed, and known to poſterity by the name of SEANCHAS-MOIR, or the great antiquity.

Engliſh writers treat the idea of of written laws, or any ſettled juriſprudence among the old Iriſh, as merely chimerical. Sir Richard Cox is poſitive that the nation never had any written compilation of laws, or any other rule of right but the will of a chieftain, or the arbitrary deciſions of his Brehon or judge, who ſat without formality in the open air; and attended only to the will of his patron. Sir John Davis, a ſtill greater authority, declares that the Brehons gave judgment in all cauſes, "with the aſ-"ſiſtence of certain ſcholars, who "had learned many rules of the "civil and canon law, rather by "tradition than by reading."

In oppoſition to ſuch unfavourable repreſentations, and to the opprobious name of "Gens Exlex" by which Giraldus Cambrenſis marks the old Iriſh, their writers quote the authority of Joceline, who aſſerts, "Patricium, magnum "volumen, quod dicitur canoin-"padruig ſive canones patricii, "ſcripſiſſe, quod cuilibet perſonæ "ſeu ſeculari ſeu etiam eccleſiaſ-"ticæ ad juſtitiam exercendam, "& ſalutem obtinendam, ſatis "congruè convenit:" they produce the teſtimony of Saint Bernard, who, in his encomium on Malachy the Iriſh ſaint, ſays expreſly, "Omnibus tradebat jura "eccleſiaſtica, optimus legiſlator, "leges dabat plenas modeſtiæ & "honeſtatis.--Repetuntur antiquæ "conſuetudines quas bonas fuiſſe "conſtitit; nec modo vetera re-

" ſtaurantur; cuduntur & nova:" and ſtill farther, they teſtify that ſeveral collections of the old Iriſh laws exiſted in their own days. The author of Cambrenſis Everſus declares that he SAW many large volumes of theſe laws on vellum, the text in a larger, the comment in a ſmaller writing. " Vidi ego " plura e pergameno ſpiſſa legum " Hibernicarum volumina, & in " illis textum charactere grandiori " conſcriptum, lineis modice diſ- " junctis, faciliori vocum inter- " pretatione minutioribus literis " inſertâ. Uberiora commentaria " per paginam diffuſa textum obi- " bant, eâdem omnino ratione, " qua textum & gloſſam in libris " utriuſque juris aſpicimus." " I " have thirty books of our law," ſaith Roddy, another Iriſh antiquarian, " although my honoured " friend Sir Richard Cox was once " of opinion that our law was ar- " bitrary, and not fixed or written, " until I convinced him of the " contrary by SHEWING him ſome " of our old law-books."

We may obſerve that neither Lynch in his refutations of Cambrenſis, nor this Roddy the collector of Iriſh books, ſays one word of having read or examined theſe tracts; nor attempts to give any account of their contents. The one only *ſaw* them; the other only *ſhewed* them; but neither underſtood theſe books. Lluyd the antiquarian ſaw them, and to him they were equally unintelligible; but with more ingenuouſneſs he confeſſes his ignorance, and in a poſtſcript to the preface of his Iriſh Dictionary, copies a paſſage from his old parchments as a ſpecimen of ancient Iriſh, which he cannot explain, and of which he requeſts an interpretation from any gentleman of Ireland or Scotland. Two volumes of old Iriſh manuſcripts, which appear to have been part of Mr. Lluyd's collection, and one of which contains the paſſage he extracted, were communicated to me in London, by Edmund Burke, Eſq; and conveyed to Ireland. They contain tracts apparently juridical; as the text, comment, and gloſſary preciſeley correſponded with the deſcription of Lynch. They were pronounced by readers of the Iriſh language to be fragments of the Seanchas-Moir compiled by Patrick, or rather much earlier, by ſome pagan legiſlator: they were acknowledged to be written in a dialect different from that of their poets and annaliſts; and ſuch, as they who ſtudied theſe poets and annaliſts could not explain. They were indeed diſcouraged from the attempt, not only by the difficulties of an obſolete language, but by a ſtrange confuſion and incoherence which appeared in theſe writings even where the words were intelligible. It was ſuſpected, that this aroſe from an affectation of obſcurity. But a more natural ſolution of the difficulty hath been juſt now given. Charles Vallancey, Eſq. a native of England, by a laborious attention to the ancient language of Ireland, had gained a knowledge of it, ſurpriſing to thoſe natives who made it the great object of their ſtudy. To him I communicated theſe old manuſcripts, and he claims the merit of firſt explaining them, and has obligingly furniſhed me with tranſlations and copious extracts of the ancient Iriſh laws, contained in theſe books, and another of the ſame kind in the library of Trinity College Dublin. A conſiderable part of the difficulty which Mr. Lluyd

Lluyd and other inſpectors of theſe books hitherto experienced, aroſe, it ſeems, from not adverting to the proper method of reading them; as they are written in the manner well known to the Grecian antiquary by the name of BOUSTROPHEDON. The unuſual inverſion of lines occaſioned the apparent incoherence and confuſion abovementioned. When this circumſtance was once pointed out, the difficulties ariſing from an obſolete language appeared not ſo conſiderable.

The laws thus diſcovered appear to be no part of the great code or Seanchas-Moir ſaid to be framed in the days of Patrick, but of a date conſiderably later. The Seanchas-Moir is frequently quoted both in the text and comment, as alſo another old code called the laws of Ulſter, which the learned Iriſh claim to have been made in the houſe of Eamania, long before the preaching of their great apoſtle. In one place it is ordained, that in a particular caſe, when the property of lands is diſputed, the UNANIMOUS voices of TWELVE men ſhall decide the controverſy. Hence it was inferred by thoſe who only underſtood the tranſlation, that theſe Iriſh laws were nothing more than the local ordinances of ſome Brehon, who had copied from the legal proceedings of his neighbours, the Engliſh ſettlers. But ſuch inferences were immediately encountered by an appeal to the ſtyle of theſe remains; which is ſaid, both in the text and comment, (evidently written at different periods) to be as diſtinguiſhable from the Iriſh of the twelfth or thirteenth century, as the language of Chaucer and Spencer from the compoſitions of preſent times. And indeed the matter of theſe laws ſeem to bear ſtrong internal marks of antiquity. They never once mention foreigners or foreign ſepts ſettled in Ireland. They abound in regulations for bartering goods; they rate all payments and amerciaments by cattle and other commodities, in the place of which the comment, as if in compliance with a change of manners, ſubſtitutes gold and ſilver taken by weight; they take not the leaſt notice of coined money, which was introduced into Ireland by the Scandinavian invaders, and became common among the Iriſh ſepts ſoon after the ſettlement of the Engliſh. They mention the triennial aſſemblies, and convention at Taltion, and ordain that no debts ſhall be demanded or enforced by any legal proceedings during theſe meetings. Hence it ſeems not improbable that theſe fragments are part of a compilation of laws which O'Flagherty tells us, were made by three brethren (whom he names) in the eighth century. But whenever they were made, or tranſcribed, they certainly exhibit a lively picture of the manners and cuſtoms of the Iriſh in early times, and ſerve to correct ſome errours of their own, as well as of Engliſh writers.—The reader will excuſe this digreſſion; as it is a neceſſary introduction to what appears proper to be mentioned under another head."

The ſtate of Ireland at the time of the Engliſh invaſion, is well deſcribed, and accounts naturally for the ſubſequent events, the hiſtorical matter is curious and entertaining, and though in ſome degree coloured with the romantick cha-

racter of the age, is extremely well authenticated. As we do not profeſs to give any thing further in this part of our work than a ſpecimen of our author's manner, and our limits do not admit of a long extract, we ſhall conclude this article, with ſome curious particulars relative to the conduct of Prince John and his Engliſh and Norman courtiers, ſoon after the firſt invaſion; which in ſome inſtances will ſerve to place the manners of both nations in a ſtrong point of view.

"To ſupply the loſs ſuſtained in Deſmond, Henry ſent Richard, brother to the late Milo de Cogan, who led a choſen body of forces into Ireland; and was followed by Philip Barry, another brave commander, with a new and valuable reinforcement. Girald Barry, an eccleſiaſtic, better known by the name of Cambrenſis, attended his brother Philip in this expedition, on whoſe abilities Henry had ſuch reliance, that he entruſted him with the tutelage of his ſon John, and now ſent him to gain ſuch information, and to aſſiſt in ſuch diſpoſitions as might be convenient to this prince, deſtined to aſſume the reins of government in Ireland. For the ſame purpoſe was the archbiſhop of Dublin commanded to repair to his dioceſe.

Theſe Engliſh eccleſiaſtics ſeem to have paſſed into Ireland with that ſovereign contempt of thoſe with whom they were to converſe, and that perfect conviction of their own ſuperiority which beſpeak a contracted mind, and which a contracted mind is not careful to conceal. While Cambrenſis ſeemed deſirous to inform himſelf, from his Iriſh brethren, of the ſtate and circumſtances of their eccleſiaſtical conſtitution, he could not refrain from mortifying them by invidious obſervations on their church, which they were thus picqued to defend and extol with greater zeal. They recounted the illuſtrious acts of thoſe holy men, whoſe piety and learning had adorned the church of Ireland, and the large catalogue of ſaints it had produced. "Saints!" ſaid Girald, with the utmoſt ſelf-ſufficiency, "Yes, you "have your ſaints; but where are "your martyrs? I cannot find one "Iriſh martyr in your calendar." "Alas!" replied the prelate of Caſhel, who probably looked on the death of Becket as a real martyrdom, "it muſt be acknowledged that as yet our people "have not learned ſuch enormous "guilt, as to murder God's ſervants; but now that Engliſhmen "have ſettled in our iſland, and "that Henry is our ſovereign, we "may ſoon expect enough of martyrs to take away this reproach "from our church."

Arrogance naturally begat hatred; and recrimination was the neceſſary conſequence of violent invectives. In their ſynodical meetings, theſe profeſſors of the religion of peace were chiefly employed in all the bitterneſs of mutual reproach. The abbot of Baltinglaſs preaching on the ſubject of clerical continence, took occaſion to extol the exemplary chaſtity of his brethren before they had been infected by the contagion of Engliſh foreigners; and deſcribed the libidinous exceſſes of theſe new clergy, with an offenſive acrimony. He was anſwered by Cambrenſis with ſtill greater acrimony, who, while he allowed the praiſe of chaſtity to the Iriſh eccleſiaſtics, charged their

whole order with revelling, falſhood, barbarity, treachery, and diſſimulation. The warmth which an Iriſh biſhop expreſſed at ſuch virulence ſerved but to excite the ridicule of the other party, who obſerved, with a contemptuous triumph, how ill ſuch ſpirit ſuited the effeminacy of his appearance. Contemptible as ſuch altercations may appear, they had a dangerous influence in propagating and fomenting animoſities between two people, who, circumſtanced as they now were, could find their real intereſts only in a rational and equitable union.

And as if all meaſures were to be taken to provoke the Iriſh natives to the utmoſt, Henry, with an inſtability not very accountable in ſo great a character, once more liſtened to the ſuggeſtions of thoſe who repreſented the dangerous power of his Iriſh vice-gerent, his ambition, and his alarming connection with the king of Connaught, recalled Lacy from his government, and appointed for his ſucceſſor Philip de Braoſa, or Philip of Worceſter as he is called, a man whoſe ſole object was to enrich himſelf by plunder and oppreſſion. His firſt act of power was to wreſt ſome valuable lands from proprietors who had purchaſed of Lacy, under pretence of appointing them for the king's proviſions. He marched through different parts of the kingdom with a formidable body of troops, enforcing his exactions with the utmoſt rigour. At Armagh he ſpent ſix days feaſting and revelling in mid-lent, to the great ſcandal of this ſeat of piety, and extorting money from the clergy with the moſt unrelenting ſeverity. In vain did the ſufferers plead, that by the articles of the ſynod of Caſhel they were exempt from military exactions; they had no recourſe but to denounce the judgments of heaven againſt their ravager. A ſudden fit of ſickneſs, which ſeized him at his departure, was confidently declared to be the effect of ſuch denunciations. An accidental fire in the quarters of Hugh Tirrel, one of his attendants, was converted into a miraculous puniſhment of his ſacrilege, in robbing one of the religious houſes of their furnace. This ignorant ſuperſtition ſerved to confirm the prejudices, and enflame the averſion of the natives; encouraging them to hope, that they ſhould ſtill find ſome favourable occaſion to exterminate thoſe, who were the declared objects of divine wrath.

But the power which Philip exerciſed with ſuch odious violence was not of long duration; for prince John now prepared to exerciſe that authority in Ireland, which Henry's late donation had conferred upon him. He received the order of knighthood from his father's hand; and a ſplendid train was provided to attend him to his ſeat of government. The Roman pontiff, who aſſumed the right of creating kings, is ſaid to have formerly given Henry his permiſſion to appoint which ever of his ſons he ſhould chooſe king of Ireland; and now the ſame ridiculous arrogance was repeated, under the pretence of favour and indulgence to the Engliſh monarch, although he had but juſt refuſed to go to the holy land, at the urgent inſtances of the pope. A legate was ſent to England, who made a gracious tender of his ſervices to wait on

the prince, and to perform the ceremony of his coronation in Ireland; preſenting him at the ſame time with a curious diadem of peacocks feathers, hallowed by the benediction of the ſovereign pontiff. But Henry, who poſſibly diſliked this officious interference of the pope, when it was not neceſſary to his purpoſes, and poſſibly apprehended that too great exaltation might encourage his young ſon to ſuch acts of diſobedience as he had already experienced in his family, declined this gracious offer, and ſent John to his government without any additional title or ceremonial, but with a conſiderable force, and a magnificent attendance.

A company of gallant Normans in the pride of youth, luxurious and inſolent, formed the ſplendid and the favourite part of this prince's train; and were followed by a number of Engliſhmen, ſtrangers to the country they were to viſit, deſperate in their fortunes, the conſequence of a life of profligacy, and filled with vaſt expectations of advantage from their preſent ſervice. Thoſe hardy Welſhmen, who had firſt adventured into Ireland, and now attended to do homage to prince John, were but diſagreeable mates to his gay courtiers; nor had the young prince ſufficient judgment and experience to treat them with due attention. Glanville, a ſage and eminent lawyer, had been ſent by Henry to aſſiſt and direct his ſon. Several grave eccleſiaſtics were alſo appointed to accompany him; and among theſe Cambrenſis, who had acquired ſome knowledge of the ſtate of Ireland, and returned in order to attend his maſter. But men of ſage and reverend characters were conſidered only as the formal appendages of a court, where a prince, yet in his boyiſh years, was engroſſed by young aſſociates, who flattered his levity, and provided for his pleaſures. The whole aſſembly embarked in a fleet of ſixty ſhips, and arrived at Waterford after a proſperous voyage, filling the whole country round with ſurprize and expectation.

The fame of this embarkation had a happy influence upon the Iriſh chieftains, of whom ſeveral, the moſt refractory, now determined to do homage to the king's ſon, terrified by the magnificent repreſentations of his force, and reconciled to ſubmiſſion by the dignity of his birth and ſtation. But thoſe native lords of Leinſter, who had ever adhered to the Engliſh government, were the firſt to pay their duty to the prince, and to congratulate his arrival. They quickly flocked to Waterford, and exhibited a ſpectacle to the Norman courtiers, which could not fail to provoke their contempt and ridicule. They ſaw men cloathed in a manner totally different from their own, with hair of a different form, buſhy beards, and all the marks of what they readily pronounced to be rudeneſs and barbariſm. Theſe unfaſhionable figures, who neither ſpake their language, nor were acquainted with their manners, advanced with great eaſe through the glittering circle, and, according to their own cuſtoms and notions of reſpect, attempted to kiſs the young prince. His attendants ſtepped in, and prevented this horrid violation of decorum, by rudely thruſting away the Iriſh lords. The whole aſſembly burſt into

into peals of laughter, plucked the beards, and committed various perſonal indignities upon their gueſts and allies, to demonſtrate their own ſuperiour elegance of manners, and gratify the childiſh petulance of their maſter. Such were the tempers and underſtandings that were to regulate the affairs of a diſordered kingdom, to protect their adherents, to conciliate the unfriendly, and to reduce the diſobedient.

The Iriſh lords, amidſt all this diſguſting plainneſs and novelty of appearance, were ſpirited and proud; tenacious of their ſtate, and of all men moſt impatient of the ſlighteſt mark of contempt. They turned their backs upon the court, boiling with indignation; they met others of their countrymen haſtening to the prince; they related the manner of their own reception; they enflamed them to the higheſt pitch of reſentment; they returned to their habitations, collected their families and ſubſtance, and repairing, ſome to the chiefs of Connaught, others to thoſe of Thomond and Deſmond, enlarged on the indignities they had ſuſtained, expreſſed their own determined purpoſe of revenge, entreated the more powerful lords to unite bravely againſt an enemy poſſeſſed with an obſtinate and implacable averſion to their whole nation, in deſpite of every conceſſion or ſubmiſſion; requeſting them ſeriouſly to conſider what treatment they were to expect who had diſcovered any reluctance in yielding to the Engliſh invaders, when thoſe who had been the firſt to ſubmit, found their ſervices repaid with contemptuous inſolence and outrage. The flame was readily caught. The chieftains agreed, inſtead of proceeding to do homage to prince John, to forget their private animoſities, to unite in ſupport of their independence, and to bind themſelves in ſolemn league to exert their utmoſt endeavours to free their country from theſe imperious foreigners.

To enflame this dangerous ſpirit yet further, the attendants of prince John thought themſelves every where privileged to harraſs and oppreſs. Even in the maritime towns, which king Henry had peculiarly reſerved to himſelf, new grants were pretended, and new claims advanced againſt the citizens, to deprive them of their poſſeſſions; ſo that, inſtead of doing martial ſervice, theſe veterans were wholly engaged in vexatious litigation, to guard againſt the attempts of rapaciouſneſs and fraud. The Iriſhmen who had peaceably ſubmitted to live under Engliſh lords, and held the lands aſſigned to them for their ſervices by Engliſh tenures, were treated with ſtill leſs reſerve. They were at once driven from their ſettlements with the moſt diſdainful inſolence, to make way for theſe luxurious courtiers, or their minions. They fled to the enemy with the moſt rancorous averſion to their oppreſſors; informed them of the ſituation and circumſtances of the Engliſh ſettlements; taught them thoſe arts of war, which they had learned by a long intercourſe with the foreigners, and directed where their attacks might be moſt effectual and diſtreſſing.

While the ſtorm of war was thus collecting, John kept his ſtate in idle pomp, and his attendants indulged in their uſual exceſſes.

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The clergy ſolicited for grants to the church; the ſoldiers urged the neceſſity of defence. The religious houſe of Saint Thomas the Martyr received additional donations; and three caſtles were ordered to be raiſed at Tipperary, Ardfinnin, and Liſmore, as a kind of barrier to the Engliſh province. But the noiſe of inſurrection ſoon became terrible to this young prince and his luxurious train. The alarm of hoſtilities and diſaſters poured in from every quarter. The lately erected caſtles, and other places of ſtrength occupied by the Engliſh, were ſuddenly attacked. At Liſmore, Robert Barry was ſurpriſed and ſlain with his whole troop; Ardfinnin was attacked by the Prince of Limerick; the garriſon ſeduced into an ambuſh by the hopes of prey, and put to the ſword without mercy. The brave Robert de la Poer was ſurprized and ſlain in Oſſory. Canton and Fitz-Hugh, two other Engliſh lords of diſtinguiſhed valour, met with the ſame fate in their different quarters. Mac-Arthy of Deſmond marched againſt Cork; but was boldly oppoſed by Theobald Fitz-Walter, who had accompanied Fitz-Audelm into Ireland, and proved the founder of the noble houſe of Ormond. He is ſaid to have ſuddenly attacked the Iriſh prince while in conference with certain men of Cork at ſome diſtance from the town, and to have ſlain him with his whole party. Such multiplied incurſions could not but aſtoniſh and confound the Engliſh government. The land was laid waſte; lamentations were every where heard, and affecting reports every day received of ſome carnage or commotion. Even in Meath, which the wiſe precautions of de Lacy had apparently ſecured from danger, a deſperate inroad threatened to lay waſte the whole diſtrict, and was with difficulty repelled by William Petit, a brave commander, who ſent the heads of one hundred of the invaders to Dublin. The only vigorous oppoſition to theſe incurſions was made by the original adventurers; for the Engliſh forces, which had lately arrived, were little accuſtomed to ſuch kind of war; nor were the heavy arms of a Norman knight well calculated to repel theſe ſudden and deſultory attacks, much leſs to purſue an enemy into their woods and moraſſes, who diſappeared as ſoon as they had executed their immediate purpoſe. After ſome unſucceſsful attempts againſt their invaders, theſe gay ſoldiers, ſmarting with loſs and diſgrace, ſhrunk into their fortified towns, where they lived in riot, while the open country was a ſcene of havock and confuſion. Tillage and cultivation were entirely at an end. The improvident young prince had laviſhed the ſums appointed to pay his army; ſo that a dreadful dearth of proviſion threatened to follow cloſe upon profuſeneſs, war, and luxury."

An Account of the Voyages undertaken by the Order of his preſent Majeſty for making Diſcoveries in the Southern Hemiſphere, and ſucceſſively performed by Commodore Byron, *Captain* Wallis, *Captain* Carteret, *and Captain* Cooke, *in the* Dolphin, *the* Swallow, *and the* Endeavour: *Drawn up from the Journals which were kept by the ſeveral Commanders, and from the Papers of* Joſeph Banks, *Eſq; By* John

John Hawkeſworth, *L. L. D. 3 vols. quarto.*

IT is not without ſome apprehenſion that we venture upon an account of the work of Dr. Hawkeſworth. The reſpectable light in which this gentleman ſtood in the literary world, and the manner in which this work was patronized, naturally raiſed the public expectation to a greater heighth, than can perhaps be for the advantage of any literary performance, as all ſuch works muſt naturally undergo, the teſt of ſomewhat ſtronger than unprejudiced criticiſm.

It was undoubtedly a great honour to Dr. Hawkeſworth, that from the number of learned men, in which we are happy to ſay, our country abounds, he ſhould have been ſelected for the hiſtorian of exploits, undertaken upon the two nobleſt principles, the extenſion of ſcience and of national glory.

We think it natural and laudable, that the learned writer's heart ſhould have beat with more than common gratitude to his ſovereign; we are, however, not allowed to diſſent from the general opinion of the world, that it is rather too ſtrong an aſſertion, that under his majeſty's auſpices, in little more than ſeven "years, diſco-"veries have been made *far greater* "than thoſe of all the navigators "in the world collectively, from "the expedition of Columbus to "the preſent time." The aſſertion is too palpably ill-founded to need a particular confutation: it exceeds the licence of dedicatory compliment. Whatever is done towards diſcovery, does credit to the prince under whoſe auſpices it is undertaken; and the real merit of theſe voyages was too ſolid, to make it at all neceſſary to tranſgreſs the bounds of truth. We could wiſh too, that ſpeculative opinions of dark and difficult ſubjects had been omitted; whatever their merit may be, we may truly ſay, *non erat his locus.* Such is the diſſertation upon, and denial of, a particular providence.

The very nature of expeditions full of riſque and danger, affords the ampleſt room for thankfulneſs and gratitude to the providence of God, without its being at all neceſſary to explain in what way that acts: and we accordingly find, that in this very work, Capt. Cook, whoſe ſpirit was no way abaſhed in the moſt critical inſtant of his danger, thinks it no diſparagement to his courage or his underſtanding, to give the denomination of Providential Channel, to that paſſage which opened to his delivery, almoſt in the moment of deſpair.

We cannot help thinking too, that in a work, written as it were under the ſanction of public authority, there was the utmoſt deference due to the religious opinions that are received in the country; and we could therefore wiſh the learned writer had refrained on this occaſion, from promulgating an opinion that ſeems ill calculated to inſpire religious ſentiments.

Neither are we quite convinced by the Doctor's reaſons, that it was altogether neceſſary to narrate in the firſt perſon; and when in the preface we find the Doctor letting us into the ſecret, and diſcuſſing the point with us, it is not ſo eaſy afterwards, immediately to fall into the deception, and believe that the Doctor was a party in the voyage,

or

or that any of the captains, or voyagers, are the writers. This deception is prevented by our ſeeing in the title page, that the work was compoſed by Dr. Hawkeſworth.

In other reſpects, the work has conſiderable merit in the execution as well as in the intereſting nature of the ſubject. It conſiſts of 3 volumes, and four voyages, the three firſt of which under Commodore Byron, Captain Wallis, and Captain Carteret, are comprized in the firſt volume.

Very early accounts have been given of a race of giants on the coaſt of Patagonia, but the veracity of the accounts had become doubtful, from the contradictory aſſertions of many later navigators who had been on that coaſt, and never had met any men of an extraordinary ſtature. Commodore Byron, had however, the good fortune to re-eſtabliſh the credit of the old navigators, by meeting with a large party of them, and Capt. Wallis alſo met them afterwards, though he ſeems rather to lower the account of the commodore; yet they both eſtabliſh the certainty of the exiſtence of a race of men of a greater height, than is known in any other part of the world.

This circumſtance naturally engaged the Commodore's attention to this coaſt, of which he gives the beſt account that has, we believe, ever been publiſhed, as alſo of his paſſage through the Streights of Magellan. The reader will not be diſpleaſed with the account of the Patagonians.

"This is the place where the crew of the Wager, as they were paſſing the Streight in their boat, after the loſs of the veſſel, ſaw a number of horſemen, who waved what appeared to be white handkerchiefs, inviting them to come on ſhore, which they were very deſirous to have done, but it blew ſo hard that they were obliged to ſtand out to ſea. Bulkeley, the gunner of the Wager, who has publiſhed ſome account of her voyage, ſays, that they were in doubt whether theſe people were Europeans who had been ſhipwrecked upon the coaſt, or native inhabitants of the country about the river Gallagoes. Juſt as we came to an anchor, I ſaw with my glaſs exactly what was ſeen by the people in the Wager, a number of horſemen riding backward and forward, directly abreaſt of the ſhip, and waving ſomewhat white, as an invitation to us to come on ſhore. As I was very deſirous to know what theſe people were, I ordered out my twelve oar'd boat, and went towards the beach, with Mr. Marſhall, my ſecond lieutenant, and a party of men, very well armed; Mr. Cumming, my firſt lieutenant, following in the ſix oar'd cutter. When we came within a little diſtance of the ſhore, we ſaw, as near as I can gueſs, about five hundred people, ſome on foot, but the greater part on horſeback: they drew up upon a ſtony ſpit, which ran a good way into the ſea, and upon which it was very bad landing, for the water was ſhallow, and the ſtones very large. The people on ſhore kept waving and hallooing, which, as we underſtood, were invitations to land; I could not perceive that they had any weapons among them, however I made ſigns that they ſhould retire to a little diſtance, with which they immediately complied: they continued to ſhout with great vociferation,

ciferation, and in a ſhort time we landed, though not without great difficulty, moſt of the boat's crew being up to the middle in water. I drew up my people upon the beach, with my officers at their head, and gave orders that none of them ſhould move from that ſtation, till I ſhould either call or beckon to them. I then went forward alone, towards the Indians, but perceiving that they retired as I advanced, I made ſigns that one of them ſhould come near: as it happened, my ſignals were underſtood, and one of them, who afterwards appeared to be a chief, came towards me: he was of a gigantic ſtature, and ſeemed to realize the tales of monſters in a human ſhape: he had the ſkin of ſome wild beaſt thrown over his ſhoulders, as a Scotch Highlander wears his plaid, and was painted ſo as to make the moſt hideous appearance I ever beheld: round one eye was a large circle of white, a circle of black ſurrounded the other, and the reſt of his face was ſtreaked with paint of different colours; I did not meaſure him, but if I may judge of his height by the proportion of his ſtature to my own, it could not be much leſs than ſeven feet. When this frightful Coloſſus came up, we muttered ſomewhat to each other as a ſalutation, and I then walked with him towards his companions, to whom, as I advanced, I made ſigns that they ſhould ſit down, and they all readily complied: there were among them many women, who ſeemed to be proportionably large; and few of the men were leſs than the chief who had come forward to meet me. I had heard their voices very loud at a diſtance, and when I came near, I perceived a good number of very old men, who were chanting ſome unintelligible words in the moſt doleful cadence I ever heard, with an air of ſerious ſolemnity, which inclined me to think it was a religious ceremony: they were all painted and clothed nearly in the ſame manner; the circles round the two eyes were in no inſtance of one colour, but they were not univerſally black and white, ſome being white and red, and ſome red and black: their teeth were as white as ivory, remarkably even and well ſet; but except the ſkins, which they wore with the hair inwards, moſt of them were naked, a few only having upon their legs a kind of boot, with a ſhort pointed ſtick faſtened to each heel, which ſerved as a ſpur. Having looked round upon theſe enormous goblins with no ſmall aſtoniſhment, and with ſome difficulty made thoſe that were ſtill galloping up ſit down with the reſt, I took out a quantity of yellow and white beads, which I diſtributed among them, and which they received with very ſtrong expreſſions of pleaſure: I then took out a whole piece of green ſilk ribband, and giving the end of it into the hands of one of them, I made the perſon that ſat next take hold of it, and ſo on as far as it would reach: all this while they ſat very quietly, nor did any of thoſe that held the ribband attempt to pull it from the reſt, though I perceived that they were ſtill more delighted with it, than with the beads. While the ribband was thus extended, I took out a pair of ſciſſars, and cut it between each two of the Indians that held it, ſo that I left about a yard in the poſſeſſion of every

every one, which I afterwards tied about their heads, where they ſuffered it to remain without ſo much as touching it while I was with them. Their peaceable and orderly behaviour on this occaſion certainly did them honour, eſpecially as my preſents could not extend to the whole company: neither impatience to ſhare the new finery, nor curioſity to gain a nearer view of me and what I was doing, brought any one of them from the ſtation that I had allotted him. It would be very natural for thoſe who have read Gay's fables, if they form an idea of an Indian almoſt naked, returning to his fellows in the woods adorned with European trinkets, to think of the monkey that had ſeen the world; yet before we deſpiſe their fondneſs for glaſs, beads, ribands, and other things, which among us are held in no eſtimation, we ſhould conſider that, in themſelves, the ornaments of ſavage and civil life are equal, and that thoſe who live nearly in a ſtate of nature, have nothing that reſembles glaſs, ſo much as glaſs reſembles a diamond; the value which we ſet upon a diamond, therefore, is more capricious than the value which they ſet upon glaſs. The love of ornament ſeems to be an univerſal principle in human nature, and the ſplendid tranſparency of glaſs, and the regular figure of a bead, are among the qualities that by the conſtitution of our nature excite pleaſing ideas; and although in one of theſe qualities the diamond excels glaſs, its value is much more than in proportion to the difference: the pleaſure which it gives among us is, principally, by conferring diſtinction, and gratifying vanity, which is independant of natural taſte, that is gratified by certain hues and figures, to which for that reaſon we give the name of beauty: it muſt be remembered alſo, that an Indian is more diſtinguiſhed by a glaſs button or a bead, than any individual among us by a diamond, though perhaps the ſame ſacrifice is not made to his vanity, as the poſſeſſion of his finery is rather a teſtimony of his good fortune, than of his influence or power in conſequence of his having what, as the common medium of all earthly poſſeſſions, is ſuppoſed to confer virtual ſuperiority, and intrinſic advantage. The people, however, whom I had now adorned, were not wholly ſtrangers to European commodities, for upon a cloſer attention, I perceived among them one woman who had bracelets either of braſs, or very pale gold, upon her arms, and ſome beads of blue glaſs, ſtrung upon two long queues of hair, which being parted at the top, hung down over each ſhoulder before her: ſhe was of a moſt enormous ſize, and her face was, if poſſible, more frightfully painted than the reſt. I had a great deſire to learn where ſhe got her beads and bracelets, and enquired by all the ſigns I could deviſe, but found it impoſſible to make myſelf underſtood. One of the men ſhewed me the bowl of a tobacco pipe, which was made of a red earth, but I ſoon found that they had no tobacco among them; and this perſon made me underſtand that he wanted ſome: upon this I beckoned to my people, who remained upon the beach, drawn up as I had left them, and three or four of them ran forward, imagining that I wanted

I wanted them. The Indians, who, as I had obſerved, kept their eyes almoſt continually upon them, no ſooner ſaw ſome of them advance, than they all roſe up with a great clamour, and were leaving the place, as I ſuppoſed to get their arms, which were probably left at a little diſtance: to prevent miſchief, therefore, and put an end to the alarm, which had thus accidentally ſpread among them, I ran to meet the people who were, in conſequence of my ſignal, coming from the beach, and as ſoon as I was within hearing I hallooed to them, and told them that I would have only one come up with all the tobacco that he could collect from the reſt. As ſoon as the Indians ſaw this, they recovered from their ſurprize, and every one returned to his ſtation, except a very old man, who came up to me, and ſung a long ſong, which I much regretted my not being able to underſtand: before the ſong was well finiſhed, Mr. Cumming came up with the tobacco, and I could not but ſmile at the aſtoniſhment which I ſaw expreſſed in his countenance, upon perceiving himſelf, though ſix feet two inches high, become at once a pigmy among giants; for theſe people may indeed more properly be called giants than tall men: of the few among us who are full ſix feet high, ſcarcely any are broad and muſcular in proportion to their ſtature, but look rather like men of the common bulk, run up accidentally to an unuſual height; and a man who ſhould meaſure only ſix feet two inches, and equally exceed a ſtout well-ſet man of the common ſtature in breadth and muſcle, would ſtrike us rather as being of a gigantic race, than as an individual accidentally anomalous; our ſenſations, therefore, upon ſeeing five hundred people, the ſhorteſt of whom were at leaſt four inches taller, and bulky in proportion, may be eaſily imagined. After I had preſented the tobacco, four or five of the chief men came up to me, and, as I underſtood by the ſigns they made, wanted me to mount one of the horſes, and go with them to their habitations, but as it would upon every account have been imprudent to comply, I made ſigns in return that I muſt go back to the ſhip; at this they expreſſed great concern, and ſat down in their ſtations again. During our pantomimical conference, an old man often laid his head down upon the ſtones, and ſhutting his eyes for about half a minute, afterwards pointed firſt to his mouth, and then to the hills, meaning, as I imagined, that if I would ſtay with them till the morning, they would furniſh me with ſome proviſions, but this offer I was obliged to decline. When I left them, not one of them offered to follow us, but as long as I could ſee them, continued to ſit quietly in their places. I obſerved that they had with them a great number of dogs, with which I ſuppoſe they chaſe the wild animals which ſerve them for food. The horſes were not large, nor in good caſe, yet they appeared to be nimble, and well broken. The bridle was a leathern thong, with a ſmall piece of wood that ſerved for a bit, and the ſaddle reſembled the pads that are in uſe among the country people in England. The women rode aſtride, and both men and women without ſtirrups; yet they gallopped fearleſsly

leſsly over the ſpit upon which we landed, the ſtones of which were large, looſe, and ſlippery."

Captain Wallis followed the courſe of the Commodore, till he paſſed the Streights of Magellan, and indeed then too, took his courſe pretty nearly as far north as Mr. Byron; they both touched too at Tinian: Mr. Wallis's account of that iſland, reinſtates it in all the glories of an elyſium, with which Lord Anſon's voyage has decorated it; while Mr. Byron ſpeaks of it as almoſt uninhabitable. We are ſtill to look for a ſolution of theſe contradictory accounts.

Mr. Wallis firſt diſcovered the now ſo famous iſland of Otaheite. Captain Carteret had ſailed with Captain Wallis, but his ſhip, the Swallow, was ſo ill provided, that he was left behind in the Streights of Magellan, from whence he purſued his voyage alone; on immediately paſſing the Streights, he ſeems to have kept pretty nearly the ſame courſe with Commodore Byron; he meant to have looked for refreſhment at Juan Fernandes; but found it fortified by the Spaniards, which obliged him to have recourſe to the iſle of Maſſafuero.

He looked, though in vain, for the two iſlands of St. Ambroſe, and St. Felix, or St. Paul, and not finding thoſe iſlands, ſeems to doubt of their exiſtence; and as neither he who kept about 10 deg. S. nor Commodore Byron, who kept about 15 N. fell in with Solomon's iſlands, he concludes that at leaſt they are wrong laid down in all maps.

This gentleman diſcovered Queen Charlotte's iſland, but his crew were too weak and ſickly to avail himſelf of the diſcovery.

He arrived about the end of Auguſt, 1767, at New-Britain, which he diſcovered to be not one iſland, as Dampier thought, but two. New-England, New-Britain, and New-Scotland, have long had exiſtence; but the Welch and the Iriſh, are particularly indebted to theſe voyagers for the honour of giving their names to new countries. Capt. Cooke in his voyage, gives the name of South Wales to the moſt extenſive continent the world knows; and Captain Carteret has given the name of New-Ireland, to that country, which he has diſcovered to be ſeparate and diſtinct from New-Britain. Here he alſo diſcovered, wild nutmeg-trees in great abundance; ſo that if a plan of diſcovery is purſued, we cannot doubt but that the Dutch will find themſelves miſtaken in the received opinion, that the only part of the globe, which produces this valuable ſpice, is in their poſſeſſion.

Capt. Carteret did not find that hoſpitality from the Dutch at Macaſſar, that an Engliſh ſhip had, we think, a right to expect.

The two laſt volumes are taken up with the voyage of Captain Cooke, in the Endeavour.

Beſides the general idea of the diſcovery of unknown countries, the laudable principle of extending ſcience was a motive for this expedition. To the honour of our country, and conſequently to the glory of his Majeſty's reign, it was determined to ſend aſtronomers to the South-Seas, to aſcertain the exact tranſit of Venus on the 3d of June, 1769.

To add to the importance, as well as the eclat of this expedition, Mr. Banks, a gentleman of conſiderable

ſiderable fortune, from a motive of ſpirited and laudable curioſity, and much verſed in natural hiſtory, offered himſelf a volunteer in the voyage, and he prevailed on Dr. Solander, whoſe ſtudies had fallen into the ſame line, to accompany him. At a great expence; he alſo engaged draughtſmen to attend him, that the world might have the more perfect and preciſe account of their diſcoveries of every ſort.

The other three voyages had been made through the Streights of Magellan; but the ſucceſsful example of Mr. Cooke ſeemed to prove the juſtneſs of his advice to enter the South-Seas by going round Cape Horn. He indeed adviſes the keeping the wide ocean, and ſtanding eaſt of Staten Iſland; but he went himſelf through the Streights of Le Maire, which if he had not done, we had loſt an intereſting account of a journey, a ſhort one indeed, on Terra del Fuego, in which the uncommon effect of cold proved fatal to two of the party. The other voyagers, the moment they got into the South-Sea, ſteered to the north; but Captain Cooke, though he entered thoſe ſeas much more to the ſouth than they did, ſtill kept his courſe to the ſouth, at about the 60th degree of longitude; but making no diſcoveries, he then ſailed for the ſpot deſtined for the aſtronomers experiment.

They arrived at Otaheite in the beginning of April, where they ſojourned to the middle of July; a longer ſtay than mere obſervation voyagers are apt to make; ſo that we are not to wonder at the account of this iſland being more particular, than ſuch as are commonly given of places ſoon after the firſt diſcovery of them. We have however, already given ſo full an account of this iſland, and of the manners, cuſtoms, and arts of its inhabitants, in our article of characters, that it precludes the neceſſity of our making any extract in this place, upon that ſubject.

Capt. Cooke ſpent about a month, in obſervations on the iſlands in the neighbourhood of Otaheite, and then about the middle of Auguſt, 1769, took his courſe to the ſouth, and in the beginning of October reached New-Zealand, which, contrary to the received opinion, he found to be two large iſlands, inſtead of one continent. The whole of this tranſaction is extremely curious, and it employed them ſome months, for they did not quit New-Zealand till the very end of March. Our curious readers will find many of theſe particulars, in our Natural Hiſtory and Characters.

On his departure from New-Zealand, Capt. Cooke kept his courſe to the weſtward, till he fell in with the eaſtern coaſt of New-Holland, which he denominated New South-Wales; and explored that whole vaſt coaſt, a work of great conſequence to navigation. Though the maps did ſeem to intimate a paſſage between New-Holland and New-Guinea, into the Indian ocean; yet the fact was not poſitively aſcertained, till Mr. Cooke's late paſſage between them; ſo that though he modeſtly declines the honour of a diſcoverer, we cannot but allow, that whatever the opinion was, he has the merit of one, ſince he is the firſt that has eſtabliſhed the fact, by an actual paſſage.

The preſent State of Muſic in Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Provinces; or the Journal of a Tour through thoſe Countries, undertaken to collect Materials for a general Hiſtory of Muſic. By Charles Burney, *Muſ. D. 2 vols. octavo.*

BOOKS of travels are read with as much reliſh as ever, though the number of the publications of that ſort might well be ſuppoſed to have long ſince ſatiated the public curioſity. There is ſcarcely a part of Europe, into which, the travels of ſeveral of our ingenious countrymen have not been publiſhed. The travels of foreigners have been all tranſlated into Engliſh. Polite education, the love of variety, and the purſuit of health, have rendered foreign objects, and foreign cuſtoms, familiar to our countrymen of the higher ranks. The immenſe extent of our commerce, has communicated a conſiderable ſhare of the ſame knowledge to all degrees. However, a deſire of comparing our own obſervations with thoſe of others, will make the demand for theſe books, perhaps greateſt with thoſe, who have actually viſited the countries deſcribed by every new writer of travels. This accounts for the reception of books of travels, even through European countries, notwithſtanding the numbers to which they are multiplied, and the ſameneſs of the objects which they deſcribe.

Dr. Burney's travels, do not however come within this general deſcription of books of that kind. He had a particular object in view, which has given a caſt and character to his work, totally different from all others. He paſſes over the ſame countries indeed, which have been viſited and deſcribed by the reſt; but he points your attention to things altogether of another ſort, which gives as much novelty to his travels, as if he had deſcribed regions hitherto unknown. At the ſame time, that his very accurate deſcription of ſeveral perſons of eminence now living, gives an immediate intereſt to his work, which renders it peculiarly agreeable.

His travels into Italy, a country entirely ranſacked, have upon theſe principles been well received by the publick. His German travels, in our opinion, are far more entertaining. As an object for muſical reſearch, Germany is a country perhaps not inferior to Italy; and for all the other circumſtances, to which ſuch a reſearch has conducted our traveller, it is much ſuperior. The ſcience of muſic has been long cultivated there, and by the greateſt perſonages. It is ſtill the leading entertainment in all their courts. A man of talents and literature, could not have a better recommendation than the profeſſion of muſic, to all parts of that country. He that ſees the great in their pleaſures, perhaps has an opportunity of knowing them the moſt perfectly. Future hiſtorians will do juſtice to the extraordinary military and political talents of the King of Pruſſia, and truly repreſent the hero and the ſtateſman. Perhaps a view of his private life, and of the interior of his court, can hardly be better given than by our ingenious traveller. We ſhall however be the ſhorter in our extracts upon this occaſion, as we have already, in the preceding parts of this work, given the character of Metaſtaſio,

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